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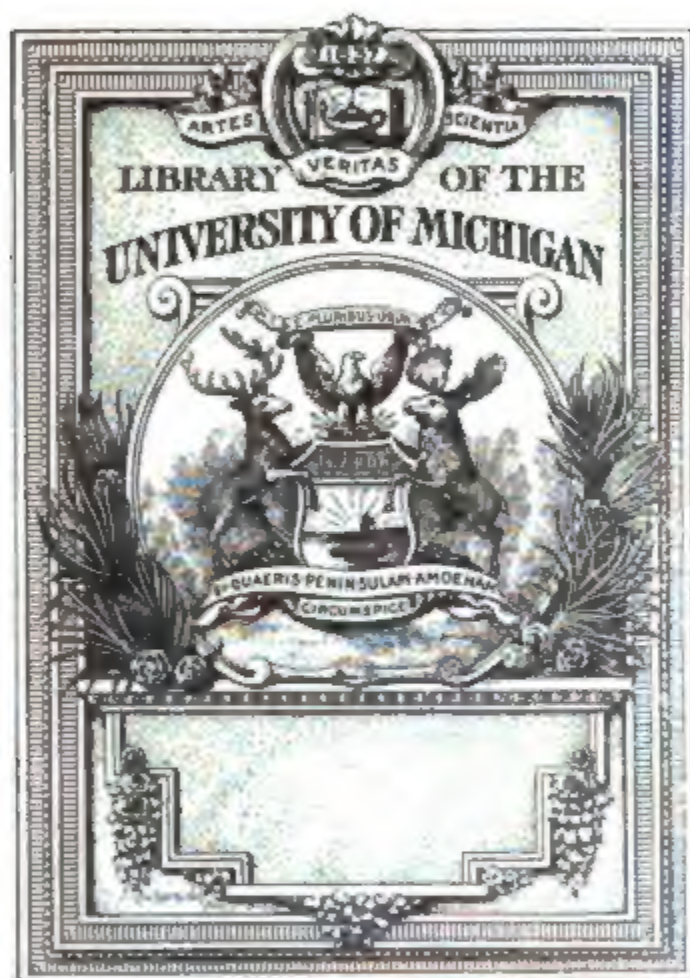
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THE
NEW MONTHLY
MAGAZINE

AND
LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

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CONTENTS

OF

THE NINTH VOLUME.

POLITICAL EVENTS	1. 49. 97. 145. 193. 241. 289. 337. 385. 433. 481. 529.
THE DRAMA	7. 57. 106. 154. 202. 248. 297. 346. 392. 439. 487. 535.
MUSIC.....	55. 103. 151. 200. 247. 297. 343.
FINE ARTS.....	11. 61. 109. 206. 253. 302. 349. 395. 492. 539.
VARIETIES—GREAT BRITAIN	14. 63. 112. 160. 209. 256. 303. 351. 398. 443. 495. 541.
FOREIGN VARIETIES	17. 66. 116. 162. 212. 260. 307. 355. 402. 447. 500. 547.
RURAL ECONOMY.....	22. 70. 119. 166. 263. 312. 359. 407. 453. 503. 551.
USEFUL ARTS	23. 76. 121. 216. 264. 313. 361. 408. 455. 505. 551.
NEW PATENTS	24. 70. 122. 217. 266. 314. 362. 410. 456. 506. 553.
NEW PUBLICATIONS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS,	26. 72. 122. 167. 218. 266. 315. 362. 410. 457. 506. 554.
LITERARY REPORTS	32. 79. 128. 177. 225. 273. 321. 367. 417. 463. 512. 558.
AGRICULTURAL REPORTS, PRICES OF CORN AND MARKETS,	33. 81. 130. 178. 226. 274. 322. 368. 418. 465. 514. 560.
METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS..	33. 80. 130. 178. 226. 274. 322. 368. 418. 464. 514. 560.
COMMERCIAL REPORTS, STOCKS, &c...	34. 82. 131. 179. 227. 276. 323. 369. 419. 467. 515. 561.
PRICES OF CANAL SHARES,	564.
BANKRUPTS, DIVIDENDS, AND SEQUESTRATIONS..	36. 83. 132. 180. 228. 277. 327. 370. 420. 465. 516. 562.
INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS DECEASED,	37. 85. 134. 182. 229. 278. 325. 372. 421. 468. 517. 565.
PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES ..	44. 92. 140. 188. 236. 284. 332. 380. 428. 476. 524. 569.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.—JAN. 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE 4th of next month is fixed for the meeting of Parliament, and the Session is expected to be one of the most interesting which has been held for many years. Occurrences on the Continent, the rising of the Holy Alliance Congress, and the State of Spain, will be so noticed, as to bring somewhat of fact, instead of rumour, before the public, and thereby contribute to allay an anxious feeling, prevalent upon these subjects.

Accounts from Ireland still mention outrages committed by bands of white-boys and armed parties, that plunder farm-houses and set fire to hay and corn-stacks. The number of these depredations, however, is not great, and, on the whole, it appears that the state of the country is improving. The Viceroy has removed upwards of two hundred magistrates; and in their place, residents and persons of greater efficiency, have been nominated to office. The conduct of the Marquis Wellesley, in endeavouring to soothe religious animosities, and to place the sober and well-behaved of all religious professions on a footing, has aroused the Orange faction to a pitch of madness. Its exclusive loyalty and high-sounding professions, have changed to insult and calumny, against the representative of their monarch; and the party that has so long been spreading trouble and desolation throughout Ireland, has furnished a standard whereby to estimate its intrinsic merits. On the evening of the 14th ult. his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant attended the Theatre, and was well received by the audience, who generally testified their satisfaction by loud demonstrations of applause. It soon appeared, however, that a party had attended the house for the sole

purpose of insulting the Viceroy, and that the partizans of the Orange faction were the disturbers of the peace. The prohibition of the useless annual farce, of dressing the Statue of King William, on the 4th of November, seems to have been the provocation; and the performance commenced under the hissings and hootings of the offended Orangemen. Placards, with calumnious inscriptions and pasquinades, were distributed, attacking the noble Marquis; and at last a bottle was thrown from the gallery, followed by other missiles, and his Excellency narrowly escaped from personal injury. The police remained inactive spectators, until the mischief was over, and some private individuals began to take an active part in apprehending the offenders. Two of the most guilty of them have been lodged in custody. A requisition was sent to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, to which three hundred signatures were attached, requesting that a public meeting might be called on the subject of the outrage. The neutrality preserved by the police on the occasion, has been severely animadverted upon, and some members of that body have been discharged. Indeed, it appears, that some of the corporation itself are outrageous devotees to the ridiculous party-doctrines, that occasion these heart-burnings in the country. Neither the dictates of justice or common sense, the example of royalty, nor the hand of the Magistrate, has cooled any portion of the fanaticism of these ignorant and narrow-spirited men, of which it would be a good operation were the city of Dublin to purge itself.

The Hon. W. Hill, the British Plenipotentiary at Turin, is nominated to

the office of Under-Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

The Common Council of the City of London have agreed, at a late meeting thereof, to petition Parliament, early in the ensuing Session, for a more adequate representation of the people in parliament, or for what in common *parlance* is denominated Parliamentary Reform. In Devonshire and Lincolnshire, requisitions have been issued for the same purpose.

The printer and publisher of the *Liberal* has received notice of prosecution, for publishing Lord Byron's parody on Dr. Southey's miraculous 'Vision of Judgment,' at the suit of the Bridge Street Association. An indictment against a man named King, preferred by the same Society, twelve months ago, was called for trial last month, in the Court of King's Bench; but there being a lack of Special Jurymen, the Society refused to go to trial without them. Mr. Gibson, writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, has obtained five hundred pounds damages against the proprietors of the well-known Beacon newspaper, for defaming his private character.

The very excellent and praiseworthy plan experimentally made by Government, of holding a winter assize, has encountered opposition from some quarters, on the score of its being better for the prisoners to remain in prison in the winter, and for the judges and juries to enjoy the season, than for them to be tried at the expiration of three months, and lose the comparative comfort of their cells. There is no good measure ever adopted but it encounters opposition from the ignorant and narrow-minded. In such cases people too rarely ask what is right, but only consult personal convenience. Six months imprisonment sustained by an innocent individual, or by any one but such reasoners themselves, is no hardship in their view. The different courts have been held on the Home Circuit during the last month, and the advantages of the plan have been experienced in the less crowded state of the prisons, and the just enlargement of those against whom no proceedings have been instituted, as well as in the acquittal of the innocent.

Mr. Banks has been returned to Parliament for the University of Cam-

bridge, against Lord Hervey and Mr. Scarlett. It is said he owed his success to the avowal of his intention to oppose any concession to the Catholics. The numbers were, for Mr. Banks, 419; Lord Hervey, 281; Mr. Scarlett, 219.

The Funds have experienced various fluctuations during the last month. Numbers have been totally ruined in the rage for foreign securities. At the commencement of the month every thing wore a gloomy aspect, and November closed on the failure of an unprecedented number of speculators. The pacific aspect of European affairs has, however, proved favourable in recovering a little the state of the funded securities.

The disagreements between the Keelmen and the proprietors of Collieries at Newcastle upon Tyne, have been settled after a cessation of labour on the part of the workmen for many weeks. Several of the keelmen who were imprisoned, have been set at liberty, and they have all resumed their occupations peaceably.

Dr. Owen, a clergyman of the city of London, appeared last month before the Lord Mayor, to endeavour to enforce the act of Henry VIII. against the several parishes of the City of London and its Liberties, whereby 2s. 9d. in the pound on the rental of the inhabitants, is demanded as tithes. Dr. Owen claimed a compulsory order against a Mr. Abbott, to obtain payment. The Common Sergeant, who attended to advise the Lord Mayor, insisted that the act had not been enrolled, and therefore could not be enforced. This important question to the inhabitants of the City was postponed for a further hearing.

The storms of the last month have been very fatal to shipping, the coasts have been strewn with wrecks, and much injury has also been sustained on shore.

The Fourth Report of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline has been published. It commences with a refutation of the objections made to the efforts of the Society. It is maintained that the system recommended by the Society is not less calculated to render imprisonment efficient as a punishment, than beneficial as a means of reclaiming the vicious

and criminal. A general view of the state of the prisons throughout the kingdom follows, which is, on the whole, extremely gratifying; but it

proves that while much improvement has been effected, there yet remains room for exertion.

COLONIAL.

The latest accounts from India, brought by the *Leander* of 60 guns, Admiral Blackwood, state the dissolution of the Naval Establishment at Trincomalee. The *Glasgow*, 46 guns, was expected at Calcutta to convey the Marquis of Hastings to Europe. One of the Noncowrie Islands is said to be inhabited by pirates, all of whom are Europeans. The quantity of Indigo in the market in June last was very trifling. The Indigo crop this season bids fair to be a very good one, and was estimated at upwards of 90,000 maunds; but little business had been done recently in this article of commerce. In fact, with the exception of the Arabs and Portuguese, the buyers in the market were scarce. The request for Cotton had been very limited lately. In Opium nothing worth noticing had of late been done.

The *Charles Mills*, East Indiaman, was unfortunately lost on the 20th of May last, together with Mr. Bell, chief master, and sixty-five persons. At a little after half-past seven a. m. the boats were hoisted out, all of which, with the exception of one, were swamped. The Captain and the survivors hastily got into the boat, and at that minute the *Charles Mills* foundered, carrying with her Mr. Bell and sixty-five individuals. The last time that gentleman was seen was a few minutes before her sinking, when he was standing towards the stern. This dreadful catastrophe occurred so suddenly that none of the crew, with the exception of those in the boat, could make any effort for their preservation. At the time of her sinking, she was in lat. 15. N. and 85. 30 E. The survivors in the boat suffered extreme hardship, the boat being six days without meeting with any vessel; and although on the middle of the fifth day they made land, yet the surf ran so heavy that they were unable to approach, from dread of the boat being upset. On the morning of the sixth day they discerned a sail, which they made towards. She proved to be the French brig *Scythe*,

from the Mauritius, on board of which ship they were immediately received, and treated with every possible attention and kindness, and conveyed to Kedgerree, to which place the vessel was proceeding.

The Indigo stations at Madras were in a good state, and a superior crop was anticipated. In the Upper Provinces the season had proved generally wholesome. The troops have been healthy. The weather in the Northern Provinces, however, had been very irregular, and in April it was so cold as to render double blankets during the night far from disagreeable. At Tichoot the indigo cultivation was in a very promising state, and there was every appearance of a productive season. A dangerous fever had been very prevalent at Allahabad, which had proved fatal to many of the Europeans in the garrison, particularly to the artillery.

The Jamaica papers announce the proceedings of the House of Assembly, which commenced its session on the first of October. The Lieutenant-Governor stated, that "he had called them together at an earlier period than usual, in order that their attention might be directed to such measures as might be deemed necessary for giving facility to the operation of two Acts, recently passed by the Imperial Parliament, for extending the trade and intercourse of the Colonies." The house, in its reply to this speech, observed, that it should "be rejoiced to find the extensive benefits," anticipated by the Lieutenant-Governor, "from the operation of those statutes, fully realized." Great distress prevailed among the sugar-planters; and it was feared that if some reduction of the heavy duties did not take place, general ruin was inevitable. The system of borrowing had alone enabled the planters to go on, and the wheels of the government to be kept in motion. The war-duties, at least, it would be necessary to take off, or the inability to raise them was expected to become but too manifest. The 91st regiment

had lost a captain, two lieutenants, one assistant-surgeon, seven serjeants, and 112 men, besides six women and eleven children, since its arrival. It was then very healthy.

The Royal Gazette of Bahama announces the capture of a pirate by a merchantman, the *Eliza*, at La Quahaza. About half-past eight in the evening, a pirate schooner came up and fired two shots at the sloop, which was returned from her only gun, a twelve-pounder carronade loaded with grape, and supported by musquetry, with visible effect. At this moment, a felucca bore down with the intention of running alongside the *Eliza*. The *Eliza* ran her bow on board, and attacked the felucca by boarding, and carried her. The captain and nine men were killed, and all but four jumped overboard, two of whom were wounded. The captors had two men killed, and the master and six seamen wounded. The schooner beaten off, had six guns and forty men, and the felucca taken five guns and thirty-six men, while the *Eliza* had only one gun and twenty-five men. The master's name is Nourse, worthy of being recorded.

One of the Spanish slave-ships, a prize to the *Myrmidon* frigate, with 400 slaves on board, sixteen British seamen, and two officers, foundered lately in a tornado on the coast of Africa. A boat with seven seamen, who were miraculously preserved from the wreck, was picked up four days afterwards. This vessel went down in sight of the *Myrmidon*.

An act has been passed by the legis-

lature of Dominica, for raising a fund to defray the expenses of the civil government, and discharge the debts of the colony. The new taxes are on wines, liquors, slaves, tradesmen, and domestics, and also on incomes. The two houses of legislature were to meet on the 24th of October.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope mention that the crops looked well. The accounts from the frontiers had been gloomy. Colonel Scott, who commands there, had requested more troops, to enable him to extend his quarters, and strengthen some posts which were exposed; Kaffers being seen all through the bush along the frontiers: they had committed a few murders, and driven off a great number of cattle. A young man of very respectable family, the son of a clergyman, had been convicted of flogging a slave to death, and condemned to be hanged. Captain Hanmer, who had been endeavouring to ascertain the existence of a shoal called the *Telemaque Shoal* and *Albion Bank*, had returned, after making the most minute examination. He is of opinion that no such shoal exists. Captain Hanmer thinks that the peculiar appearance of the sea on the spot where the danger was said to be, was caused by easterly winds and currents.

A meeting has been held at Kingston, in Canada, in which sundry resolutions have been passed, approving of the late act to regulate the trade of the Provinces, and recommending a petition to the British parliament for the consolidation of the legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada.

FOREIGN.

The question of war or peace between France and Spain is still enveloped in mystery. The Gallic Cabinet is said to be divided on the subject; and the war party, as may easily be conjectured, consists principally of men who look forward to a complete and full restoration of things as they existed under the old *regime*. They imagine that a convulsion of the nature which they wish to bring about will furnish opportunities for restoring to them some immunities and advantages which may compensate for the losses they have sustained by the

Revolution. The King is said to be decidedly on the pacific side, but the French Princes are reported to be eager for war. The Duke D'Angoulême is to command the offensive army in case of war, and no means will be omitted to give efficiency to the force employed. In case of hostilities and of good success, which may reasonably be doubted, Ferdinand is to be restored to the plenitude of power, and the demands of constitutional governments, are to be every where met by force, and repressed by chains and punishment. The press will be every where put under stronger

restrictions, and the march of the human mind impeded in every practicable way, to approximate the countries under the Bourbon sway more to their ancient state. On the other hand, the Congress is only said to have demanded from Spain a guarantee for the safety of the King's person, and sundry not very important concessions, and then they agree to leave Spain to form her own government in a way most agreeable to the genius of the people, and the enlightened views of the age. The Duke of Wellington, whose opinion on the subject of Spain must naturally have great weight, is reported to have expressed doubts of the success of a French army in Spain, even with a great sacrifice of blood and treasure; and his ideas on the subject, together with the pacific intentions of this country, are rumoured to have much strengthened in its views that party of the French cabinet which is inclined to peace. Nothing certain, however, has yet been communicated to the public. The proceedings of the Verona Congress were conducted with the most cautious secrecy. The influence of France, according to some accounts, was unsuccessful in attaining the object of unconditional support in her projected measures. The mercantile and manufacturing bodies in France are averse to a war, and the agriculturists, who have not expressed openly their sentiments, will, no doubt, feel but ill inclined to pay additional impositions and taxes, for the putting down a system by which they have themselves obtained the means of living in an honourable independence. The Duke of Wellington has left Paris. He arrived in London on the 23d ult. Nothing transpired on his arrival to throw light upon the future measures of the French government. The late state of uncertainty has been most distressingly felt by the funded interests of France and this country. An incessant fluctuation, produced one day by fear and alarm on the news of war, and another by tidings of a pacific nature, has caused much mischief to individuals, who too sanguinely hazarded their property on the hope of profiting by measures of peace and justice, which they had calculated on being pursued after the professions of equity and moderation so long held forth by the sovereigns of Europe. M. Chateaubriand, one of the

French plenipotentiaries at the Congress, is returned to Paris.

At the recent elections for the Chambers, the new arrangements made, and the methods employed to return the members, have been completely successful on the part of the government; that has carried them on, as from their organization they must ever do, just as they pleased. The faculty of Medicine has been suppressed in Paris. Twenty-five physicians and four thousand students have been deprived of their places and the means of instruction. The excuse for this was a cry of "*A bas les Jesuits*," when an Abbé Niede, rector of the academy, was going to address them. The attempted arrest of the march of intellect in any country, is a symptom of misrule.—Fressinous, lately put into the academy of Literature, is not a literary man, and is such an ignoramus, as to be a standing jest among the people. Similar measures, with establishments for the cultivation of intellect, are not suited to the spirit of the day. M. Benjamin Constant has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of five hundred pounds, for a letter to the Attorney-General, Mangin, not one line of the truth of which could be impeached.

Some accounts, relative to the war question between France and Spain, affirm that the former has demanded certain changes in the Spanish Constitution, which the latter has firmly and respectfully refused. In consequence, France has applied to the allied powers to mark their sense of the conduct of Spain, by withdrawing their ministers. If such be the fact, still no immediate war seems to be apprehended, and Spain, when once her power is consolidated, may rest very secure for the future, because every day must give her an accession of strength, and she will set the noble example of resisting successfully any foreign interference with her internal affairs;—the unprovoked meddling with which, in any country that offers no offence to the aggressor, but only exercises an inherent right, is a flagitious act of violence. The Spaniards, in the mean time, are employed in organizing a powerful army, and dispersing the rebel banditti and armed priests that infest the frontier provinces. Mina has every where routed them, without en-

countering any serious resistance, when they, for the most part, have taken refuge in France.

The Cortes, in their sitting of the 11th ult. elected Signor Santa Fe, Vice-President, and Signor Oliver, President. Don D. Valdes has been elected Secretary in the place of Don M. Moreno. The famous law lately passed, relative to popular assemblies, is as follows :

1. All persons who propose to meet publicly for the purpose of discussing political subjects, must give twelve hours previous notice of the time and place of meeting, to the First Constitutional Alcaide, or the political chief of the district.

2. If it be intended that the meetings shall be periodical, those who propose to form the society must draw up a set of rules, and present the same to the above-mentioned Magistrates within the fixed period of twelve hours ; not, however, for the approbation of the said authorities, but merely to give an opportunity for ascertaining whether any thing is proposed to be done which may call for consideration or interposition.

3. In the case of any appearances of sedition, such as acts of violence or factional acclamations, the Political Chief, the Alcaide, or the Corregidor, is empowered to dissolve the meeting ; which is done by reading three times, with a loud voice, the present law, and desiring all the persons then assembled to disperse. In the case of their refusing to obey, force may be used to make them withdraw.

4. The dispersion of a meeting or society shall not prevent its members from assembling again within three days ; but all the formalities required by Article 1. must be repeated.

5. These meetings may remain open until midnight, or one in the morning ; but after the last-mentioned hour, the Magistrates may dismiss them. If the persons present refuse to withdraw, they shall be held to be in a state of disobedience, and the society shall incur the penalty of suspension.

6. These meetings have no legal character ; and petitions from them cannot be received as from corporate bodies, but must be held as merely expressing the opinion of the individuals present.

The Allied Sovereigns were expected to quit Verona for Trieste, about the 10th ult. Piedmont was to be evacuated by the Austrian troops, in three equal portions—in January, in May, and in August, of the approaching year. Of the Austrian force in Naples,

about half was to be withdrawn immediately, and a more moderate rate of contribution, for the support of the remaining half, to be promptly adopted. The final evacuation of this kingdom is, however, deferred to that period when it “ may be considered safe and expedient.”

An insurrection is said to have happened at Constantinople, on the 12th of November : it was appeased by the disgrace and banishment of Haleb Effendi, the Grand Vizier, and the Mufti, who were both his friends. The new Vizier is Abdallah Pacha, and Sidke Sadi the new Mufti.—A complete victory has been gained by the Persians over the Turks ; and the Pacha of Trebisonde has been ordered to treat for peace with the victors.—The Caimacan of Wallachia has been beheaded, “ for having kept up a correspondence with his brother, one of the rebels of the Morea.”

The following note has been received by the Portuguese Minister in London, according to the Lisbon papers :

“ The undersigned is ordered to signify unto M——, that, according to all the accounts received by the British Government, there is nothing to justify the idea entertained by his most Faithful Majesty and his Ministers of an invasion of the Peninsula.”

“ The undersigned does not hesitate to assure his most Faithful Majesty, that his Majesty the King of Great Britain will never look with indifference on any attempt against the independence of Portugal ; and that his Majesty will always be ready to afford to Portugal the protection which that country is entitled to expect from an allied nation.”

(Signed) “ CANNING.”

No new contests have taken place in Greece. The Turkish forces in the Morea are said to have fallen back on Argos. No naval engagement had lately occurred, though the hostile fleets are represented as very near each other.

Intelligence received at Charleston, United States, from Mexico, by way of the Havannah, states that addresses had been presented to the Emperor Iturbide, from various public bodies and districts of New Spain, complaining in loud terms of the oppressions experienced by the people under his government, and upbraiding him with having violated his oaths made in presence of the Congress.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

OUR critical duties, as far as they relate to this establishment, are almost suspended. We have quite a holiday before Christmas. Here is scarcely any thing which is not old, and nothing which is not good. We have no desperate tragedy to watch over; no short-lived comedy to extract a jest from and "catch ere she falls the Cynthia of the minute;" no felonious melodrame to dissect and to inter; no maiden farce, guiltless of *double entendre* and wit, to moralize and mourn over. We go to the play night after night, freely to enjoy, taking no thought for the morrow, assured that there is nothing to write about, and that we have only to laugh and cry, as we did before we were possessed of those two banes of theatrical enjoyment, a taste and a free admission. Why should we trouble ourselves to tell the world, that Mr. Elliston is the gayest of the gay, and laughing and winning, on the top of comedy and of success? Why must we be grave on Mr. Munden's face, and assure our gentle readers, that, in spite of his frequent illnesses, he is the same stout-hearted humourist, the same mighty coiner of living farces, as ever? Shall we shew how passionate Kean is, how melodious and how graceful Young, or prove to demonstration that Braham is the noblest singer of his time? Our readers know all these things as well as we do, and will not trouble us; and as for comparisons, we think them altogether odious, and we have no desire to draw parallels "after the manner of Plutarch."

Nor does the appearance of Mr. Kean and Mr. Young in the same plays, though it has given us great pleasure, afford much scope for criticism. We have seen them separately in the same characters before, and can add little to our former opinion, except that the juxta-position and the crowded houses give additional animation to each. In the cast of Othello, Mr. Kean has immensely the advantage, for while the Moor is one of the most noble and diversified characters on the stage, no one can make Iago prominent, except by rendering him absurd — by making his villainy so plain, gross, and

palpable to the eyes of the audience, as to deprive Othello of all shadow of excuse for listening to his slanders. This, Mr. Young has too much good sense to attempt; yet, by the beauty of his declamation, in those passages where scope for declamation is given, by his soldier-like bearing, and his unchanging attention to the business of the scene, he sustained his reputation even in the presence of one of the most heart-touching and terrible performances ever seen. In *Venice Preserved*, on the other hand, he has the advantage; Pierre commanding the admiration of those who at best can but pity Jaffier, and being exactly adapted to Mr. Young's power of voice and style of acting. Jaffier is unsuited to Mr. Kean; he has no power, by honied accents, and finished grace of manner, to render vacillation interesting, or to lend a sweetness to shame. His spirit is perpetually o'er-informing the part; fretting it to decay; and dashing with vain efforts to get free from the voluptuous thralldom. Still there are exquisite beauties in his performance, and it is very felicitously contrasted with the bold picture of heroic daring and mastery, exhibited by Young. The plays, in which these two actors have appeared together, have attracted more crowded and brilliant audiences than perhaps ever were collected, at so early a period in the season; and though the spirit of partisanship may, in some measure, have contributed to this, yet the result must be the infusion of new warmth into the theatrical public. Those who have come to support their favourite, are beguiled into an admiration of his rival; they discover, that all excellence is not confined to one style; the supporters of Kean, before exclusive in their regards, find that there is a beauty in continuous harmony and finished speech; and "foes to pathos wonder why they weep." Even the mere liberality of the attempt on the part of the proprietor, is enough to throw an air of comfort and of fashion over the whole establishment, and to attract those who are repelled by the very idea of "economy," when connected with their pleasures.

A pleasant little farce, called "Old

and Young," has been produced for the purpose of giving free and natural scope for the extraordinary powers of Miss Clara Fisher. It is not only extremely well adapted to its purpose, but possesses a neatness of dialogue, and a variety of situation, which we did not expect to find in a *petite* drama, written in subservience to the talents of a wonderful child. The young lady, in order to sicken an uncle of his wish to have a large family of boys about him, assumes the character of three, a boisterous military child, playing his drum in the elderly gentleman's ears, and cutting down his chairs for fortresses; a greedy child, who eats the whole of a partridge-pie, the annual present of his former sweetheart; and a dainty, mincing, exquisite of thirteen, who coolly looks at him through an eye-glass. When he is utterly disgusted with these nuisances, she appears in her own person, as an amiable and affectionate girl, and wins him to take her and her parents into favour. In all these parts the acting of Miss Fisher is excellent; not merely surprising as a phenomenon, but intrinsically good. While we look at her, Lilliput seems no fable. She is best, or at least most agreeable, in the boisterous part, which she plays with a true spirit of enjoyment; but the others, though admirable as "pictures in little," are revolting, and increase the feeling of dislike, which naturally arises against the exhibition of a child on the stage, and which all Miss Fisher's genius cannot entirely destroy. We feel that it is not in this everlasting glare, amidst the most violent excitements, and in a round of counterfeiting, that the first years of life should be spent; we sympathize too painfully with the loss of those pure and peaceful pleasures which belong to the season, and which are relished without the need of stimulants; and we fear that this gay and garish morning may be followed by a melancholy day. If the talents thus early developed do not strengthen and deepen with time; if, when youth is gone, all is gone to the prodigy, it is scarcely possible to imagine a lot more sad than that which awaits him. He has anticipated the sweetness which should have been spread through life, in that season when it only destroyed the more delectable flavour of child-like joy, and all the

rest is a dreary blank, rendered more vapid by early triumphs and praises. Miss Fisher, indeed, has talent which may sustain her, when she outgrows the marvellous, if she be not spoiled in the mean time; may she be a happy exception to the general fate which has attended a public and splendid infancy!

Mrs. Austin, from Dublin, has happily filled up a chasm in the vocal department of this company—at least till the bewitching promise at the foot of the bills shall be fulfilled. She has a pleasing countenance, a lady-like manner, and is perfect mistress of a very sweet, though not very powerful voice. Her Rosetta was really a delightful performance; her Lucy Bertram even more effective; but to Mandane she is quite unequal. This part, indeed, is in singing, what Lady Macbeth is in acting, only to be reached by the most potent and mature genius. It is said, and we dare say with truth, that this elevation was completely vindicated for the part by Mrs. Billington.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A new opera, on the story of Robin Hood, called after his woodland queen, "Maid Marian," has been produced at this theatre. Its subject seems the fittest for an Opera, which could possibly be chosen. It is the most purely romantic of English stories; it combines the highest merriment and jollity, with the spirit of daring; the wild enterprise of the outlaw, with the most delicate gallantry; contest and danger, with the peace of green-wood scenes, and the refuge of rich and sequestered valleys. The very tale seems as if it would start into music. It is strange that none of our Southron Poets should have chosen to "marry it to immortal verse." Mr. Lamb's delightful play of "John Woodvill," is laid in the same scene, but belongs to another period; why will no one bid Robin Hood rival Rob Roy, and teach the author of *Ivanhoe* to "hie to his own confine?" It is good, however, to have the powers of Bishop, incomparably the first of our leading composers, employed on such a subject; and never perhaps were they put forth with more spirit or success. In the gentle breathings of the love-lorn damsel; in her wilder notes stealing from the recesses of the forest, and in the carols of the merry outlaws, he has been almost equally happy. A song

of Miss Tree, beginning, "The love that follows fain;" a duet between her and Master Longhurst, "Come hither, come hither, thou little foot page," and a concerted piece, "O, bold Robin Hood is a forester good," were among the most favourite specimens. It is scarcely necessary to say, that the scenery, a most important matter to such a piece, was worthy of the music; for the theatre was Covent Garden, where the loveliest and grandest pictures which can be exhibited on the stage are constantly presented to the eye. We grudged, however, to the scene-painter the close of the second act, where a magnificent view was given of Arlingford castle in flames, instead of the magnificent chorus which ought to have been there; and, much as we like Mr. Grieve's masterpiece, we enjoy Mr. Bishop's still more. The opera, which was chiefly taken from one of Mr. Pocock's ingenious novels, would have been perfect, had due prominence been given to the part of Robin Hood, and more curiosity and interest awakened by the progress of the story. Miss Tree's voice is excellently fitted to give the happiest effect to the songs of Maid Marian, except a bravura, which is entirely out of place here, and worth very little any where. Her acting also, quiet, unobtrusive, and pensive, is well calculated to convey an idea of the high-born and romantic maiden, who follows her lover to his sylvan palaces, and keeps her state among the woods. But the chief novelty in the piece was the Friar Tuck of Mr. C. Kemble, which disclosed to us great and varied excellencies, in a new line of acting. Who would believe that the same person who has given so many living images of high grace and courtesy, of youthful love in its first bloom, and in its last desperate struggles; of all that belongs to the glory of heroism and the pride of human life; should have revived the stout-hearted, jolly, uproarious, and pugilistic friar, and swaggered before us the very Tuck of the olden time? Yet so it is; Emery could not have been broader; Munden himself scarcely more generally or particularly drunken; and no one could have shewn half so towering a valour beneath the priestly garb as he. His performance was the life and soul of the piece, and has added greatly to that extended range in which the mind's

eye will ever contemplate him, as moving with inimitable facility and grace. It is greatly to be regretted, that the masterly scene in *Ivanhoe*, where Richard takes shelter in the friar's hovel, was not dramatized for him, as it would have given the best scope for that power of representing humour, joyousness, and bravery with which he has shewn himself so eminently gifted.

A new tragedy, called "the Huguenot," from the pen of Mr. Shiel, has been produced, and, though at first received with great applause, has not had the continued success which has usually attended his plays. And yet, in point of true feeling, of poetical beauty, of purity of expression, and sustained majesty of language, it is superior to any thing which he has previously written. The error fatal to the piece as an acted drama, was the substitution of a lengthened misery for energetic action; and this no excellencies can effectually redeem. Its beginning, middle, and all but its closing scene, are one long agony, upon which hope scarcely breaks until the moment when it is changed into joy. Much is suffered, but little is done in its course; the hero is cast down and degraded by the symbols of infamy, even at the first, and is afterwards doomed to endure only the more feverish agitations of despair. We are surprised at the art with which this grief is diversified; the feeling by which it is occasionally relieved, and the rich and tender fancy by which it is shaded, chequered, and softened; these give us a higher idea than we ever before entertained of the author's genius, though they were insufficient to render his play attractive on the stage. Its first scene introduces the hero, a prisoner convicted of murder, and doomed to pass a life of labour among common felons at Orleans. While he is endeavouring to repel the humane but unwelcome kindness of a philanthropic priest, the sound of a harp is heard, which seems to suspend his sorrows, but is followed by a voice which rouses him into a state of agonizing suspense, and he demands if the singer be not Margaret Romont. This conjecture is right; it is the object of his early love, now reduced, with her father, to penury, who is about to marry the rich and powerful Duke de Montville. The whole scene in which he receives these dreadful tidings is admirably wrought;

the first joy at hearing the old air; the rapture on knowing that Margaret is so near, which makes him for the moment forget his misery; his passionate entreaty that he may be sent from Orleans, and that his dishonour may never be made known to the object of his unconquerable love; and his more poignant agony when he hears that she is on the point of becoming the wife of another; are discriminated with all the skill of a master of human passion. In the second act, we see Margaret, in her bridal attire, bending sad and silent over the harp, lost in contemplation at the sacrifice she is about to offer of all her dearly cherished remembrance; the white wreath of winter roses drops from her hand; and her attendant places it on her head while her thoughts are mournfully wandering. The priest comes to talk with her, and to him she gives the following beautiful and pathetic reason for her yielding to the wretchedness of her father:—

“ Last night we sat together by the fire
And were alone—’Twas a sad carnival,
The room was cold, and still, and solitary:
The lights were out, and the decaying
wood

Was whitening into ashes.... It appear’d
As if he were observing the light fires
Disporting like these hopes, whose mock-
ery

Just sparkles in the cold extinguish’d heart
To shew its desolation—While I thus
Indulged in those imaginings, there fell
Sudden a broader flash upon his head,
And in that dreary brightness I beheld
His large eyes swimming in their copi-
ous tears,

And fully fix’d upon me.*”

La Roche persuades her to give up the picture of Adolphus, from whom he assures her, that fate has separated her with an eternal barrier, and endeavours to tranquillize her mind. Her lively bridemaids tries to render her more cheerful; when her father comes, she sinks into irresolution, begs for a day’s respite, but at last, after a struggle, she is led out by Montville. There is, to our feelings, a singular grace about this scene; it seems written to embody female delicacy and weakness;

* As the tragedy has not been printed, we have availed ourselves of the opportunity afforded us, by a friend of the author, in London, to introduce a few short quotations into our criticism.

and is full of little touches of natural tenderness and womanly fears, which make its sorrow bewitching. Meanwhile Adolphus, in the waywardness of agony, obtains permission to go to the church where the rite is to be solemnized, that he may look on Margaret once more,

——“ for her voice
Will even then be sweet.... ’twill sound
for him
Like hope’s last dirge.... but ’twill be
sweet.”

As the ceremony is proceeding, he rushes in disguise to the altar, and implores a few words in private with the bride. At the entreaties of La Roche this is granted, and he, in broken accents, announces himself to be a messenger from Adolphus to restore her the picture which she gave him, but betrays himself by his strong emotion. While she is almost stupified with wonder, he falls on his knees, and breathes out a blessing on her, which seems to us eminently beautiful and touching:

“ Great god!
Make this young creature happy—pour
upon her,
Fast as the tears that flow upon my
cheek,
The silent shower of thy continual
mercy!

Oh let me find a bosom kind and true
As this would have been to her! For
her sake

Make him a prosperous and blissful man,
Lest, in the tryings of adversity,
Some stern reproach, some sour and
angry look,

Should turn her gentle nature. If she
must

(As she must needs) remember, let it be
Not in her midnight, but her evening
thoughts—

A sad, not a remorseful memory
That there was one.... God bless thee,
Margaret!

God bless thee!”

The agitation of Margaret becoming visible, Montville insists on knowing who is the disturber of his happiness, and the attendants rudely unmask the stranger. After Margaret has been borne off fainting, Montville heaps reproaches on him, as a murderer and felon; the indignation of Adolphus bursts forth in a denial of the charge;—but an oath which he has taken, comes back on his heart, and he shrinks into

silence. The taunts are renewed, and, at last Adolphus, not able to resent, not daring to deny, and stung almost to madness, makes a short but triumphant appeal to his slanderer. He rushes up to him and exclaims—

“Montville!

Mont. Well—

Adolp. You have seen me in the battle!
—have you not?

Mont. I have.

Adolp. Well!—to the dungeon now conduct me.

Macready's mode of delivering this spirited and comprehensive passage, was one of the finest things we ever saw on the stage. It was done in a moment, and we can scarcely describe *how*, but it will never be effaced from the memory.

In the fourth act, Adolphus is informed, that by his visit to the church his life is forfeited; this only gives him sad consolation, and he is able to laugh at the baffled Montville; but his comfort is changed into agony, when he hears the bitterness of death which is to precede its liberating pang—that he is to be brought before the eyes of Margaret, and she is to be forced to witness the visible marks of that infamy, which otherwise she will never believe. This is unquestionably a lamentable expedient; it is too revolting for tragedy; yet it gives occasion to a very fine scene, in which Margaret asserts the innocence of her lover, which he dares not assert himself, and in which she sees the brand of murder on his arm. In the last act, Adolphus seems to have reached the only resting-place of his misery. Margaret, whose father's house has been seized by his creditors, comes wildly in to take a last farewell; “She dares not love him—but she will die with him,”—and he prepares to leave her for ever. At the critical moment, La Roche rushes in with the news that the father of Adolphus has just breathed out in death

the important secret—that he was guilty of the crime for which his son was condemned—and that he had obtained from Henry, the pardon of Adolphus, and the restoration of his rank and fortunes. This last break of sunshine comes opportunely; for, notwithstanding the taste and the power displayed in every part of the play, we are almost weary with its miseries. By far the best character of the play, is that of Margaret: with all her irresolution she is so truly, so charmingly feminine; so enchantingly molded, only to weep, to smile, and to vindicate the truth of the heart on which she reposes. Miss O'Neil would have made this the very first of her characters; and Miss Kelly played it very delightfully and truly—perhaps, in the tearful passages, as well even as her predecessor, but not with that radiant air of triumph in the vindications of Adolphus, which she could have displayed. The part of the hero is a most difficult one;—it consists of a long despair, without any appliances of external grandeur, and scarcely room even for the assumption of moral dignity;—yet it was admirably portrayed by Macready, who never had a harder task, or won a more decisive victory. His rapture on hearing the well-known air—all the noble variety of passion in the first act—the majestic and passionate close of the third—the throes of agony in the fourth where he meets Margaret and dares not confute his slanderers—and his bewilderment of joy at last—raised the branded felon into a hero, and shed a glory over degradation and suffering. In other plays, Mr. Shiel has shewn his capacity for imagining striking situations and noble incidents; in this he has shewn, how chastely and tenderly he can write:—let him in his next play do both, and he will place his name very high in the list of the dramatic writers of his country.

FINE ARTS.

M. DAVID'S GREAT PICTURE.

THIS is a repetition, by his own hand, of DAVID's so much vaunted representation of the Coronation of Napoleon.—Regarded in the light of a work of high art—a single whole in-

tended to produce a certain definite and permanent impression on the mind of the spectator—this picture is less than nothing; for the subject itself is not only totally unfit for a purpose of

the above kind, but many parts of it are badly conceived and worse executed. As far as relates to the expression of natural passion (and it is this expression which constitutes the essence of all works of high art in the department we are contemplating), the inmates of a court are as much objects of *still-life* as the chairs they sit on, or the clothes they wear. If passion itself be not altogether banished from the precincts of a palace, every outward expression of it is, in modern times, as studiously kept out of sight as a personal defect would be. It is high treason against the majesty of etiquette. How, then, can a court ceremony be made the subject of a great work of art in the historical class?—We repeat, the work before us, regarded in this light, is totally worthless. But it appears that this picture was undertaken at the Emperor's express desire, and executed under his own immediate inspection; so that he may be considered as having in some measure had a hand in it: and in fact he had so, to a very curious and characteristic effect, as will be seen hereafter. It also presents a vast collection of authentic portraits, including a great number of the most remarkable persons who have figured in the extraordinary events of the last twenty years in connexion with the greatest character of modern times. It is in this point of view that the work before us becomes highly interesting, and that we recommend it to the attention of our readers. Separate, but unauthenticated portraits, of most of these persons, have, from time to time, reached the public eye in England; but here we have most of them gathered together round their great master, painted by the best artist he could find in his kingdom, and for his own immediate inspection; so that we may safely regard them as unexceptionable in this respect; and the picture altogether, as painted under the most favourable circumstances that a picture of this kind can be.

It is singular, that, though the picture professes to represent the Coronation of Napoleon, the time chosen is the moment when *he* is placing the crown on the head of the Empress Josephine. It appears that this arrangement was chosen by himself, and it is one of those curious particulars to

which we have alluded above. It seems to have been adopted simply because it represents him in the most graceful and favourable point of view. In performing this ceremony, he *himself* placed the crown upon his own head; and this act, whatever might be the policy of it at the time, would not have told so well, either as a part of the work, or with *Posterity*, for whose especial use the picture was painted. The same view towards posterity induced him to order that *Madame Mere* should be introduced into the picture, with all her household, *though she was not present*; and it made him insist on having the Pope, drawn in the direct and unequivocal attitude of *blessing* the ceremony; though, in point of fact, the old man obstinately refused to do so, and sat still during the whole of it, with his hands on his knees, as the painter had at first represented him. These little touches of shallow art—of almost low cunning—contrast most strangely, and at the same time, most instructively, with the grand and comprehensive reaches of state policy, which Napoleon was so capable of conceiving, and of carrying into triumphant execution.

But the portraits are, after all, nearly the sole attraction of this picture; and on their account, notwithstanding its almost entire want of merit as a great work of art, it must be considered as one of the most interesting of all that have been before the public, singly, for many years. Among these portraits, that which would naturally attract the attention first, is far from being either striking or characteristic. It is as imperial and inexpressive as the crown it bears. To say the truth, we do not conceive M. DAVID to be capable of giving the true character of Napoleon's head. It was more like a fine marble bust, than a living and breathing type of the mind within it. Not that the expressions were not *there*; but they required a more than common keenness of glance even to detect them; and to represent them, required the hand of a Titian, which DAVID had not. Napoleon's was a *shut* countenance; DAVID seems to have succeeded much better, in the more marked and open ones—those which gave their worst and best of thoughts, their worst and best of looks. Conspicuous

among these latter we have Talleyrand ; who, if he held that "speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts," did not seem to be very scrupulous about letting the general habit and tenor of them peep out of his face. The head of this extraordinary person is no less striking than it is repulsive. There is a little of the look of Voltaire in it—a little of his piercing glance into the human heart—added to the cunning, impudent, and self-satisfied look of a mountebank at a fair—a *French* mountebank. Near to Talleyrand stands Cambaceres—bold, firm, prudent, and full of thought. This is one of the most marked heads in the picture. Immediately behind Napoleon, we have two very interesting portraits ; those of the Pope, and the Cardinal Caprara, the Roman Legate. In the former of these there is, together with a kind and gentle simplicity of expression, a look of mild abstraction, as if he felt himself to be "a weed that had no business there." The Cardinal Caprara has a rather singular head, and one that combines expressions which seem hardly compatible with each other. The forehead, however, is fine, and produces a very good effect in this part of the picture. In the group to the right of the centre, we have three distinguished persons standing by the side of each other :—Eugene Beauharnois, Caulincourt, and Bernadotte. The first of these was a chivalrous and high-spirited person ; but he does not look such here. We are sorry for this ; we like to see "the mind's observance in the face," whether it be good or bad. But somehow or other it did so happen that these "children and champions of the Revolution" were not the chief favourites of Nature—if we may judge by the outward gifts she bestowed upon them. And, to say the truth, there was a strange mixture of that which was not good in the best of them. Well—they are in the service of the Bourbons now, and their looks may perhaps improve !—Caulincourt and Bernadotte have heads, uncharacteristic, hard featured, and coarse, but bold, wary, and resolute. One of them is a legitimate now ; but his looks bely him—which is as it should be.

Turning to the group opposite Napoleon, we have a few portraits which

are still more interesting than most of the above-named. In front of this group kneels the kind, good, and universally beloved Josephine, on whose head the Emperor is about to place the crown. She is represented (we know not by what pictorial licence) as some twenty years younger than she must have been at the time of the event. But we can forgive the painter for flattering *her*, since he has made the Prince of Benevento look like what he is. Behind the Empress, as one of her *Dames d'Honneur*, stands the gentle and heroical Madame Lavalette, looking like herself. Perhaps, in our present stage of civilization, nature is not to be trusted in all things. She is obliged, sometimes, to bely herself, in her own defence. Accordingly, she occasionally writes a lie upon the face of man ; but, on that of woman, never. The only other conspicuous person in this group is Murat. The best that can be said of him is, that he looks out of his place here—his hand fingering a velvet cushion, instead of grasping a sword, and his white plume waving above a kneeling lady, instead of floating in front of the tide of battle. The remainder of this group is wretchedly painted, though the heads included in it are all portraits ; there is no individual character in any one of them, unless it be in that of D'Astroz, Grand Vicar of Paris ; and three or four of them might be mistaken for likenesses of one and the same person. Above this group are three galleries, one over the other ; the lower containing the Emperor's mother and her household, who were not present at the ceremony ; the second contains several heads that would be interesting to us, if they were executed with any talent. Among them are DAVID himself, and his wife and two daughters ; Gretry, the musician ; Lebrun, the poet, &c. But they are so ill painted (probably, on account of its being necessary, for the sake of etiquette, to keep them under, and throw them into perspective,) that they are little better than so many blots in the picture. The gallery above contains such of the public as were allowed to be present. The last department of the work that we shall notice, and by much the least meritorious as to the detail of it, contains the brothers and sisters of Napo-

leon; Hortense, the beautiful wife of Beauharnois; the wife of Joseph Napoleon; and a long list of forgotten chamberlains, governors, chevaliers d'honneur, &c., &c., making up the secondary officers of the imperial court. Nothing can be much worse executed than the details of this part of the picture: the drawing is wretched, the colouring execrable, and the individual character given to the faces is none at all. But the composition and general effect (particularly of the back part of the group, which leads the eye out of the picture,) is not bad. On the whole, notwithstanding we feel ourselves called upon to state our decided opinion, that this picture justifies all the censures which have been passed on the French school, and on its author in particular, who is the celebrated

leader of it, yet we are equally bound, and still more willing, to add our no less decided opinion, that it is a work likely to excite great interest in this country, chiefly for the reasons we have stated above. In fact, the principal portraits contained in it may safely be accepted as the most authentic we shall ever obtain, of the persons represented. The picture is the largest now existing, or that has ever been painted in modern times.

THE WORKS OF CANOVA.—*Engraved in outline by H. Moses.*—The first number of an elegant publication, under the above title, has just appeared. Rather than give a hurried and inadequate notice of this very pleasing work, we shall defer our remarks on it, till next month; by which time a second number will be before us.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, Dec. 7.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes, for the ensuing year, viz. For Latin Verses—*Ars Geologica*. For an English Essay—*On Public Spirit amongst the Ancients*. For a Latin Essay—*Conditio Servorum apud Antiquos*.

The first of the above Subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English Verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, by an under-graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—*Stonehenge*.

Cambridge, Nov. 16.—The Seatonian prize for the present year has been adjudged to the Rev. Edward Bishopp Elliott, M. A. fellow of Trinity college, for his poem on *Antiochus Epiphanes*.

The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the ensuing year is—*The Office and Mission of St. John the Baptist*.

Nov. 22.—A grace passed the Senate, "To purchase the late Dr. E. D. Clarke's collection of minerals at the sum of 1500l."

Royal Academy.—On the 64th anniversary of the Royal Academy last month, the medals of the year were delivered by the President as follows:

First Medal—School of Painting, for the Portrait of Govertius, to Mr. T. Y.

Hurlstone.—Silver Medal—Life Academy, Mr. J. Wood; and the same for a Model, to Mr. R. R. Hughes.—Silver Medals—School of the Antique, Mr. J. A. Cahusac; and, for a Model, Mr. W. Theed.—Silver Medal—best Architectural Drawing, Mr. C. Purser; and Silver Medal for best Die of the Head of the Apollo, Mr. B. Wyon.

Royal Society.—On the 1st ult. being St. Andrew's day, the Royal Society held their Anniversary Meeting at their apartments in Somerset-place, when the President, Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. after an appropriate address, presented, in the name of the Society, the gold medal, called Sir Godfrey Copley's, to the Rev. William Buckland, professor of mineralogy and geology in the university of Oxford, for his paper, giving an account of an assemblage of fossil teeth and bones discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, in Yorkshire, published in the last volume of *The Philosophical Transactions*. The Society afterwards proceeded to the choice of a council and officers for the ensuing year, when, on examining the lists, it appeared, that the following gentlemen were elected:—*Of the Old Council.*—Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart.; Wm. Thomas Brande, Esq.; S. Goodenough, Lord Bishop of Carlisle; Taylor Combe, Esq.; Davies Gilbert, Esq.; Charles Hatchett, Esq.; J. F. W. Herschel, Esq.; J. Pond, Esq. Astr. Royal; W. Hyde Wollaston, M. D.; Thomas Young, M. D.—*Of the New Coun-*

cit—C. Babbage, Esq.; Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart.; Charles Lord Colchester; J. Wilson Croker, Esq.; John Earl of Darnley; C. Hutton, LL. D.; Sir H. Halford, Bart. Pres. Coll. Phys.; Capt. H. Kater; W. Hasledine Pepys, Esq.; Joseph Sabine, Esq.—*And the Officers*—President—Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart.; Treasurer—Davies Gilbert, Esq.; Secretaries, W. Thomas Brande, and Tayler Combe, Esqrs.

Glasgow University.—Sir James Mackintosh has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, by a considerable majority of votes above Sir Walter Scott, his rival candidate for that honour.

Literary Antiquities.—A letter has been received from Mr. Salt, dated at Cairo in August last, with the following curious information;—A roll of Papyrus, measuring about eleven inches in length, and five in circumference, has been discovered in the island of Elephantina, and purchased for Mr. Banks. It is found to contain a portion of the latter part of the *Iliad*, very fairly written in large capitals, such as were in use during the time of the Ptolemies, and under the earlier Roman Emperors. The lines are numbered, and there are Scholia in the margin. A copy is to be made from this valuable MS. at Cairo, that it may serve as a duplicate, in case of any accident in its voyage to England. The person who procured this treasure for Mr. B. is a young man, who has been in his employ for some years to explore such parts of the antiquities and geography of the East, as were left unascertained by Mr. B. himself.

Surrey Institution.—The late lectures at this institution have been respectably attended by the proprietors, subscribers, and their friends, among whom were a considerable number of ladies. The subject of the lecture by Mr. Jennings on the history and utility of literary institutions, seems to have been the approaching dissolution of the establishment, and its intended renovation upon a broader and more liberal scale. Mr. J. observed that literature is necessary to our effectual happiness; that proofs may be found of this truth in Turkey, Abyssinia, Egypt, Ireland, and Scotland; that literary institutions ought to embrace the whole circle of useful knowledge: by useful knowledge, is understood that which, whether directly or indirectly, contributes to our well-being and happiness. The most ancient book was the Bible; and it deserves our marked attention, even as a specimen of the earliest literature. It was in Greece that academies were first

instituted, and Rome followed the example of Greece, in establishing academies and lyceums. The art of printing (in the fifteenth century) assisted in unfolding a series of novel and important dramas. The Italians first established academies. The family of the Medici, in the fifteenth century, contributed greatly to the diffusion of a taste for letters. Of the academy of the Lyncei, Galileo was a member. The Académie Française was established, in France, in 1635. The Royal Academy of Sciences, in 1666. Fontenelle was secretary to this academy forty-two years. The Institute of France was established in 1795. After noticing the Royal Spanish Academy, instituted in 1713, and the Athenæum, in 1820, a brief view of the chief literary institutions of this country was given. The Universities obtained only a passing notice; the Royal Society, the Royal Academy of Painting, and the Society of Arts, were also briefly mentioned; but our Institutions, emphatically so called, demanded and obtained a more minute detail. The Literary Institutions of Liverpool were particularly noticed, not only as there the first improvement in our literary societies was made; but as that town itself contains, at the present moment, societies, and chiefly the Royal Liverpool Institution, which are deserving peculiar regard. The Athenæum was established in the year 1798. The Lyceum was established in 1802. The Royal Liverpool Institution, established in 1817, has more the character of a university than a literary academy. It has professors in the different sciences, and schools for the classics and the mathematics, with masters to each; there is also a separate master for the Italian, the French, and the Spanish languages. It also contains an academy of arts, and exhibition rooms for sculpture, painting, &c. These literary establishments owe much to the persevering genius of Mr. Roscoe, who is at the present time president of the Royal Liverpool Institution. Of the four institutions of the metropolis, the Royal Institution, the London Institution, the Russell Institution, and the Surrey Institution, were concisely noticed. The lecture exhibited very considerable research, as well as much taste and judgment; it was delivered in an eloquent manner, and left a very favourable impression on the minds of the auditors.

Meridians of Greenwich and Paris.—Observations for finding the distance between the meridians of Greenwich and Paris, commenced in the autumn of last year upon the French and English coasts.

Lamps of unusual magnitude were employed as signals, and were distinctly seen across the Channel. The operations are carried on under the authority of the French and English governments; and the gentlemen engaged in this scientific undertaking are Messrs. Arago and Matthieu, of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, and Captain Kater and Major Colby, Fellows of the Royal Society of London. These latter gentlemen are continuing their observations, and are at Shooter's Hill near Greenwich, having for several months past given their exclusive attention to this important work.

Ancient Coins.—About 60 English gold and silver coins, of various denominations, belonging to the reigns of Henry V. and his immediate successors, were found, a short time ago, in an old cop upon Cockey Moor, near Bolton. They were deposited in a cow horn, and were probably hidden during the wars of legitimacy between the houses of Lancaster and York. One of the silver ones (a double groat piece) is of Henry V. and nearly as fresh as it came from the mint, except that the edges are clipt in two or three places.

Botany.—A very fine specimen of the *Dixonia Arborescens*, or tree fern, has been brought to this country, from St. Helena, by Brigadier-general Coffin, and by him presented to his majesty's garden at Kew. It stands nearly four feet high, and pushed out three new branches during the voyage.

Action of Water on Metallic Arsenic.—If water be boiled on metallic arsenic, which has been previously freed from any adhering oxide, still the water will be found to contain, upon examination, abundance of oxide of arsenic. If water be distilled from off the metal, oxide of arsenic will pass over in solution. These experiments indicate a decomposition of the water by the metal; but the hydrogen which might be expected to result from such decomposition, has not yet been obtained. It probably unites with the arsenic to form an *hydruet*.—T. G.

Considerations on the existence and state of Sulphur in Vegetables.—M. Planche suspended a piece of rag, impregnated with acetate of lead, and also a plate of clean copper, within the capital of an alembic in which he was drawing off distilled waters from plants, and found that the above re-agents were powerfully acted on, as if they had been exposed to a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen. He found, moreover, that water and sulphur boiled together, as also roll sulphur heated, without the addition of water, evolved sulphuretted hydrogen;

and from the two latter experiments he infers, that in plants the sulphur is in its simple state. According to M.M. Thibierge and Robiquet, the oil of mustard contains a large quantity of sulphur; and from some comparative trials, it seems there to be in the state of sulphuretted hydrogen. In fact, distilled water, saturated with the essential oil of mustard, blackens the solution of nitrate of silver. Oil of caraways absorbs a very large quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, when it is passed through it; and assumes, in consequence, a very fetid odour. He supposes that the sulphur which exists as such in the mustard-seed, is converted into sulphuretted hydrogen during distillation with water, and in this state unites to the oil. A portion of the sulphur is deposited at the end of some days. The following plants yielded much sulphur: the flowers of the elder, linden, and orange-tree; the whole plant of pelitory and mercury; the flowering tops of hyssop, melilot, tarragon, and rue; the seeds of dill, caraway, cummin, and fennel; and clove-buds. — *Journal de Pharmacie*, Aug. 1822.

Population of England in 1377.—As a matter of historical curiosity, we subjoin the population of the principal towns of England in the year 1377, when an enumeration was made on account of a poll-tax:—London, 35,000; York, 11,000; Bristol, 9000; Plymouth, 7000; Coventry, 7000; Norwich, 6000; Lincoln, 5000; Sarum, Wiltshire, 5000; Gloucester, Leicester, Shrewsbury, each somewhat more than 3000; Lynn 5000; Colchester, 4500; Canterbury, 4000; Beverley, 4000; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4000; Oxford, 4500; Bury, Suffolk, 3500. In that remote age the total population of England was 2,300,000, but the proportion of town population was far smaller than at present, since the number of towns containing above 3000 inhabitants was only 18.

On the Fabrication of Artificial Magnets.—Professor Steinhäuser has ascertained, that if by the process of Canton, we unite, in the form of a square, two steel bars, and two contacts of iron, it is better to operate by the double touch in a circle, than by a motion backwards and forwards. Again, when we combine these bars in a square, the force of that which we wish to magnetize, ought to increase in proportion as the other magnet has become more energetic; that in magnetizing horse-shoe magnets, it is much more advantageous to place two of these bent bars, with their friendly poles so situated

as that the magnetic circle be completed ; and that we should then touch circularly, with the magnet destined to communicate the power. When the two horse-shoe bars are separated, they lose usually a considerable part of their force, if we do not previously decompose the great circuit into two smaller ones, by applying each contact to its curved magnet before the separation. In this way, the two separated magnets lose little or nothing of their power ; and two may be touched in the same time that one is, on the usual plan. By conforming to these rules, Professor Steinhäuser has succeeded in making magnets of extraordinary power, in the least possible time. He also lays the bar to be magnetized on others previously made, and arranged in a horse-shoe form.

Charles Dibdin.—A subscription has been opened for the erection of a monument to the late Mr. Charles Dibdin, to whose lyrical muse his country owed much during the period of her greatest peril, in the arduous contest which for more than twenty years shook the world. The nature, sentiment, character, and poetry, which were displayed to so remarkable an extent in his songs, have

perhaps never been duly appreciated, for they came forth singly or in small numbers, and the impression which a view of their collected genius makes, was never sufficiently felt. But their universal popularity decides the question of general merits ; while their influence on the Naval spirits of Britain was, it may justly be asserted, a powerful ally in the war in which the country was engaged.

Retrograde Movement of the Magnetic Needle.—M. Arago, in commenting on Colonel Beaufoy's observations, inserted in the *Annals of Philosophy* for May, remarks, that the numbers given for its mean declinations in March 1822, compared with those of March 1819, give for the retrograde movement of the north point of the compass in three years—

By the observations of the morning 5' 40"
By those of 1½ hour afternoon 5 06
And by those of the evening 6 32

Mean 5 46

Whence the mean annual retrograde

dation is 1 55

More than 15,000 observations of the needle, made at Paris, by night and day, confirm this diminution of the declination.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Egyptian Hieroglyphics.—The three systems of writing—the Hieroglyphic, the Meratic, and the Demotic (see page 549, Vol. VI. of this work), according to the recent communication of M. Champollion, jun. to the Royal Academy of Sciences, are purely idiographic ; that is to say, they represented ideas, and not sounds or pronunciation. Their general process (*marche*) was, however, very analogous, or rather it was modelled on that of the spoken Egyptian language. But since the three systems of Egyptian writing did not express the sounds of the words, it was important to know by what means the Egyptians could insert in their writings the proper names and words belonging to foreign languages, which they were often forced to mention in their idiographic texts, principally during the various periods of the subjection of Egypt to kings of a foreign race. It is this question, so interesting to history and philology, that I have attempted to solve, and of which I shall give a concise epitome. The demotic text of the Rosetta inscription, compared with the Greek text, has led us to perceive that the Egyptians made use, in this third system of writing, of a certain number of idiographic signs, which, throwing aside their real value, become acci-

dentally signs of sounds or of real pronunciation. It is with signs of this order that the names of kings, Alexander, Ptolemy, of the queens, Berenice, Arsinoe, and those of private persons, Actes, Pyrrha, Philinus, Aréia, Diogenes, and Irene, are written in the demotic text of the Rosetta inscription. Another demotic text, we mean that of a MS. on papyrus lately purchased for the cabinet of the king, which is a public document of the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes II. contains also in its protocol, of which we have attempted a translation, the names of Alexander, Ptolemy, Berenice, Arsinoe, and likewise those of Cleopatra and Eupater ; lastly, the names of Apollonius, Antiochus, and Antigone ; which are those of public officers or private individuals. The comparison of these names with each other has fully confirmed what the demotic text of Rosetta had already told us—the existence in the popular idiographic writing of an auxiliary series of signs, destined to express the sounds of proper names, and of words foreign to the Egyptian language. We have given to this auxiliary system of writing the name of Phonetic writing. The several names written according to this method, as well on the Rosetta Stone as in the public document on papyrus, being compared together, have shown us

the certain value of all the characters which form together the demotic alphabet, or rather syllabical. The use of phonetic being once distinguished in the demotic or popular writing, it was important to discover whether there was not also in the hieroglyphic writing a series of signs likewise phonetic, employed for the same purpose; because the discovery of this species of alphabet must produce, by its application to the numerous hieroglyphical inscriptions of which we have accurate copies, newer and positive results, highly interesting to history. The hieroglyphic text of the Rosetta inscription might alone have decided this curious question, and have given us also a nearly complete alphabet of phonetic hieroglyphics, if the text had come to Europe entire. Unfortunately, the stone contains only the last fourteen lines of this text, and the hieroglyphical name of Ptolemy, inclosed, like all the hieroglyphic proper names, in a kind of cartouch, is the only one, of all those mentioned in the Greek text of the inscription, which has escaped total destruction. This name is formed of seven or eight hieroglyphic characters; and as the Greek name ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ contains ten letters, we could not fix any certain relation between the values of the one and the others,—nothing besides authorising us formally to consider the hieroglyphic name of Ptolemy as composed of phonetic signs. A new monument has at length removed all uncertainty in this respect, and has led us in a certain manner to most numerous, and we may say the most unexpected, results. The Egyptian Obelisk brought to London by M. Belzoni, from the island of Philæ, was connected with a base, bearing a petition, in the Greek language, addressed by the Priests of Isis, at Philæ, to king Ptolemy Euergetes II., to Queen Cleopatra his wife, and to Queen Cleopatra his sister. I distinguished, in fact, in the hieroglyphic inscriptions which cover the four faces of this obelisk, the hieroglyphic name of Ptolemy, precisely similar to that in the hieroglyphic text of Rosetta: and this circumstance led me to suppose that the second cartouch (or scroll) placed on this obelisk near that of Ptolemy, and the last characters of which (that terminate also the hieroglyphic proper names of all the Egyptian goddesses) are the idiographic signs of the feminine gender, contained, conformably to the Greek inscription on the base (or zocle,) the name of Queen Cleopatra.

If this were really the case, these two hieroglyphic names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra, which in the Greek have some letters the same, might serve to institute a comparison between the hieroglyphic signs

which compose them both; and if the corresponding letters in the two Greek names were expressed in both the Egyptian scrolls by the same hieroglyphic, it then became certain, that in the hieroglyphic writing there existed, as in the demotic, a series of phonetic signs, that is to say, representing sounds or pronunciations.

This hypothesis has become certainty by the mere comparison of these two hieroglyphic names: the second, third, fourth, and fifth characters of the scroll of Cleopatra, ΚΑΕΟΙΤΡΑ, and which represent the Α, Ε, Ο and Π, are in fact perfectly similar to the fourth, sixth, third, and first hieroglyphic characters of the name of Ptolemy, which in like manner represent the Α, the Ε, or the diphthong ΑΙ, the Ο, and the Π, of the same proper name ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ. It then became very easy to infer the value of the characters which differed in the two names, and this analysis gave us the greater part of a phonetic hieroglyphic alphabet, which it only remained to verify by applying it to other scrolls, and to complete by this verification. It is thus that our hieroglyphic alphabet has progressively increased, and the general alphabet has been obtained.*

“An Historical and Medical Account of the Yellow Fever which prevailed at Barcelona in 1821, by M. Andouard, Physician in the Military Hospitals of Paris, who was sent to Barcelona by the Minister of War.” The author has confined himself in his history of the Fever to the narrative of facts, independently of all the hypotheses which still prevail among physicians. The second part, which is dedicated to the question of contagion, leaves no doubt of the fatal property of the yellow fever to communicate itself; and this is what it imported us to know. The author has collected a great number of facts, which prove that this communication has been effected.

1. By the approximation of persons.
2. By the use of clothing and other articles which had belonged to the sick.
3. By the medium of the air at a short distance.

He shows by other proofs that the atmosphere of Barcelona did not contain the principle of the disease; that the pretended infection of the atmosphere had no part in it; and he starts ideas of the special contagion of the yellow fever which are not to be found in any of the numerous treatises on that disease. The question, subjected to the strictest reasoning, has been considered under several points of

* See the *Eclaircissemens* upon this inscription, published by M. Letronne.

view, and facts are adduced to support the theory. The author, therefore, entering perfectly into the legislative views which govern France on this subject, states, from his own experience, the means calculated to preserve the troops and the inhabitants of towns from this contagion. The meteorological tables drawn up at Barcelona for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1821, close the work. They show that Reaumur's thermometer did not rise to above 25°, consequently that the heat was very moderate; which is contrary to the assertion of those who attribute the disease to the noxious exhalations raised by the heat from the mud and slime in the port. We know that the heat has been greater at Barcelona this year than in 1821, that the port has not been cleaned, and that there has been no yellow fever. The author has avoided the controversial questions of contagion and infection.

The School of Medicine has been shut by authority in Paris, in consequence of disorderly conduct among the students, or rather because of their too openly holding opinions disagreeable to ultra-royalism.

Antiquities.—Baron Chandruc de Cranzannes has published "*Antiquités de la Ville des Saintes, et du Département de la Charente-Inférieure, inédites ou nouvellement expliquées.*" 4to. with seven plates. This is a very interesting work, and will prove valuable to antiquarians. It consists of several dissertations on the most interesting subjects relative to the antiquities of the town of Saintes and its territory, which have either never been published, or have appeared to the author susceptible of farther illustration. La Sauvagère and Bourignon had already made us acquainted with the greater part of them, either by descriptions or engravings; but researches below the surface of the ground, made within these few years, (they commenced only in 1815,) and most of them under the eye of the author, have brought to light a greater number of monuments. Among these M. C. de Cranzannes discovered considerable remains of a Roman villa, where he found baths, a mosaic pavement, and many Roman medals, for the most part of the Lower Empire.

Meteoric Appearances.—Several luminous globes, in the direction of the South, were lately visible at Bourg. Four luminous globes followed each other; one only attended by a train of light, and the first of the apparent size of the Moon, with a rotatory motion, and an opacity in the centre.

M. Antommarchi, professor of Anatomy in the Universities of Paris and Pisa, and

surgeon to the Emperor Napoleon, at St. Helena, and M. le Comte de Lasteyrie, are publishing a set of anatomical plates of the human body, with descriptions. The work is to appear in fifteen parts, on large paper. The details will be most exactly copied from nature, and the minute parts will be laid down and described with the greatest correctness. The whole will form a perfect topography of the human body, with the exception of the teguments which are already accurately delineated in the *Anatomy of Mascagni*. The plates are both plain and coloured, the former are 375 f. and the latter 750 f.

M. Jomard, of the Institute, lately read there a paper containing a new theory on the Zodiac of Dendara. It is impracticable to give the substance of his opinions on the subject without an engraved plate, but his ideas are ingenious, if not profound, and they merit considerable attention.

"*The Maccabees; or, The Martyr,*" a tragedy in five acts, by M. A. Guicard, which came out during the last year, has drawn forth some pertinent remarks from the French critics. It was performed in the Odeon in June last. This tragedy contains no dramatic interest to keep alive the feelings of the spectator, nor does it convey instruction; it has not even the necessary adjuncts for tragic action. The very subject is a horrible one of blood and execution throughout. A mother viewing the butchery of her seven children, and encouraging them till she takes her turn, and perishes herself at last, is such a foundation for dramatic superstructure as it might have been well imagined the severe regulations of the French drama would not tolerate. With a vicious subject, the piece only possesses five characters:—the tyrant Antiochus; Heliodorus, his minister; Salomé, mother of the Maccabees; Ephraim, their uncle; and Mizaël, the youngest of the brothers; and the parts they respectively take are either improbable, feeble, or inconsistent with probability. The style, however, is good, and the details are elegantly penned; but these can only give it a place on the library table. Long, tedious speeches, developments without object or action, and ignorance of dramatic effect, are leading traits throughout. Let us hear no more of the barbarity of Shakspeare in his *Titus Andronicus*, after the severity of the French theatre has endured the performance of such a farrago of cruelty and crime.

M. H. J. Paixhous, one of the ancient scholars of the once famed Polytechnic School of France, which the fear of the too rapid progress of knowledge, has made the

ultra ministry of that country suppress, has published a work on a "*New Maritime Force*," and on a mode of applying the same to the land service; and an essay on the actual means of a naval force, and on a new species of maritime artillery; also on the construction of vessels using this artillery, sailing either by steam or canvass, less costly and more powerful than those now in use; and on the power of cannon, so made, in sieges for defence or offence. Passing over much interesting preliminary matter, it is to be observed that the artillery proposed is designed to project hollow shot of all diameters in the same way as bullets are fired from common cannon, and with the same precision, having the double object of penetrating as far as possible into the object to be destroyed and bursting there. The hope has been for a long time indulged to produce these effects without employing guns of too large a calibre, by using chlorate of potash instead of gunpowder; but the hazard and danger attending the use of the latter has hitherto, and must prevent its adoption in war. It can only, then, be attained by encreasing the size of the bore; and in what M. Paixhous proposes there seems much plausibility; but if he used fifty-five pounders, other nations would adopt them also, and a single shot would often suffice to destroy the largest man-of-war. Monsieur P., however, thinks that vessels may be successfully defended even against such formidable projectiles; and his work is well worth perusal, and contains much that is useful and interesting.

The Society for the Encouragement of National Industry has published the account of an invention of M. Clinchamp, called a *hyalographe*, from its tracing a design on a transparent surface. It is first done in perspective, with geometrical exactness, on a square of glass, (gope over with a thin coat of gum-water), for which a blank point or pencil is employed. Afterwards the square is turned up, and the same design drawn on the opposite face of the glass with a particular ink, following exactly the lines of the first drawing. This latter can then be taken off from the glass by an operation which gives a number of *fac-similes* perfect as the first. M. Gambey, of Paris, produced a new Theodolite. M. Merinier made a report on the potteries of M. Lagros d'Anisey, where leaf gold is used so thin as to be partly transparent; this, on being applied to red pottery, is heightened in colour by the latter, so as to appear as deep as an alloy of gold and copper. A new matter was also produced for making hats: it consisted of the hair of the goats of the High Alps, which, though not so

brilliant in colour as those made from rabbit hair, were much lighter in weight. Several other inventions of minor interest were mentioned in the Report of the Society.

M. Houel, President of the Society of Emulation at Rouen, read a paper at a late sitting, on the State of learned Societies under different forms of government. Among other things, M. Houel said, "that it was not until the moment when governments were directed by a tolerant but firm hand, that the Muses appeared to unite in compliment to the happiness of the people. And taking from this fact a theory, the result of experience, it may be said and asserted that the literati have distinct characteristics, or take a colouring from the country they inhabit; because, properly speaking, the government is their climate. As the government is the friend or foe of knowledge, they flourish or wither. The physical temperature, the torrid or glacial zone, is a matter of indifference. In those places, where the sage and wise Anaximander shone forth, we now see the brutal and ignorant Mahometan. And French literature is not frozen even on the borders of the Neva." Four necrological notices were read, on MM. Lamauve, Lesquillez, Robert de St. Victor, resident members, and Bervio, member of the French Institute, all lately deceased.

Antiquities.—Extracts from the sixth and seventh letters from M. Caillaud to M. Jomard, on the antiquities of Nubia, contain the following information. "I am come from the Desert, where I have visited two places, in which there were numerous curiosities. M. Linant, a Frenchman, not having left the country of Senaar, saw them some days before I did. Near the village of Wetbeyt Naga are the ruins of two small temples; in the Desert, about eight leagues to the south-east are the remains of seven other small temples. The valley which leads to these ruins, and the ruins themselves, are called Naga, and I have no doubt are the remains of the ancient city of Naka. Three of these temples are in tolerable preservation; one of them is highly interesting for the objects with which it is ornamented. The figures are in costumes very different from those seen in Egypt; the garments are like those which I have mentioned to you before as having seen in the pyramids. The second is larger than the first, with an avenue of sphynxes; the third consists of an isolated portico, highly curious, and of a less ancient construction. The architecture is a mixture of Greek and Egyptian, it having Corinthian capitals. The other temples are com-

plete ruins. In the great valley of the Desert, about six hours' journey from the Nile, and eight hours' south-south-east from Chandy, there are other and more considerable ruins, which, I think, are the remains of a college from Meroe. They consist of eight little temples, all joined in a line by galleries and terraces. It is altogether an immense construction of numerous chambers, cells, courts, and galleries, surrounded with double enclosures. I am unable to give you here the slightest description of these ruins. The central temple communicates with the others by these galleries or terraces, 185 French feet long. Each temple has particular apartments, which stand in a line. In the eight temples are thirty-nine chambers or habitations, twenty-six courts, and twelve staircases. The ruins cover a space of 2500 feet. But in this so great extent of ruins, all is in small proportion as to size, both as it respects the monuments, and the stones employed in them. The stones are placed in courses of twenty-five centimetres in height, and are frequently square in form. The largest temple is eleven mètres in length. On the columns are figures in the Egyptian style: and on some columns of the same portico there are channellings (flutings) as in Greek architecture. On the base of one of them are the remains of a zodiac. I could see the Twins and Sagittarius, and have taken a faithful copy of it. Time and the destructive elements that have so much defaced the ancient Saba and its monuments, seem to have left us the observatory of Meroe tolerably perfect, for it is easy to define the whole plan. I could find no more water here to-day, and I am forced to get what I want from the Nile.

"A few hundred paces from these ruins are the remains of two little monuments, and the traces of a pond or large piece of water surrounded by ridges, which served to keep off the sand. I could find here nothing like the site of a town, nor ruins, nor tombs. If the city of Meroe once existed on this spot, they would not, I should imagine, have elevated the pyramids two days' journey off. I am led to believe that this place was the college of Meroe; the form and structure seem to point it out as such. But the city was no doubt near the tombs where the forty-five pyramids now are, and of which the latitude is nearly that given to Meroe by the ancients: while these ruins are much too distant to agree with it. One is asto-

nished to find but few hieroglyphics here. There are only six columns forming the portico of the middle temple that have any: all the other parts are destitute of sculpture.

"At the time I arrived here, the Arabs of Choucry and Bycherycho revolted against Ismael Pacha. They even plundered the inhabitants of the banks of the Nile, and M. Linant was pursued by them, but I have had the good fortune to escape. It is on this account that I renounced the project of visiting Gor Radjah on the Atbara, because it is in the Desert of the Red Sea that the Bycherchs have revolted. I have finished my journey to Barkel, being at the extreme of the province of Sokket; I have been to Selima, which is an oasis, three days' journey off, in the Desert, hoping to find some antiquities there, but have met with nothing but the remains of a Christian habitation, consisting of eight small chambers, with about two hundred date-trees. Selima is at present inhabited, and is the station of the great caravan to Darfour. During the course of my long and painful journey, I have been fortunate in enjoying good health. I have lost seven camels, and am obliged to pay a franc a pound for bread, and for every thing else in proportion. Again the prince is come to my succour, when I could not buy a camel at any price, and he has given me one."

At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Puissant read a memoir entitled "The Exposé of a method to deduce the mean result of a series of astronomical observations made with the circle repetiteur of M. Borda;" and several other papers were also produced and read. At a subsequent sitting, M. de Halley read a memoir on a "Mineralogical Chart of France." Mr. Gay Lussac presented, on the part of the inventor, a new Hygrometer; and M. Couchy read a note on a meteor which had been observed at the same time both from Paris and Mans.

Mr. Casati, a traveller who recently returned from Egypt, has brought several ancient manuscripts; among which are two in Greek, and one in Greek and Egyptian. The first, which is sixteen feet six inches in length, and seven inches in breadth, contains a deed of sale drawn in the Thebais, on the 9th day of the month of Epiphi, and in the 4th year of the reign of Cleopatra, and of her son Ptolemy Soter II. which corresponds to the 25th of July, of 113 years before Christ.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Sugar for preserving Fish.—Dr. McCulloch, of Edinburgh, has ascertained that the antiseptic quality of sugar is sufficient to preserve fish in the most excellent condition. He states, that this substance is so active, that fish may be preserved in a dry state, and perfectly fresh, by means of sugar alone, and even with a very small quantity of it. He has thus kept salmon, whittings, and cod, for an indefinite length of time; and by this simple means fresh fish may be kept in that state some days, so as to be as good when boiled as when just caught. It is added, that “if dried and kept free from mouldiness, there seems no limit to their preservation; and they are much better in this way than when salted. The sugar gives no disagreeable taste. This process is particularly valuable in making what is called *kippered salmon*: and the fish preserved in this manner are far superior in quality and flavour to those which are salted or smoked. If desired, as much salt may be used as to give the taste that may be required; but this substance does not conduce to their preservation. In the preparation, it is barely necessary to open the fish, and to apply the sugar to the muscular part, placing it in a horizontal position for two or three days, that this substance may penetrate. After this it may be dried; and it is only farther necessary to wipe and ventilate it occasionally, to prevent mouldiness. A table spoonful of brown sugar is sufficient in this manner for a salmon of five or six pounds weight; and if salt is desired, a tea spoonful or more may be added; salt-petre may be used instead, in the same proportion, if it is desired to make the kipper hard.”

Apple Jelly.—The great cheapness of apples this season renders it practicable to use them economically in making jelly. Let them be quartered, pared, and freed from the seed vessels. Put them into an oven, or pot without water with a close lid. When the heat has made them soft, put them into a cloth and wring out the juice. Put a little white of eggs to it. Add the sugar. Skim it carefully before it boils. Reduce it to the proper consistency, and you will have an excellent jelly.

British Indigo.—A discovery has been recently made, which promises the most important consequences in a commercial and agricultural point of view. About two years ago, 280 acres of land, near Flint, in Wales, were planted with the common holyhock or rose mallow, with the view of converting it into hemp or flax. In the process of manufacture, it was discovered that this plant yields a

beautiful blue dye, equal in beauty and permanence to the best indigo.

Narrow Wheels.—The propriety is suggested of the different Agricultural Societies forthwith offering premiums for the best model of a six-inch cart-wheel, which shall most effectually combine lightness with strength; and adds, that unless this is done, or some other method adopted for procuring the general improved construction of broad wheels for small carts, the new Turnpike Act will operate unintentionally in inflicting cruelty upon animals, which the same Legislature by another Act has so strongly deprecated, and constituted an offence. For, he adds, it cannot but be generally known now, that by the new Turnpike Act all wheels of less breadth than six inches will be subject to a heavy extra toll after 1st January next, and are totally prohibited after 1st January, 1826. Instead therefore of paying this extra toll for three years, common sense suggests, that it is better at once to get six-inch wheels substituted for their present narrow ones.

Description of a Hollow Wall, erected in the garden of the Earl of Arran.—“This wall is built nine inches thick, with sound even-sized bricks, placed edgeways, the joints being carefully made, and laid with the very best mortar. The bricks are placed with their faces and ends alternately to the outside, so that those which have their ends exposed become ties to the surfaces of the wall. In each succeeding course, as the wall is built, the bricks with their ends outwards are placed on the centre of the brick, which is laid lengthways in the course below it. Thus a hollow space is formed in the middle of the wall of four inches width, which is only interrupted where the tying bricks cross it: but there is a free passage for air from top to bottom of the wall. The wall is covered close at the top with a heading course of bricks, on which is a coping of Portland stone, with a projection of two inches, and strengthened at every twenty feet by piers of fourteen-inch work, executed in the same manner with bricks on edge, which are so worked in as to preserve the continuity of the hollow space through the wall. From experience, in my own garden, and from that of others, for whom I have built walls in this method, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be sufficiently strong for all garden purposes; the saving of expense in its construction is full one-third, and it has the advantage of becoming dry after the soaking of long rains, much more rapidly than a solid wall of the same or any other thickness.”—*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

USEFUL ARTS.

NEW PATENT.

To Alexander Gordon and David Gordon, Esqrs. for certain improvements in the construction of lamps and of materials to be burned in them or in common lamps. This improvement consists in adapting the lamp to the purpose of burning alcohol or naphtha, or the essential oils or compositions of these spirits; with such of the essential oils as are most easily soluble therein; and generally for the burning of all combustible fluids which are inflammable at a low temperature, and which do not require a combustible wick to raise their temperature to a point at which inflammation would take place, or to continue their inflammation. The improvements and additions in the construction of lamps, consist in employing wicks made of metal or glass instead of cotton or thread, or any substance usually termed combustible, and for that purpose is used platina, gold, silver, copper; or glass, spun or drawn into very fine threads or capillary tubes, collected into a bundle, and surrounded by a piece of metal-wire gauze, may be used; or by a piece of fine metal-wire bound round them in a spiral direction; or the wicks may be formed of metal-wire or tubes, or spun glass, in any way, and in any desirable shape, so that the effect of capillary attraction may be preserved sufficiently to raise or draw up the combustible fluid to the situation where it is to be inflamed. The wicks thus constructed, are inserted through a pipe or tube in the manner of common lamps with cotton wicks; the top of the wick or wicks should be covered by a cap when the lamp is not in use, to prevent the evaporation of the combustible fluid, and to prevent dust from settling on the wick. As the substances intended to be burned in the said lamps are extremely volatile and inflammable, the orifice from whence the lamp is to be filled with the fluid may be situated at the greatest convenient distance from the wick. The patentees have a cap which screws down to a shoulder to close the orifice from whence the lamp is filled, and pierce an air-hole at the second or third thread of the male screw, by which means the air-hole can be uncovered, by unscrewing the cap two or three turns, and without taking off the cap altogether, except when the lamp is to be supplied with fluid. The materials to be burned in the lamps, may also be burned in common lamps, and are composed of alcohol, with an admixture of essential oils; as for instance, oil of juniper, camphor, the essential oil of tar, and such other of

the essential oils as are most soluble in alcohol, the relative proportions of the two fluids or materials being regulated according to the description of lamp for burning them. The relative proportions of the fluids or materials should be 5, 6, or 7 parts of alcohol to one of essential oil; but these proportions may be varied according as circumstances may require. Alcohol by itself is nearly pure hydrogen, so that when burning it gives only a pale blue light; the essential oils when burning give much light; but unless they are carefully burned in lamps peculiarly constructed, they produce smoke, and would be apt to leave a considerable deposition of carbonaceous matter upon the wicks. Whilst the composition described above will be found to give considerable light without any sensible smoke, and leaving little or no deposit upon the wicks. Another composition to burn in lamps is made with naphtha or spirit of wood, combined with the essential oils in about the same proportions as for the essential oils with alcohol.

Sail Cloth.—Messrs. Brewell, of London, have invented a process to prevent mildew in sails and canvass of every description, from the whitest Coker to the brownest Scotch, the natural colouring matter of which usually generates mildew, but which this process neutralizes, so as to destroy that tendency. It does not in any degree weaken the fibre of either hemp or flax, but is found to improve the colour and strength of all canvass to which it is applied. It renders canvass more flexible, without reducing its firmness, and thereby diminishes the space required for stowage, as well as the time and trouble of handing and managing the sails, which in merchant ships, especially in stormy weather, is often of the utmost importance even to the safety of the vessel and the lives of the crew. And it offers a great saving to the ship owners by the reduced price at which the most durable canvass may be purchased; it is an admitted fact that the bleaching process is a useless expense, only as far as the colouring matter is removed, but thereby the fibre of the plant becomes proportionably weakened.

On M. Rieussec's Chronograph.—This chronograph has the form and size of a large pocket chronometer. The dial is moveable and turns round an axis, passing through its centre perpendicular to its plane. When the chronograph is in motion, this dial turns once round in a minute; and as its circumference bears

sixty divisions, the angular motion of one division corresponds to one second of time. The minutes are marked separately. The chronograph being in motion, the observer who wishes to mark the instant of a phenomenon presses a stud, and that very instant a pen or metallic point passing through the open summit of a cone, filled with oil-black and placed opposite the fixed zero, from which the dial begins to move, marks on the circumference bearing the divisions for seconds, a point which serves to shew with what second and fraction of a second the beginning, as well as end of the time to be measured corresponded. The play of the mechanism which darts the pen, neither stops

nor retards the motion of the rotary dial; the stud may therefore be pressed several times while the motion continues, thus forming on the division of sixty a number of black points, each of which will indicate by its position the instant in which it was marked. The pressure on the stud, and the formation of the black point, are simultaneous; and the diameter of this point is such, that one-fourth of the interval between two consecutive divisions may be readily estimated. This estimate will be the more exact and easy the larger the dial. It has succeeded well in measuring the speed in horse races, machines in motion, running water, &c. &c.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

T. Leach, of Blue Boar-court, London, for an improvement in steam-engines, by the application of steam immediately to a wheel instead of the usual process. Communicated to him by a foreigner. Oct. 25, 1822.

W. Piper, of Cookley Iron-works, for several new anchors for the use of shipping. Nov. 1, 1822.

A. Flint, of Uley, for a machine for scouring, piling, and washing of woollen cloths. Nov. 1, 1822.

J. Oxford, of Little Britain, for an improved method of preventing premature decay in timber, metallic substances, and canvass by the application whereof they are rendered impervious to the dry-rot, damp-rot, worms, insects, or rust, to which the same are liable, and are thereby rendered more durable, and less liable to decay. Nov. 1, 1822.

J.D. Moxon, of Liverpool, for improvements in the

construction of bridges, and works of a similar nature. Nov. 9, 1822.

F. Deakin, of Birmingham, for an improvement in the manufacture of holster-cases, cartouch-boxes, and other description of cases. Nov. 9, 1822.

J. Jekyll, of Wincanton, for improvements in steam or vapour baths, to render the same more portable and convenient than those in present use. Nov. 9, 1822.

R. Roberts, of Manchester, for machinery or implements applicable to the process of weaving plain or figured cloths or fabrics, which may be used on, and in conjunction with, looms now in common use; and also improvements in the construction of looms for weaving plain and figured cloths or fabrics, and in the method of working looms either by hand, steam, or other power. Nov. 14, 1822.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that, in the paper on Architecture, which appeared in our October number, there was not sufficient stress laid on the superiority of models over drawings, in enabling us to form a judgment as to the merits of any proposed building. He observes that "the architect is often obliged to build what his own taste condemns; but if he employed himself at leisure-hours in making several *models* of a proposed building, he would more frequently have the satisfaction of directing the results of a good taste than of complying with a bad one." We agree with our correspondent thus far,—that models are better adapted than drawings, to show the effect of harmony of parts in an individual object. But drawings are probably better calculated to show the general effect of an object, as looked at with reference to and in combination with *other* objects, on account of their being able to throw *the whole* into perspective. But this is supposing the drawings in question to be made on this principle. Undoubtedly, a drawing of a detached individual object is inferior, for all architectural purposes, to a correct model of the same object. Our correspondent concludes his remarks in the fol-

lowing words:—"There have been abundance of drawings exhibited in London of a proposed Palace for our great military chief; many of them possessing considerable merit. But it is much to be regretted that government do not offer rewards for a certain number of the best models and drawings, and let them be collected together as an exhibition, from which one shall be selected."

We are unable to answer the enquiry of Eugenia respecting "Rice Glue." As the printer has sent forth the article in question, so we received it. Eugenia thinks that a good plastic composition of such a substance as rice, would be a desideratum to thousands of her sex who possess taste, originality, and patience. It would also minister to the artist and modeller; the method of concocting such a substance may, perhaps, exist abroad, and in time be brought to our shores, if the present receipt be not adequate to what it professes.—See *New Monthly*, vol. VI. p. 457.

A correspondent T. K. has drawn our attention to an error in the translation of the Greek word *αφηνμι* in a late Edinburgh Review, p. 72, which is there rendered, "I refuse," whereas the sense in the passage alluded to is, "I give up,"

or "restore," though literally signifying "I send away." T. K. thinks the critic misunderstood the whole drift of the passage. "Philip," says he, "is evidently finding an excuse for the Athenian people by charging the offence committed against himself upon their leaders, who, he pretends, acted without authority; and, as it was not his wish just then to break with the Athenian people, he affects to consider *them* as having inclinations and interests distinct from their ostensible guides. By this means he is able to avoid bringing matters to an extremity, and ingeniously contrives to weaken the state, by holding up the true friends of their country as objects of jealousy to the people, and by representing them as ambitious and interested characters, who, to promote their private views, would embroil them in hostilities with himself."

Z. has presented us with an anecdote respecting Mr. Charles Yorke, as an addendum to the Poetry of Pleading, page 200, vol. V; though not new to us, it will bear repetition. A learned judge noted for using the phrases, "I humbly conceive," and "for look d'ye see," was presiding at dinner, where Mr. Yorke was present, and insisted that the latter must have written a book, because he had so many briefs more than a young man of his standing could expect. In vain Mr. Yorke assured him he never had, the judge was not to be convinced. Mr. Yorke then said he had, it was true, attempted to turn Coke upon Littleton into verse, and he would give a specimen from the Treatise on Tenures.

A man who is scised of his land in fee
Nced neither to quake nor quiver,
I humbly conceive—for look d'ye see—
'Tis his and his heirs for ever!

M. B. (a piscatory correspondent beyond all doubt,) has sent us some critical remarks on a paper respecting Isaac Walton and Angling, vol. IV. p. 491. M. B. comes forth as the champion of the old ensnarer of the finny tribe; insists on the innocence of the recreation, in despite of the worm that is to be impaled gently, "as though you loved him," only "that he may live the longer;" justifies the cruelty of honest old Isaac by the ferocity fish display towards each other, for which Providence must bear the blame, it being just that the preying trout should be preyed upon. Now, trout is good eating, and will be eaten as long as the world lasts; it is to the mode of capture that the objection lies. This view of the subject M. B. does not seem to take, but goes on yet farther to justify Isaac, because the Rev. Mr. Zouch seems to doubt whether insects have any feeling at all!

VOL. IX. NO. XXV.

As to Walton's poetry, which the writer of the article in the New Monthly Magazine says can only be pleasing to those who have not seen it before, M. B., not without reason, enquires how any should have been previously acquainted with it, when the best part of it was old Walton's own. M. B. concludes "We anglers are not of a cruel disposition; yet *fiat justitia*, are words which become us in defence of our patriarch and our recreation. A just character of our idol from the same page that aspersed him is what we require, &c. We hope the contributor of the article will trust in God's providence! and if he will not go an angling, at all events study to be quiet." How enthusiastic are these sportsmen!

Let B. O. B. speak for himself.

"O! Mr. Editor, what constant occupation has the Essay on Palindromes afforded me, (see vol. II. p. 170,) and what immortal fame shall I acquire! Since you set me upon this study, I have diligently read all my books backwards, in order to discover every Palindrome word, or combination of words, in the language, and, in this respect, I found 'Locke on the Human Understanding,' (which I had been often advised to read,) a particularly useful work. My ambition is to write a poem in this style, of at least 456 lines, that I may surpass Ambrosius himself. I have fixed on the subject,—'a Satire on War.' The very first line will give you no mean opinion of my versification and energy of expression. Here it is:—

Evil is a name of foeman, as I live!
Now, Sir, what say you? And what says
the writer of the Essay, who talked of a
perfect Palindrome line in the English
language, as an impossibility? Between
you and me, Mr. Editor, neither he nor
James Harris before him, had a genius ca-
pable of the task. It was reserved for
me, and lo! I have achieved it. As I
must confess I have gained much know-
ledge from the New Monthly Magazine,
by my retrograde mode of reading, and as
I hate ingratitude, you shall have one
more of my lines. No doubt you recol-
lect the old song beginning with—

'The busy world we leave
'For Paradise, dear Madam,
'Where you shall be my Eve,
'And I will be your Adam.'

Well! I have adopted the idea in a Palindrome, as thus:—

Madam is an Eve, even as I'm Adam.
Surely this ought to satisfy both you and
your readers until the publication of my
long poem. In the mean while may no
one else attempt to make a Palindrome,—
it will be so useless!"

B

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

EDUCATION.

Part I. of an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language, in which the words are explained in the order of their natural affinity, independent of alphabetical arrangement; and the signification of each is traced to its etymology, the present meaning being accounted for when it differs from its former acceptation: the whole exhibiting, in one continued narrative, the Origin, History, and Modern Usage of the English Tongue: to which are added, an Introduction, containing a new Grammar of the Language, and an Alphabetical Index for the ease of consultation. By David Booth.

When we first heard the nature of this new dictionary described, we were disposed to believe that its plan was impracticable and almost chimerical. On perusing the specimen, however, that is afforded in this first part, we felt agreeably disappointed, and certainly less incredulous than before as to the possibility of pursuing such a project with advantage. It is true that no judgment can be pronounced without some reservation on a great and new design, if we are to try it by the merits of so small a part of its fulfilment. Mr. Booth has employed twenty years of his life in preparing for this publication. He is, therefore, certainly ready to give the world a speedy succession of numbers; and may be expected to be able to complete his dictionary at no great distance of time. As no degree of literary merit can be always and infallibly certain of commanding popularity, we may fairly infer that the expense and hazard of loss connected with publishing, and not the scantiness of our author's materials, may have prevented him from coming forward with a larger specimen of his dictionary than what is here given us. We trust that this is the case, as we are really anxious to see such a work finished.

The first marked and most striking difference of Mr. Booth's plan in this work from that of other dictionaries, is its perfect freedom from the fetters of alphabetical arrangement. This idea, at its first suggestion, is a little startling to the mind. There is great comfort in the simple certainty of alphabetical arrangement. It admits of no disputes, and when we are told that words are to be arranged according to their nature and affinity, we recollect the innumerable differences of opinion among etymologists. In one other respect Mr. Booth's plan is different from that of Johnson, viz. that he does not collate quotations from the classic authors of the language which illustrate the different shades of acceptance in which a word may be used. This circumstance, in the old plan of dictionaries, we cannot help regarding as a very valuable one; and it is moreover, to our own particular taste, a very amusing one. We will not pretend to say that a reader will not be invited to take a much longer perusal of Mr. Booth's work than he can be of Dr. Johnson's. But still it is not unamusing to dip into

Johnson for the sake of the sentences from such a variety of authors, which exhibit the idiomatic traits of strength or beauty in English phraseology. And allowing that there are few tastes so dull and plodding as to endure poring for a quarter of an hour over a series of quoted sentences; still the value of quotations, in illustrating the meaning of words, is indisputable. Indeed, if we might venture to suggest in what respect Mr. Booth's work is improvable, we should say, that it would be by superadding illustrative quotations.

It is time, however, that we should give Mr. Booth's justification of the nature and design of his publication, in his own words—"In consequence of this emancipation (from alphabetical arrangement) the author is persuaded that he has been enabled materially to improve his definitions, both as to correctness and perspicuity, while the ease of consultation will be sufficiently provided for by an index. By the ordinary arrangement, words that have the most intimate connexion in their nature or etymology, are often separated by hundreds of pages. No subject, however interesting, can be dwelt upon for a moment—the thread of thought is continually cut asunder by the inexorable battalions of rank and file, and the whole frame of language, which might exhibit no imperfect history of the human mind, is so torn and disjointed, that we view it with pain. All is chaos without a ray of creative light—the lamps of genius are broken into atoms. Who has ever read ten pages of a dictionary without lassitude or the approach of sleep? It is not thus that language should be taught; and the writer will certainly feel mortified at his want of success, if the reader of the Analytical Dictionary shall not be interested in the perusal, as well as benefited by the consultation."

Adventuring on this bold project, our writer commences with the word Man—"Man feels himself as a being distinct from the other parts of the universe. The images of things flit before him like the reflections of a mirror; and by an inexplicable association, those images are retained or recalled, by what we term memory, long after the things themselves have, in our judgment, changed their form, or ceased to be. Man has, therefore, a world within himself, the counterpart of that which he conceives, to exist around him; and hence he is sometimes denominated the Microcosm, a word derived from the Greek, signifying a little world." After defining the words in our language that are derived either from the English word Man, or from the Latin and Greek names of the human being, he proceeds to speak of a little gentleman, whose etymology, he takes it for granted, came from the name of our prouder species. We agree with him in the probability, that Monkey is a diminution of Man. "There are," he continues, "three marked divisions of this tribe of animals. The Saxon Ape was equivalent to our Ape, and seems to be merely a varied pronunciation of the Gothic Aba, a man. Baboon is the augmentative of Babe, as if we were to say, a large child. These different species are commonly distinguished by their size, baboons being generally the largest, and monkeys the smallest. They are

more accurately known from the apes having no tails, the baboons having short ones, and the monkeys long. Their moral qualities, too, are understood to differ, and we have some derivatives formed from this hypothesis. To ape is to imitate. An Ape is, metaphorically, a clumsy imitator, and Apishness is mimicry. Apish and apishly are the adjective and adverb. An impertinent coxcomb is reproachfully termed a jackanapes, which, however, would not well apply to a man of a large size. Monkey is used occasionally without reference to the animal. In that case, like all other diminutives, it expresses either contempt or endearment, as the speaker feels. It is supposed to be more tricking and wanton than the ape. A foolish fellow, whose manners are similar to those of an overgrown child, is sometimes termed a baboon. Writers have occasionally confounded the distinctions here given, but were we to follow the mistakes of every author in laws of language, our definitions, by denoting every thing, would cease to have a meaning."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Essays on the formation and publication of Opinions, and on other Subjects.

In the scarcity of interesting and perfectly recent publications, we have thought it not unfit to notice this work, which is one that we ought to have attended to at an earlier period, and to have given it the trifling meed of our approbation.

It is anonymous, and we have not hitherto made a single inquiry with respect to its author. Our verdict in its favour is connected with no partiality, no tenderness, no politeness to any individual. The subject of these Essays also is considerably abstracted and metaphysical, so that without possessing ingenuity they could not reward the mind for perusing them. The fact is, that our author establishes a metaphysical theory on the nature of human belief, with so much force and clearness as to make that theory tenable, if not irrefragable, ground for any practical politician to assume in carrying speculation into practice with regard to social laws and institutions. We say this in a general sense, not meaning to affirm that in the chain of arguments which he has drawn between his first premises and last conclusion, every individual link is the very strongest and most unobjectionable that could have been wrought out of the subject, but willing to express upon the whole that he makes out a pretty fair and clear concatenation of arguments, some of which point at conclusions of momentous consequence to the interests of society. It is not always that metaphysics can be thus fortunate in bringing their intricate path to an outlet, if we may use the similitude, within sight of the high road to practicable utility. A great many metaphysical questions must, from their nature, for ever remain points of mere speculation. But the nature of human belief is not one of those questions. Even abstract human belief leads to actions and consequences good or evil. Belief has its dangers and diseases, and there are modes of treatment more or less wholesome or pernicious in the treatment of it. Its abstract nature is therefore as important a subject of study for the leading minds who are to regulate for the moral welfare of the species, as osteology and anatomy are to those who provide for our bodily health. On the subject of tolerating belief different from our own, the cause of liberality (let the word be here stripped of all association with any self-called and profligate liberals) has made for a century or two past a progress so steady and distinct, that society may be said to have been really acting upon most of the principles which our author advances; and whilst we laud the agreeable and simple and elegant manner in which he arranges his matter, we may say without disparagement that little of that matter is new. But he is, nevertheless, in our eyes an useful labourer in the vineyard of speculation. Though toleration has been practised, its principles have been any thing but minutely analyzed in the minds of men. From partial views of a subject, what can result but opinions that contradict each other, even in the breast of their owner? Hence so many men are unsettled in their ideas of what it is best for society to do with regard to curbing pernicious creeds on the one hand and respecting on the other, the right of conscientious election in matters of faith. Still, taken all in all, men may safely be pronounced to be apparently proceeding in their ideas of the wholesomeness of toleration; and among its advocates there is one class peculiarly entitled to the reverence and esteem of the philanthropist, namely, men imbued with a pious belief in tenets which the advancement of toleration exposes to be called in question. A great many weak but well-meaning men, are alarmists on this subject; but the former superior-minded

class, to which we have alluded, are too proud and too firm in their belief to tremble at the breath of free discussion. Their toleration stands on a pedestal that does them more honour perhaps than pillars to their memory as martyrs could have done. It is grounded either on a calm philosophic and historic conviction of the truth of their creed, or in a sentiment of confidence that the Deity, who has given a pure religion to their hearts, needs not the arm of flesh and of secular power to protect the welfare of that religion. And this sentiment is mixed with a love of their fellow-creatures, through which they look with the eyes of charity on their errors, and hold themselves bound to persuade and exhort them to think more rightly, but never to persecute them. It is, in truth, believers of this high description, including both those who have heads for learned and deep discussion and those who have hearts for converting men by persuasion, who are alone and exclusively capable of making converts. A religion of love was never, yet, and never will be, inculcated by anger. Indignation at the buffoonery of the scoffer must be no plea for hating men who conscientiously fall short of us in matters of faith. For, whilst the advocate of religion feels himself pleading for the Word of God, he must remember that he is still himself a fallible man; and that he has to deal with men who are so fallible as to be prone to wrathful feelings in return for insult. All public institutions of religion have undoubtedly a right to repel unmerited reproach. But if they wish to gain over the voluntary opinion of the public, and to spread the vital spirit of religion, they are using the very worst weapon that can be employed, if they revile those unbelievers who are not reviling them, but only dissenting from them in conclusions of the understanding.

Happily both the church and the sectaries have exhibited preachers possessed of this intrepid and revered height of liberality; and without disputing the real conscientiousness of many who have it not, the heart may at least be pardoned for a glorying and proud exultation in the worth of human nature, as it was exhibited by that Bishop, who in his robes and in the highest assembly of the empire declared to this effect, "I would die, my lords, if my death were necessary to evince my faith in our holy religion, or to promote its interests; but I would also die before I would consent to see any man persecuted for not believing it." So thought not Mrs. Hannah More when she wrote about errors that were to be extirpated by the sword. Had she thought like a true Christian, she would have extirpated this error from her own pages with a pair of scissors. Such opinions as hers, however, serve as excellent foils to the Christianity which would accomplish all conversion by persuasion, and deprecate all persecution for opinion, from the torch of the inquisitor down to the abuse of the blackguard journalist. Of any Christian of this tolerating cast, where can the conscientious enemy exist? Men may differ from him in points of abstract belief; but who, with a heart or understanding, would treat him irreverently? Such Christians disarm opponents, at least all respectable opponents, and do inexpressible good to their own cause. For if the sceptic has a generous feeling left in his bosom, they call it forth by their moderation, and it is possible, that many well-meaning men whose faith

may be against them in abstract speculation would think (and think rightly) that they act more for the interests of virtue and society, in abstaining from theoretical disputes with such men, than by assailing them in conjunction with writers who nauseate the world by mixing up free opinions with lewdness and libertinism. Such liberals may well be left to fight it out with the bigots who are their polar opposites, but still as like them as pole to pole—the one party converting the fountains of philosophical truth into puddles of obscenity—the other turning the sacramental cup into a vessel for pouring out their filthy abuse on the heads of all whom they consider as enemies.

We are aware, that even after the general benefits of toleration have been admitted, much matter for argument may still remain. The right of secret belief, if it can be called the exercise of a right, is hardly disputed at the present day, and its culpability is at least allowed to rest on the individual's own conscience. But it is still a moot point with many men who are not deliberately intolerant, how far the expression of all conscientious opinion ought to be full and free; since a man may be a well-meaning zealot, even in pernicious speculation. It is still also a disputed point, how far opinions, not only conceived to be abstractedly pernicious, but propagated argumentatively from the suspected impulse of vanity and selfish designs, should not be coerced by the hand of authority. Could we prove men's motives with any thing like permanent certainty, the distinction between malevolence and mere opinion would speedily guide us to solve this last question. But this is not the case; and the problem then remains, how far it is right to restrict the freedom of argumentative speculation, where opinion is apparently sincere and involuntary, though the act of publishing it be an act of the will. Our author, with great clearness, argues the moral inculpability of sincere belief, and the general utility of suffering it to be published. His metaphysics we have not attempted to abridge, as his style is not redundant, and all metaphysical language suffers much by being foreshortened. We recommend our readers to peruse the treatise for its candour and explicit reasoning; and we have no hesitation in coinciding with our author's theory, that the dangers arising from free discussion are by no means comparable in extent to its advantages. "The terrors of the law (as he justly observes) are wretched replies to argument. If there was any fixed and unquestionable standard by which the validity of opinions could be tried, there might be some sense and some utility in checking the extravagance of opinion by legal interference. But since there is no other standard than the general reason of mankind, discussion is the only method of trying the correctness of all doctrines whatever: and it is the highest presumption in any man, or in any body of men, to erect their own tenets into a criterion of truth, and overwhelm dissent and opposition by penal inflictions. Such conduct can proceed on no principle which would not justify all the persecutions that disgrace the page of ecclesiastical history. Let established opinions be defended with the utmost power of reason; let the learning of schools and colleges be brought to their support; let elegance and taste display them in their most enchanting colours; let no labour, no expense, no argument, no fascination be spared, in upholding their autho-

city; but, in the name of humanity, resort not to the aid of the pillory and the dungeon. When they cannot be maintained by knowledge and reason, it will surely be time to suspect, that judicial severities will be but a feeble protection."

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FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Oeuvres de Platon, traduites en Français. Par M. N. Cousin. Vol. 1. Paris, 1822.

M. Cousin is one of the most remarkable men amongst the French literati of the present day. Though still young he has acquired an immense mass of varied information; he has been gifted by nature with a fertile though somewhat irregular imagination, and an astonishing fluency and readiness of delivery. If his course of philosophical lectures had not been suspended by the orders of government, he might have renewed the times of the gifted but ill-fated Abelard, and have drawn hearers from all parts of France, if not from all Europe. While they did continue, it was more difficult to secure a place at them than at a representation of Talma's. It often happened that M. Cousin entered the lecture-room without having prepared a single sentence of the discourse which was to draw forth the plaudits of a numerous audience. This talent of public improvisation is very rare in France, and M. Cousin may lay to the account of its novelty a considerable portion of his success. On these occasions the young professor only recollected that he was going to treat of the *soul*, or of *liberty*, and after the first few sentences his ideas flowed in an irrepressible torrent of rounded periods and ever varying illustrations, which if they did not produce conviction, were at least crowned with the momentary admiration of his hearers. For poetic colouring, vivacity of invention, and fertility of imagination, we think he comes immediately after Messrs. Chateaubriand, Castimir de la Vigne, Lemerrier, and Pigault Le Brun. As to his qualities as a philosopher we cannot speak so highly; his system is wanting in one of the most essential qualities of philosophy—common sense. He seems to have undertaken the Quixotical enterprise of resuscitating, for the edification of the nineteenth century, the exploded ideas of Plato, which, though poetically beautiful, are philosophically absurd. Indeed he seems himself not to know very well what he would be at, for this veneration for Plato is but a new passion. Last year M. Cousin's hero was an old

philosopher of Alexandria named Proclus. It would be more candid and worthy of a devoted proselyte like M. Cousin, boldly to declare his intention, which appears to be to introduce the German philosophy into France—a project which has but a very slender chance of success. For the self-love of the French, and their extreme dread of ridicule, is such, that they require the greatest possible clearness and precision from any one who pretends to instruct them, for fear of being entrapped into the belief or adoption of any thing that might tend to exhibit them in a ludicrous light. Now, in developing the mysteries of German philosophy, how is it possible to be intelligible, or how to preserve perspicuity and precision in explaining the chimerical doctrines of Plato, who was either mystified himself, or sought to mystify posterity? M. Cousin's translation is elegant, nay eloquent and faithful, as far as such fantastical vagaries can be faithfully rendered.

Discours prononcé à l'Académie Française, par M. Pressinoux, Evêque d'Hermopolis, le jour de sa réception

M. Pressinoux was a very short time back a poor ignorant and obscure priest. He brought himself into notice by preaching controversial sermons in the church of St. Sulpice, in which he declaimed against the writings of Voltaire, Rousseau, Helvetius, &c. These sermons attracted a good deal of attention from the species of dramatic interest which was given to them by the preacher; for he introduced as interlocutors the above-mentioned writers, making them utter the most abominable impieties, and then triumphantly refuted them. In less than a year this witty polemic has been made grand almoner to the king, grand master of the university, bishop and peer of France, and member of the French academy, and it is said a cardinal's hat is fitting up for him! In modern times there has been no instance of so rapid an accumulation of honours upon the head of one individual, except in the case of the Duke of Wellington. The discourse of M. Pressinoux is worthless in a literary point of view, but remarkable from the novelty of its tone. It resembles more an exhortatory reprimand than a

modest expression of thanks from a man who felt honoured by admission into a body once so justly esteemed. The style is harsh and heavy, and the matter full of absurdities. The discourse of M. Villemain, at this same sitting of the academy, offered a most striking contrast to the petulant and presumptuous address of the new member. M. Villemain is the author of a *History of Cromwell*, which rises not much above mediocrity. He owes his fortune and advancement to M. Decazes, of whom he had to speak in the presence of those who mainly achieved his downfall. The position was a difficult one, but M. Villemain got through it with the most felicitous tact and presence of mind. He contrived to praise his friend and patron the Duke Decazes before his mortal enemies, by the most fine drawn and delicate allusions, which were so adroitly introduced, as to render it impossible to mistake their import. This discourse alone renders him worthy of the academy, to which his history of Cromwell did not entitle him. Having mentioned this memorable sitting of the academy, which has occupied a good deal of the public attention, we shall take leave to mention another circumstance connected with it, which strongly characterizes the present state of manners in France, and may not be uninteresting to those who are distant from the scene of action. A great part of the sitting was occupied by an elaborate and pompous eulogy on the late Abbé Sicard, which was little more than the echo of those praises with which the public papers of every colour and every party were filled some months back on the demise of the abbé. After so unanimous and laudatory a chorus, it would be natural for a foreigner to suppose that the Abbé Sicard was a man of unexceptionable character and no little talent. But if that foreigner were to question any well-informed Parisian on the subject, he would be surprised to hear a totally different account. The truth is, that it was respect for *les convenances* that caused the Abbé Sicard to be so lauded in the journals and eulogized at the academy. This is a very singular and characteristic trait in the present state of French manners. Notwithstanding the liberty of the press, all the public journals wilfully misrepresented on this occasion, and the very writers of those full-blown eulogiums were the first to acknowledge their falsity and laugh at the mystification. The Abbé Sicard was something of *Tartuffe* in private life; he wrote a book upon the *Sourds-Muets*, in which he designedly sought to deteriorate a former work on the same subject by the excellent Abbé de l'Épée. His object was to suppress this work, in which he mainly succeeded. These facts are very generally known here, yet, strange to say, no one will publish them, for fear, as they say, of wounding *les convenances*. However, they will not be lost to posterity, for posthumous memoirs are so much in vogue, and their publication so profitable, that many of the most distinguished literary characters here are employed in making the fortunes of their grandchildren by noting down what is now passing before their eyes. Besides others thus occupied, M. Lemontey is much talked of; he is one of the first historical writers that France at present possesses. He has ready for the press *L'Histoire de France de 1688 à 1789*; but its publication is likely to be deferred, as its appearance at the present moment would be most pro-

bably followed by the loss of six thousand francs a year, which M. Lemontey enjoys as a dramatic censor. We have been present at the reading of several chapters of this *History of France*, which may be considered likewise as a *History of England*. The reasoning and inductive part is most excellent, and may be pronounced a *chef-d'œuvre* in its way. The style is a little affected and involved, and aims too much at point. It resembles the manner of Fontenelle in his *Eloges Académiques*, or that of Horace Walpole in the first volume of his delightful *Memoirs*.

Diners du Baron d'Holbach. Par Mad. la Comtesse de Genlis. 2 vols. Paris, 1822.

This new production of the inexhaustible Madame de Genlis will give rise to no little scandal in the literary world. It offers, or affects to offer, a faithful description of the conversations of Diderot, Marmontel, Raynal, and the men of wit and talent who flourished during that brilliant period of French society, about the year 1778. The principles developed in these conversations being very different from those which Madame de Genlis ostentatiously puts forth at the present day, she of course is not very chary to the reputation of the interlocutors, and has so far forgot the respect due to some of the most distinguished writers of the close of the eighteenth century, as to attempt to revive many gross and calumnious imputations which were thrown upon them by contemporary jealousy and malevolence. But though she may have inaccurately appreciated their mental qualities, or misrepresented their moral ones, yet she has given their personal portraits with tolerable vividness and fidelity. For this task she was well fitted, having been one of the gayest and prettiest women of her time; she was intimately acquainted with many of those who figure in her work. This publication may interest, but cannot be altogether relied upon. For a true picture of the literary society of France in 1778, we must recur to the *Memoirs of Marmontel* and *Madame d'Épinay*, and the *Correspondence of Grimm*. All the survivors of that interesting and intellectual epoch agree in saying, that Grimm in particular has almost scrupulously observed the truth in speaking of his distinguished contemporaries. By this book it appears, that Madame de Genlis, though at present near eighty years of age, has not entirely lost her activity of mind, but her style has become stiff, affected, and dogmatical. It resembles rather the decided and despotic tone of a drawing-room oracle than the chastened style of closet composition. Besides, a little more charity, nay even justice, would not have been amiss in the composition of this child of her old age.

L'Esprit de l'Encyclopédie. 15 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1822

This is one of those works which the government regards with a most jealous eye. It is a reimpression of the remarkable and piquant articles which gave such renown to the famous *Encyclopédie* edited by Diderot and D'Alembert: an enterprise that put in the pockets of the publishers about seven hundred thousand francs, but from which the two philosophers reaped little more than two thousand francs a year, during the fifteen years they were employed in it. It was a mortal blow struck at prejudices of every descrip-

tion. Yet, great as the success and reputation of this work has been, it is not likely that, if Napoleon had continued on the throne, we should have seen published *L'Esprit de l'Encyclopédie* in 1822.

Memoires sur les Cent Jours. Seconde partie. Par M. Benjamin Constant. Paris, 1822.

The hundred days may be called the reign of General Carnot, that is, of the Republic. Napoleon was little more than minister of war. The only sovereign act of his, during that time, was the *acte additionnel* to the constitutions of the empire. This famous act destroyed every illusion, and proved that the exile, on his return from the island of Elba, differed in nothing essential from the ambitious chief who had been so long endeavouring to tread out every spark of liberty, and stifle every germ of independent spirit in France. The few liberal principles that are to be found in it, were inserted against the will of Napoleon, and contrary even to the wishes of his minister, the Duke of Bassano, by M. Benjamin Constant. In March 1815, M. B. Constant found Napoleon at the head of the French government; this event he might have regretted, but, having taken place, he thought it his duty to diminish or provide against its evil results, as much as in him lay. He has written a full account of this romantic and adventurous period, an extract from which, though rather a timid one, he has here presented us with. All that this extract contains is true; yet it would appear, that the fear of a heavy fine and long imprisonment (for he is neither very rich nor in good health) has prevented him from disclosing all the truth. However, the very reserve and cautious circumspection of so clever a writer as M. Benjamin Constant, often puts the attentive reader on the track of what he wishes, but fears to say. It is the effort, thus to convey more than meets the eye, that has given an apparent vagueness and obscurity to his style. And, in this respect, there is a striking resemblance between it and the tone of those pamphlets, which were published in England during the last years of the reign of James II. and immediately preceding the Revolution of 1688. It is impossible any where to find a more remarkable similitude between two periods of history, than that which exists between France in 1822, and England during the last two or three years previous to the Revolution.

Histoire des Fonctions du Cerveau. Par le Docteur Gall. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1822.

This is another exposition of Dr. Gall's system of *Inevincibles Dispositions*. This gentleman, who possesses no little talent both as a physician and a writer, has been practising, for the last twelve or fifteen years, in Paris, where he has established a reputation, and realized a handsome fortune. On the first developement of his system, it was received either with unthinking pleasantry, or dismissed as idle, without due consideration; but a more intimate knowledge of the man has led, if not to the adoption of his ideas, at least to a more serious and respectful examination of them. There are many men here amongst the most eminent for their medical and physiological knowledge, who, though differing widely upon other scientific topics, yet agree in saying, that there is much, not only of probability, but of truth in the system of

Dr. Gall. It is certain that one of the most powerful motives of human action—*instinct*, has been but very imperfectly examined by the most celebrated modern philosophers, and amongst others the acute Helvetius. It appears to be the general opinion of the present *Savans* of Paris, that Dr. Gall's system calls for a much more serious and profound examination than it has hitherto undergone. To this task it will be necessary to bring a considerable share of anatomical science, as the Doctor, it is said, has made some very important discoveries in the structure of the brain. This new edition, which is improved and enlarged, will consist of 8 vols. 8vo.

Histoire Naturelle des Animaux Vertebres. Par M. Lamarck. Vol. 7. Paris, 1822.

This is a work which is held in the very highest estimation by the naturalists of France. French literature is, at present, at a deplorably low ebb; it is only in the department of the sciences that France can still claim the attention of the world to her intellectual efforts. Her once loudly boasted literary supremacy has dwindled to a yet more diminutive size than that of the Pope's in religion. But in scientific pursuits, she still keeps her place in the foremost rank. The names of Fourier, Cuvier, Gay Lussac, Dulong, Laplace, Legendre, &c. are known and appreciated all over Europe. It is an honourable testimony to M. Lamarck, that his work has met with the decided approbation of such distinguished authorities.

Essais sur le Portugal. Par M. Balbi. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1822.

This is a good statistical work, not very amusing, but certainly very useful, as presenting a very detailed account, and which has all the appearance of being an accurate one, of the present condition and resources of Portugal, in which country M. Balbi has resided for a considerable space of time. He appears to be a man of upright principles and plain good sense. Besides its other merits, his book has that of being published very *apropos*, as the eyes of all Europe are at present anxiously directed towards Portugal and her energetic neighbour, Spain.

Storia d'Italia avanti il dominio dei Romani. Par M. Micali. 4 vols. and an Atlas. 2nd. edition. 1822.

Napoleon gave M. Micali twelve thousand francs for the composition of this work. It has a great reputation in Italy, but its success has been owing rather to the gratification of national vanity, than to its intrinsic merits. M. Micali either could not, or has not taken the trouble to cite his authorities for all the fine and wonderful things related in his history.

Tre Mesi in Portogallo di Giuseppe Pecchio. 2 vols. Madrid, 1822.

These two little volumes, of about 100 pages each, have had the most rapid and extensive success in Paris. M. Pecchio is a young exiled patriot of Milan. His remarks upon Spain are given in the form of letters, addressed to a young English lady of rank, designated under the initials of Lady G. O. A distinctive merit of this writer is his picturesque manner of description, by which he makes his readers almost spectators and actors in the scenes and events he describes. We rise up

from the perusal of these little volumes with the moral conviction, that the Spaniards in 1822 possess all the determined energy of character, which distinguished the people of the middle ages. Twenty thousand French or Russian troops may march to Madrid, but, when there, make that twentyfour hundred thousand, and it will still be most doubtful, if ten regiments of even so immense an army ever quit the Spanish territory. It is more likely that they will all take the measure of their graves there. The true Spanish peasant has the utmost horror of regular labour, and infinitely prefers risking his life in killing a foreign soldier, and stripping him of his clothes and boots,

to working as many days as would enable him to procure these necessary articles. With the energies of such a people at their command, a wise and experienced government should have but little to fear. There has not been so abundant a display of this first quality as the gravity of the national character led us to expect; the latter quality may be quickly acquired in these stirring and eventful times. Though those at the head of Spanish affairs may not possess all the knowledge and *savoir faire* their friends could wish them, yet there is not one who is not ready to shed his blood for the cause in which he is engaged. France, at present, exhibits the very reverse of this picture.

LITERARY REPORT.

In the Press, *Memoirs of the Life of Rossini, with an Historical and Critical Account of his Compositions, and an Historical Sketch of the State of Music in Italy.* From the beginning of the present century to the year 1822, or the era of Rossini. By the Author of the *Lives of Haydn and Mozart.* 8vo.

A Series of Tales, likely to excite considerable interest, will shortly appear, called *Highways and By-ways; or Tales of the Roadside, gathered in the French Provinces.* By a Walking Gentleman. 8vo.

Mr. BAKEWELL, Author of an *Introduction to Geology, &c.* is preparing for publication, *Observations made during a Residence in the Tarentane and various parts of the Grecian and Pennine Alps, in Savoy, and in Switzerland and Auvergne, in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, with Comparative Views of the Geology of these Countries with that of Great Britain, illustrated with Plates, &c.*

Mr. T. CROFTON CROKER will shortly publish, *Researches in the South of Ireland, illustrative of the Scenery, Architectural Remains, Manners, and Superstitions of the Peasantry, from Personal Observations, Ancient Authorities, and Original Manuscripts; with Drawings.*

The first and second Cantos of the *Orlando Furioso of Ariosto*, translated by W. S. ROSE, will shortly appear.

Mr. T. E. EVANS is engaged in translating a collection of the *Constitutions,*

Charters, and Laws, of the various Nations of Europe, and of North and South America, with Historical Sketches of the Origin of their Liberties and Political Institutions. From the French of Messrs. P. A. Dufau, J. B. Duvergier, and J. Guadet.

In the course of the present month will appear, a new edition of the *Saxon Chronicles, with an English Translation, and Notes, critical and explanatory.* By the Rev. J. INGRAM, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and late Saxon Professor in the University of Oxford. To which will be added, a new and copious Chronological, Topographical, and Glossarial Index, with a short Grammar of the Saxon Language, &c. 4to.

In a few days will appear, *Views of Ireland, Moral, Political, and Religious, comprising the following subjects: Education, Religion, National Character, Church Establishment, Tithe. Church of Rome in Ireland. Presbyterian. The Union, Rebellion, &c. &c.* By JOHN O'DRISCOL, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo.

In a few days will be published in quarto, with twenty-six engravings, a Narrative of a Voyage round the World, in the *Uranie*, Capt. Freycinet, despatched on a Scientific Expedition, by the French Government, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820. In a series of Letters to a Friend. By J. ARAGO, Draftsman to the Expedition.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Sequel to an Unpublished Manuscript of Henry Kirke White's, designed to illustrate the Contrast afforded by Christians and Infidels, at the close of life. By the Author of "*The Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom displayed,*" &c.

Don Carlos, a Tragedy, translated and rendered into Verse, from the German of Schiller, and adapted for the English Stage.

Liberalism examined. 1 vol. 8vo. By

the Author of *Italy and the Italians in the nineteenth century.*

Topographical and Historical Sketches of the Boroughs of East and West Looe, in the County of Cornwall, with an Account of the Natural and Artificial Curiosities and Picturesque Scenery of the Neighbourhood. By THOMAS BOND.

The Enchanted Flute, with other Poems and Fables, from La Fontaine. By E. P. WOLFERSTAN.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1822.
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Nov. 1	51	61	29,81	29,77	Nov. 16	38	44	29,15	29,36
2	53	61	29,64	29,79	17	30	49	29,50	29,58
3	47	61	29,91	30,06	18	37	54	29,51	29,63
4	34	58	30,15	30,19	19	37	54	29,77	29,68
5	39	57	30,18	30,14	20	47	54	29,62	29,57
6	47	57	30,12	30,08	21	42	52	29,50	29,72
7	40	57	29,89	29,80	22	37	52	29,77	29,56
8	36	53	29,84	29,89	23	40	50	29,51	29,59
9	29	47	29,87	29,75	24	40	52	29,78	29,65
10	39	52	29,66	30,13	25	42	53	29,48	29,42
11	37	50	30,12	30,15	26	44	55	29,46	29,49
12	42	54	30,02	29,87	27	39	50	29,50	29,64
13	39	48	29,83	29,48	28	34	44	29,38	29,16
14	29	48	29,33	29,39	29	32	43	29,36	29,19
15	37	48	29,15	29,38	30	29	45	29,29	29,40

NEW COMET.—A luminous appearance was observed in the heavens on the night of Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the distance of about a degree and a half from *Cor Caroli*, which very much resembled a small comet: it was viewed distinctly for ten minutes, from the hills in the neighbourhood of East Grinstead, but a veil of wane-cloud

overspreading that part of the sky, it became no longer visible, and the atmosphere has since been too obscure to see it. This circumstance was communicated by a gentleman from the neighbourhood, who is desirous of exciting the attention of astronomers to the phenomenon.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The continuance of seasonable weather during the last quarter has had the effect of increasing the supply of cattle-food; consequently, store beasts and sheep have met with an advance in price, whilst that of hay and fodder has been depreciated. Meat is a trifle higher, perhaps from the additional demand which the festivities of the season may be supposed to excite. Still we look forward to better prospects in the grazing department.

Hides are worth more money than heretofore, and those who contend that the abatement in the leather-tax and malt-duty has only had the effect of transferring just so much money from the coffers of the revenue to the pockets of the leather-cutter and the brewer may easily convince themselves of the fallacy of their reasoning. The concession was made by Government upon the petition of the landed interest and avowedly for their relief: the public then neither required nor were expected to derive any benefit from the measure; and the result, we presume, will turn out precisely as might have been anticipated—namely, that the consumer will not procure shoes and other articles for less money, but that the tanner will transfer to the raw material the same amount which he has hitherto paid in the shape of duty. Just so with the maltster and the brewer; the counter-balance to the abatement of malt-duty must be sought, not in

a reduction of the price of ale and porter, but in the increased value of barley, and eventually in that of other grain. Indeed, the point to which the agricultural body would do well to direct the whole of their attention, is the earnest endeavour to procure a repeal of the remaining malt-duty, as it is most assuredly beyond the power of the legislature to relieve them in any other way.

Wheat and barley are usually considered at par when two coombs of the latter correspond in value with one of the former; the present year is not only an exception to this rule, but in many instances barley of superior quality is even worth more money than second or third-rate wheat, and that grain, which has hitherto been exclusively appropriated to the use of man, is now partaken of by every granivorous animal which is dependant upon his attention for support.

Taken as a whole we venture to predict that the present year (meaning the farmer's year, which is supposed to commence at the harvesting of each succeeding crop) will turn out better than the last two, although the farmer is evidently still suffering under the pressure of inadequate prices, and contending with heavy rates and other outgoings arising from a redundant agricultural population ill-employed and worse paid.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Nov. 16th, 38s 2d—23d, 38s 0d—30th, 38s 9d—Dec. 7th, 38s 6d
 Corn Exchange, Mark-Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Nov. 16th.						Nov. 30th.					
Wheat	8,840			for 18,509	11 2	Aver. 41 10	Wheat	5,656	11,996	4 7	42 4
Barley	5,580	8,442	6 8	30 3			Barley	3,385	5,217	3 6	30 9
Oats	14,288	15,642	6 2	21 10			Oats	8,660	9,384	9 0	21 8
Nov. 23d.						Dec. 7th.					
Wheat	5,487	11,612	14 9	42 3			Wheat	10,464	22,164	2 6	42 4
Barley	3,307	4,746	7 5	28 8			Barley	8,231	13,708	2 7	33 3
Oats	17,785	19,729	18 0	22 2			Oats	8,206	8,950	3 11	21 9

POTATOES.—Spitalfields
 Market.—Per Ton.

Ware	-	-	2l 0s to 4l 0s
Middlings	-	-	1 10 to 1 15
Chats	-	-	1 10 to 0 0
Apples	-	-	0 0 to 0 0
Onions per bush.	-	-	0s 0d to 0s 0d

MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of
 8lb. at Newgate Market.

Beef	-	-	2s 8d to 4s 0d
Mutton	-	-	2 0 to 2 10
Veal	-	-	3 0 to 5 0
Pork	-	-	2 8 to 4 0
Lamb	-	-	0 0 to 0 0

COAL MARKET.

Dec. 20.	
Newcastle, from 38s 0d to 45s 9d	
Sunderland, from 39 0 to 46 0	

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

SMITHFIELD.—Hay,	3l 0s to 4l 0s	Aver. 3l 10s 0d
Straw,	1 12 to 1 16	— 1 14 0
Clover,	4 0 to 4 5	— 4 2 6
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay,	3 0 to 4 0	— 3 10 0
Straw,	1 4 to 2 2	— 1 13 0
Clover,	3 10 to 4 4	— 3 17 0
WHITECHAPEL.—Hay,	3 8 to 4 0	— 3 14 0
Straw,	1 10 to 1 18	— 1 14 0
Clover,	3 10 to 4 10	— 4 0 0

QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.

arrived Coastwise, from Dec. 16 to 21.			
Wheat	9,036	Peas	1,142
Barley	7,728	Tares	—
Oats	14,526	Rape	—
Rye	15	Brank	48
Various Seeds,	189 qrs.	Flour,	9,974 sacks.
From Ireland.—Wheat	5	Oats	2,300 qrs.
Foreign.—Linseed	1,640	Rapeseed	195
Brank	160	and Hemp	125 qrs.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Dec. 24, 1822.

At this season of the year the operations of commerce slacken by appointment of Nature, as well as by annual religious observances; and perhaps it is not unfavourable, that Christmas falls at a time when the Northern ports of the continent are closed by the irresistible power of frost. This has had an effect somewhat observable in the course of the last few days; for the markets, generally, (but especially the SUGAR market,) were quietly abandoning themselves to their customary languor, when the arrival of favourable intelligence from the Hans Towns produced an immediate effect, and enquirers and buyers resumed more than their wonted activity. We say "enquirers;" because, in truth, there were but few articles in the sugar market on immediate sale: and, as exportation is effectually suspended to those parts, considerable contracts were entered into for delivery at the earliest favourable opportunity. Not only Muscovados went off briskly, but such samples of refined goods as were suitable for the foreign dealer, were quickly disposed of, and very extensive arrangements were made for spring delivery. Foreign sugars, which have been much neglected of late, have since become articles of some interest; though the quantity of real business done in them is not estimated very highly.

But, if the season commands a suspension of the operations of commerce in one part of the world, Britain is so happily situated that other parts are open to access. And, moreover, if speculation be excluded from certain articles, there are others in the general concern to which the views of those inclined may be directed. A kind of private—or, at least, of unsuspected speculation, has been going on during some time past, in EAST INDIA COTTONS: the parties to which by applying immediately to the importers, instead of appearing on the market, have bought, as is supposed, upwards of 11,000 bags, without the current sales being in any degree affected. It is understood that several import houses have cleared their warehouses; and till the plan was completed, no hint of it transpired, which is singular enough. The natural inference is, that these gentlemen expect a brisk demand at no very distant time; which agrees, in part, with the observations in our last, on the additions making to the productive powers of Britain.

For COTTON, generally, the demand has been regular; differing little from what is usual at this time, when those concerned in most branches of business are rather making up their old accounts than engaging in new ones.

If we are not mistaken, there is another article of East Indian import—we mean

SILK, that is in progress to meet with considerable encouragement: and one sign of this, as we suppose, is the declining price of Italian silks of almost every description. This, no doubt, to produce its full effect, must have its time; but the opinion of the intelligent coincides without reluctance in the expectation.

COFFEE has lately been little sought after; and the holders have equally little sought after purchasers; so that what with this mutual reluctance, and with the customary interval of the holidays, it is probable, that very few sales will come under report for some time. When the sale of an article is not pressed on the market, those concerned augur an improvement when business resumes its course.

RUM has rather declined in price, in consequence of a very limited demand: the buyer, now, must have the turn in his favour.

BRANDY continues to maintain itself at its late prices; but this is rather on account of the currency marked in France, than on account of any very active dealings here. Whereabouts this fluctuation

may settle, time must shew; for we strongly suspect that something besides a simple deficiency of the article has had its influence on the price put on it by the holders. Something, too, not unlike this foresight of possibilities, lately occasioned a rise of more than 5 per cent. in that basis of gunpowder, saltpetre: those who sold did wisely; and we have a pleasure in stating that no article of naval equipment followed the example. **HZAR** has remained without demand, and may now be bought a shade lower than the previous currency.

TOBACCO is almost lifeless at this moment; as, to say truth, are various minor commodities. The dark weather enforces the consumption of oil and tallow; but the prices remain unaffected. The festivities of Christmas undoubtedly favour the consumption of provisions, but they are of home growth, fresh from the farm-yard, while the provision-trade—i. e. that in salted provisions, &c. is quiet enough. The supply of the metropolis—Smithfield-market for instance—is ample, perhaps too abundant for the prospect or prosperity of future years.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Nov. to 24th Dec. 1822.

Days. 1822	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New Ct. 4 per Ct.	Long Annuites	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d pr. Day.
Nov 25	247½	80½	81½	80½	97½	8½	101½	20½	256½	92½	43 pm. 4 8 pm.
26	247½	80½	80½	81½	98½	7½	101½	20½	256½	—	41 pm. 5 8 pm.
27	247½	80½	80½	81½	98½	7½	101½	20½	79½	257½	91½ 43 pm. 4 8 pm.
28	248½	80½	81½	81½	98½	8	101½	20½	—	—	43 pm. 4 8 pm.
29	247½	80½	81½	80½	97½	8	101½	20½	79½	—	43 pm. 4 8 pm.
30	247½	80½	81½	80½	97½	8	101½	20½	—	91½	41 pm. 4 8 pm.
Dec. 2	246	79½	80½	80½	97½	8	101½	20½	252	—	37 pm. 3 8 pm.
3	244	78½	79½	80½	96½	8	99½	20½	—	—	25 pm. par 6 pm.
4	243½	78½	79½	80½	97	6½	—	19	77½	—	28 pm. par 4 pm.
5	242½	78½	—	—	96½	—	—	19½	—	—	26 pm. par 4 pm.
6	242½	78½	—	—	96½	—	—	19½	77½	—	32 pm. 1 4 pm.
7	243½	78½	9	—	96½	—	—	20	—	—	33 pm. 2 5 pm.
9	—	79½	—	—	97½	6½	—	20½	—	—	34 pm. 3 6 pm.
10	244½	79½	—	—	97½	6½	—	20½	—	—	31 pm. 2 5 pm.
11	245	79½	—	—	96½	—	—	20½	—	—	33 pm. 2 5 pm.
12	245½	79½	—	—	97	6½	—	20½	—	—	23 pm. 1 4 pm.
13	245½	79½	—	—	97½	7	—	20½	—	—	35 pm. 3 3 pm.
14	—	79½	—	—	97½	—	—	20½	78½	—	36 pm. 4 6 pm.
16	—	80 79½	—	—	97½	—	—	20½	—	—	34 pm. 3 6 pm.
17	—	79½	80	—	97½	—	—	20½	—	—	35 pm. 3 5 pm.
18	246½	79½	—	—	97½	—	—	20½	78½	—	37 pm. 4 6 pm.
19	—	79½	80	—	97	6½	—	20½	—	—	35 pm. 3 6 pm.
20	244	78½	9	—	96½	7	—	20½	77½	—	35 pm. 2 6 pm.
21	—	78½	—	—	96½	—	—	20	—	—	34 pm. 3 6 pm.
23	244½	78½	9½	—	96½	7½	—	20½	77½	—	35 pm. 3 6 pm.
24	245	79½	—	—	97½	—	—	20½	78½	—	36 pm. 4 6 pm.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM NOVEMBER 19, TO DECEMBER 14, 1822, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ATHERSTONE, T. Nottingham, dyer. (Payne)	Marks, M. Romford, slopseller. (Hall, Great James-str.
Austin, J. Berkhamsted, coach-maker. (Williams and Goddard, Gray's Inn)	Martelly, L. H. Finsbury-square, merchant. (Farren and Co. King's Arms-yard)
Bailey, T. Shorevitch, seedsman. (Hodgson, Salisbury-street)	Matthews, F. Ross, currier. (Collins)
Ball, J. Poultry, ironmonger. (James, Bucklersbury)	Matthews, T. Starston, farmer. (Fairbank, Staple Inn)
Balster, W. Shorborne, maltster. (Nichols, Great Winchester-street)	Morgan, J. Elder-street, London, lead-pipe-maker. (Pudicombe, Thavies Inn)
Beams, H. Sydenham, stockbroker. (Fisher, Aldersgate-street)	Nettleton, W. Edgware-road, victualler
Berry, N. Huddersfield, merchant. (Battye, Chancery-lane)	Passman, J. Old-street-road, merchant. (Hodgson, Salisbury-street)
Blackland, J. Newport, grocer. (Brookes, Newport)	Paul, J. Winchester, maltster. (Minchin and Son Portsea)
Bowker, J. Bolton-le-Moors, grocer. (Boardman and Merry)	Pearson, T. Oxford-street, oilman. (Popkin, Dean-street)
Bridgman, R. L. Fish-street-hill, undertaker. (Sheffield, Great Prescott-street)	Rainy, G. Marshall-street, London, ironmonger. (Bull, Holles-street)
Brown, J. N. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Edge)	Ridley, W. and Wilson, D. Whitehaven, curriers. (Perry)
Bury, J. Manchester, Hury, J. Pendlehill, and Bury, T. Bucklersbury, cotton-spinners. (Atkinson, Manchester)	Riethmuller, C. U. Mark-lane, broker. (Lewis, Crutched Friars)
Butler, J. Milk-street, London, merchant. (Brackenbury, Manchester)	Sanders, W. Bristol, fishmonger. (Smith, Bristol)
Chaplin, J. Lisbon-grove, builder. (Carlon, High-street Mary-le-bone)	Scott, J. Alley Field, butter-dealer. (Hodgson, Carlisle)
Clark, H. Swallowfield, grocer. (Smith, Reading)	Shackle, J. Milk-street, hosier. (Pearce, Swinburn's-lane)
Clift, H. Painswick, clothier. (Chadburn, Gloucester)	Singer, J. sen Keyford, clothier. (Tiley, Frome)
Cookson, T. Leeds, woollen cloth-manufacturer. (Oates, Leeds)	South, J. Cardiff, ironmonger. (Livett, Bristol)
Cookworthy, F. C. Bristol, bookseller. (Livett)	Sowter, R. Water-street, merchant. (Hodgson, Salisbury-street)
Cotterill, W. Bishops Cleeve, farmer. (Williams, Winchcomb)	Stock, G. Ashwick, farmer. (Scrace, Bath)
Craig, J. High Holborn, linendraper. (Hobler, Size-lane)	Stockdale, J. J. Strand, bookseller. (Niel, Strand)
Craney, J. Snow hill, grocer. (Tuttle and Co. Poultry)	Thompson, J. J. Bermondsey Wall, boat-builder. (Jones and Howard)
Crisp, W. Bramfield, grocer. (White and Woodcock, Halesworth)	Todd, D. Douglas, J. and Russel, D. Fleet-street, drapers. (Hurd and Johnson)
Dare, W. Woking, farmer. (Walthew, Wine-Office-court)	Tuck, J. L. Haymarket, jeweller. (Wright, Temple)
Dawson, T. St. Thomas Mill, Staffordshire, miller. (Wheat and Barlow, Stone)	Turner, T. Sandridge, timber-merchant. (Pigot, St. Alban's)
Deavill, Eli, Manchester, wholesale grocer. (Kershaw)	Wainwright, B. Hereford, maltster. (Clewe)
Edwards, T. Gerrard-street, woollen-draper. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street)	Walker, E. Lay Moor, clothier. (Stephenson, Holmforth)
Edwards, J. Langbaine, innkeeper. (Phillips, Narbeth)	Watts, R. Laurence Pountney-hill, merchant. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry)
Ellis, H. Friston, farmer. (Pulham, Woodbridge)	Wells, W. Hurton Hole, hay-salceman. (Allen and Co. Carlisle-street)
Errington, R. Hexham, butter-factor. (Friend)	Wheeler, J. Frome delwood, clothier. (Rotton)
Evans, B. P. Freeman's-court, Coruhill, law-stationer. (Watson and Broughton, Falcon-street)	Wilcox, J. Madeley, grocer. (Ridding, Coalbrook Dale)
Fairclough, T. Liverpool, slater. (Deane)	Williams, W. S. Brompton, coach-master. (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square)
Field, J. and Royston, L. Leeds, cloth-merchants. (Ward)	Wiltshire, J. and J. Wootton Bassett, tailors. (Mullings)
French, G. Whitechapel-road, cheesemonger. (Saunders and Co.)	Wingfield, G. Worthing, innkeeper. (Whitter)
Glading, J. Ipswich, victualler. (Jackman)	Woodward, E. Whetstone, butcher. (Willis and Co. Warrford-court)
Glyde, J. Yeovil, farmer. (Watts)	Woodward, E. Derby, innkeeper. (Monsley and Clarke)
Goldstein, N. High-street, Shadwell, slopseller. (Hutchinson, Crown-court)	Wych, J. Ashton-under-line, timber-merchant. (Gibbon)
Gray, C. Upper Montagu-street, horse-dealer. (Benton, Southwark)	Yates, J. A. Weymouth, ironmonger. (Bourdillon, Broad-street)
Greame, H. H. City-road, merchant. (Hodgson, Salisbury-street)	
Griffiths, W. Abergavenny, seedsman. (Tustin, Bridge-court)	
Grocott, J. T. Manchester, wine-merchant. (Key)	
Hawkes, T. C. Little Abingdon-street, coal-merchant. (Orchard, Gray's Inn)	
Heap, W. Cobber's Nab, calico-printer. (Edge, Manchester)	
Hault, L. Norwich, iron-founder. (Beckwith)	
Hudson, T. Lower Pillerton, weaver. (Tibbins, Warwick)	
Hulbert, T. Chippenham, linen-draper. (Short, Bristol)	
Jardine, A. sen. Leatherhead, draper. (Lester, New-court)	
Jermyn, J. Great Yarmouth, merchant. (Savers)	
Jones, T. Cloobury Mortimer, innholder. (Hill, Worcester)	
Jones, J. C. Bridgnorth, linen-draper. (Griffith)	
Kirby, T. Market-Weighton, brewer. (Robinson, South Cove)	
Lee, F. Bocking, victualler. (Lane, Bocking)	
Le Roy, C. Pall Mall, haberdasher. (Leigh, Charlotte-row)	

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Brown, maltster, Broome Mains, Falkirk
 J. H. Rennie, distiller, Alloa
 A. Mackenzie, grocer, Glasgow
 J. Waters, merchant, Thurso
 W. Rhind, merchant, Drumlithie, Kincardineshire
 J. Davidson, merchant and haberdasher, Edinburgh, and lately merchant, Dundee
 A. Muller and Co. merchants, Leith
 G. H. King, merchant and trader, Glasgow
 W. Newall, merchant, Dundee
 R. Arbuckle, farmer and cattle-dealer, Westmains of Baldoon, parish of Kirkcubbin
 Mathison and Co. merchants, Edinburgh
 R. Hutton, portioner and cattle-dealer at Wester Balilish, parish of Muckhart
 Hughes and Williams, canal-constructors, Linlithgow
 A. Nicol, merchant, Aberdeen
 D. M'Callum, vintner and stabler, Glasgow
 Hew M. Kiscock and Co. merchants, Ayr
 J. Malcolm, grocer, victualler, and builder in the Garbals of Glasgow.

DIVIDENDS.

Anderson, A. Philpot lane, Nov. 30	Bilas, N. Water-lane, Dec. 14	Cuning, T. Castle-court, London, Jan. 11, 12
Anderson, A. Salter's Hall - court, Jan. 14	Broughton, J. Linthwaite, Jan. 4	Daniel, G. and Cross, W. Birmingham, Dec. 28
Andrew, R. Worcester, Dec. 18	Butcher, T. Mitcham Dean, Jan. 15, Dec. 18	Davidson, W. and Garnett, A. Liverpool, Jan. 7
Andrew, S. and H. Micklthurst, Dec. 31	Carlisle, C. Bury St. Edmunds, Dec. 20	Davison, G. Upper Berkeley-street, Jan. 25
Armstrong, J. Princes-square, Dec. 14	Carter, R. Hertford, Jan. 14	Day, W. H. Toril, Dec. 17
Atkinson, T. Manchester, Dec. 23	Cawson, J. Liverpool, Dec. 20	Denkin, T. and Dyer, T. Birmingham, Dec. 31
Bamford, R. Pontefract, Dec. 17	Chaffer, W. Hull, Dec. 31	Dixon, T. R. and Hickman, G. J. Spitalfields, Jan. 14
Benson, J. R. Artillery-place, Dec. 28	Chaffer, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec. 31	
Bickerton, W. Oswestry, Dec. 19	Coleman, T. Birmingham, Dec. 14	
Bilsborough, B. Pimlico, Dec. 14	Coppard, J. sen. Mitcham, Dec. 10	
Bland, J. Fen-court, Dec. 17		

Dobell, J. Craubrook, Jan. 2, Dec. 17
 Dodd, J. and W. Kirkswald, Dec. 19
 Dowley, J. Bankside, London, Dec. 14
 Edwards, E. Newport, draper, Jan. 7
 Edwards, T. Brighton, Dec. 14
 Farr, T. and T. and P. Bristol, Dec. 17
 Farrer, R. Bread-street, Dec. 21
 Fearn, C. Old Broad-street, Jan. 25
 Fildes, J. Lamb's Conduit-street, Dec. 21
 Fletcher, P. C. and T. Queenhithe, Jan. 4
 Frost, L. Macclesfield, and Ashton, J. and M. Liverpool, Dec. 11
 Fuller, J. M. Worthing, Dec. 28
 Gough, A. Norwich, Dec. 23
 Goose, T. Cawston, Dec. 27
 Griffiths, T. Knightsbridge, Nov. 26
 Griffiths, T. Hillmorton, Dec. 23
 Halliday, T. Old South Sea House, Dec. 17
 Hampshire, J. Kirkburton, Dec. 11
 Harrison, W. Yeldersley, Dec. 31
 Harvery, J. G. Battle, Jan. 21
 Hassel, J. Islington, Dec. 7
 Hirst, T. Huddersfield, Dec. 11
 Horton, W. S. Rochdale, Jan. 3
 Halse, S. Nottingham, Dec. 19
 Hunter, J. and Orr, J. Barge-yard, Dec. 7
 Irving, N. Carlisle, Dec. 20
 Johnson, J. Sealecoates, Dec. 31
 Johnson, J. Leamington, Dec. 21
 Kamp, W. Bath, Dec. 19
 Knight, J. Tatenhill, Dec. 28
 Law, W. Copthall chambers, Nov. 23
 Leach, J. and Hinchcliffe, J. Cateaton-street, Dec. 3
 Lind, T. Hornheath, Dec. 21

Littlewood, A. Honey Wood Nook, Jan. 6
 Lloyd, W. sen. and jun. Lower Thames-street, Dec. 28
 Longhurst, W. Tonbridge, Dec. 21
 Lowes, G. Commercial-buildings, Dec. 14
 Lucas, R. and H. Southampton, Jan. 8
 Lynn, T. Jerusalem Coffee-house, Dec. 14
 Marria, T. Barton-upon-Humber, and Nicholson, R. Glanford-Brigg, Dec. 10
 McComley, P. Liverpool, Dec. 16
 Morgan, G. M. Queenhithe, Dec. 24
 Nicholls, N. Holborn-bridge, Dec. 10
 Nicoll, E. Hemel Hempstead, Dec. 14
 Nutter, H. and J. and T. Wake, Huddersfield, Jan. 6
 Ockley, V. Terrington Dec. 10
 Palmer, S. Bourton on the Water, Dec. 17
 Parfet, T. Bath, Dec. 17
 Parsons, J. Swaffham, Dec. 26
 Parry, T. Seaton, R. and Armitage, J. Manchester, Dec. 19
 Pava, T. and J. D. Cateaton-street, Dec. 31
 Pierson, T. and W. Samson, W. Russia-row, Jan. 7
 Pelerin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Dec. 14
 Player, J. B. Bristol, Dec. 17
 Portlock, R. Andover, Dec. 14
 Robinson, T. and Hancock, R. Manchester, Dec. 23
 Ross, A. and Murray, J. Lendenhall-buildings, Jan. 7
 Rothery, J. and Pope, T. Leeds, Jan. 8

Rymill, W. Banbury, Dec. 21
 Sampson, S. Size-lane, Jan. 14
 Samson, F. Lynn, Dec. 14
 Sanders, J. Coventry, Dec. 22
 Sanders, J. W. Newcastle on Tyne, Dec. 10
 Sandford, W. and Box, J. Salford, Dec. 11, Jan. 6
 Seawright, B. Liverpool, Dec. 19
 Slater, R. and J. Samlesbury Mill, Jan. 7
 Smith, J. Manchester, Dec. 23
 Smith, J. H. Bristol, Dec. 28
 Snape, W. Lichfield, Dec. 16
 Stevens, D. G. Harlow, Dec. 28
 Thompson, J. and J. Newcastle on Tyne, Dec. 13
 Thompson, F. Rotherhithe, Dec. 14
 Thompson, H. and Mores, T. Dec. 14
 Thoruley, J. Cheetham Mill, Jan. 18
 Thornton, D. Kirkheaton, Dec. 11
 Turubull, J. Forbes, J. Crawford, R. A. and Skene, D. Broad-str. Jan. 18
 Turner, W. and North, J. Kirkheaton, Dec. 11
 Vincent, J. Regent-street, victualler, Dec. 17
 Ward, R. R. Maiden-lane, Jan. 18
 Walker, J. Nicholas-lane, Dec. 10
 Webster, R. and W. Bishop Wearmouth, Dec. 23
 Welch, J. Ainsworth, Dec. 14
 Whitehead, G. jun. and Clarke, G. Basinghall-street, Jan. 18
 Wilkins, G. Bradford, Dec. 21
 Williams, J. Cornhill, Jan. 21
 Wilson, J. Worksop, Dec. 23
 Wood, T. Wood, R. and Troughton, W. Smitham Bottom, Jan. 18.

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

We trust and believe that the plan of holding a third assize in the home district will be attended with such beneficial effects, that it will be extended to every district. There were in the county gaol no fewer than 91 prisoners for trial, the greater number of whom would, but for this assize, have to lie in gaol three months longer before they could be brought to trial. A man committed in August last might have had to lie in gaol upwards of seven months, and at the expiration of that period be acquitted by a jury of his country of the charge laid against him. The general good must occasion some individual inconvenience; but it is, in every point of view, desirable to shorten the period of imprisonment before trial as much as possible.

A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern last month, and resolutions agreed to for the formation of a society for the improvement of the spiritual and temporal condition of the watermen and others engaged on the Thames: the class of persons for whom the appeal was made consists of about 9000, mostly with large families.

Executions.—On the 25th of November, John Holland and William King were executed at the front of Newgate in the Old Bailey, for committing a detestable crime. They appeared very penitent, and acknowledged the justice of their sentence. The crowd was very great.—On the 27th, at an early hour, vast crowds of spectators

congregated in the Old Bailey to witness the execution of William Reading, aged 30 years, for a daring burglary in the house of Mr. Westwood, jeweller, in Princes-street, Soho-square, and stealing jewellery, value 2000l.; Frank Purdon and W. Corbett, *alias* Watson, for a robbery in a *flash* public house in White's-court, Rosemary-lane (who have all along protested their innocence of the offence); William Roberts, for a burglary in the Commercial-road, Limehouse; William Greenwood, for a daring highway robbery on Tower-hill, which he committed on the night he was discharged from Newgate for another offence; and Edward M'Williams, for a burglary in the house of a jeweller's in Bloomsbury.

Election of Bridge Master.—The polling commenced November 22 at nine o'clock in the morning; and at three, when the books were closed, the numbers were—For Mr. Lewis, 1979; for Mr. Norton, 1330; for Mr. Shotter, 40. Mr. Norton's friends then declined farther contest, and Mr. Lewis returned thanks on his success. The poll-books were kept open the usual number of days.

Very extensive repairs and alterations of the House of Commons are in progress. The house is occupied with scaffolding and workmen. The cushions of the benches, Ministerial and Opposition, as well as those under the gallery, where Peers' and Members' sons, Ambassadors, and foreigners of distinction, are admitted to sit to

hear the debates, have been entirely removed; also the secondary coverings of the benches: all have been conveyed to what is called the "Long Gallery," which leads to the upper or throne end of the House of Lords. The benches and steps leading to them are in many instances altering and repairing, so as to increase their commodiousness. The scaffolding was raised, with the view of promoting some very extensive alterations in the ceiling, and in the mode of ventilating the house. Between the ceiling and the roof is a large gallery or loft, in some parts of full twenty feet in height, and extending in length over "the House" in which the Members assemble to debate; — the "Strangers' Gallery, and thence over the passages and gallery-stairs' lobby, being bounded by the walls terminating the "Smoking Room"—an anti-room used by Members literally for such purposes, segars being adopted by them. This immense loft has a good, strong, but antiquated floor; and during recent sessions, particularly during the last session, on debate nights, it was no uncommon occurrence for a party of ladies, from seven to ten in number, to be assembled in this elevated station, chiefly around the centre ventilator, over the chandelier, to hear the debates. They were accommodated with chairs, which were stationed around the gratings or ventilators already existing in the ceiling. The members could be only imperfectly seen; but those who spoke audibly were very distinctly heard in the roof, or "Ladies Gallery." It is approachable by a stair-case that leads to the Members' Coffee-house, previously to its removal by Mr. Bellamy, the present housekeeper, to the upper rooms of the stone buildings opposite to Henry the Seventh's Chapel. This roof is a remarkable place, not only on account of its extent and structure, and of the ventilating machinery contained in it, but from the curious and very perfect remains of the original architecture of the building that are there to be seen. The walls are from eight to ten feet high from the level of the floor previously to the commencement of the roof; and these walls display the ancient architecture, the arches, pilasters, decorations, &c. of the sharp-pointed Gothic style. In some instances they are partially destroyed, but in many other instances remain in a remarkably perfect state. Perhaps, excepting the cloisters by the Speaker's-house, &c. there are not to be seen more distinct remains of the architecture of St. Stephen's Chapel, and of the ancient buildings near Westminster Hall, than are to be discovered under the roof and above

the ceiling of the House of Commons.—Several very distinguished architects, accompanied by lovers of antiquities, have been to view the specimens of ancient building and decoration.

Smithfield Cattle Shew.—On Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th ult. Mr. Sadler's yard in Goswell-street was open, for the inspection of one of the most numerous and well-selected groups of fat cattle, sheep, and pigs, which, in the opinion of our Reporter, the premiums offered by the Smithfield Club have ever been able to draw together in the last 24 years. The company who attended were highly respectable; amongst whom we noticed the Marquis of Exeter and many others of the known patrons of agricultural improvement; and the animals, and decisions as to the prize, seemed to give unusual satisfaction. The only matter regretted was a great falling off this year in the attendance of farmers and country gentlemen, but many of whom, it was hoped, had merely deferred their journey and attendance at the show until the day of the dinner. At the head of every animal a label announced its owner and feeder, and its breeder's name, its age, feed, and every other requisite particular; besides which ten labels of a larger size announced the adjudication of the prizes, amounting to 120 guineas. On Saturday the club held a meeting, Richard Astley, Esq. in the chair, which was well attended; when the following new members were elected, viz. The Right Hon. Marquis of Exeter, and Messrs. Christopher Alderson, Robert Fuge, Richard Gurden, John Hodgson, William Holcombe, Charles Merritt, Edward Pawlett, Phillips Powell, Samuel Sandon, and Richard Walker.

Old Bailey Sessions.—These sessions commenced Dec. 4, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Baron Garrow, &c. The following is the state of the calendar:—Burglary 11; returning from transportation 1; highway robbery 5; stealing in a dwelling-house 2; maliciously shooting 1; forgery 4; exposing for sale plate with forged Goldsmith's Hall mark 1; bigamy 3; attempting to extort money by charging with an unnatural crime 1; receiving stolen goods 4; uttering counterfeit coin 2; embezzlement 3; stealing from the person 28; larcenies 122; obtaining goods by false pretences 2; obtaining money by false pretences 2.

New London Bridge.—The Bridge-house Committee have entered into an examination of the fifty-two plans for a new bridge sent in for their decision. Before they entered upon their task, the committee adopted an ingenious and effectual plan to prevent partiality in their selection, and to

frustrate the efforts of those who would have exercised strong interest in favour of particular plans. It was at first arranged, that each design sent in should have a particular motto. The name and address of the artists were written in a sealed letter, which was indorsed with the same motto. It was soon found, although the names of the artists were not mentioned, that persons were disposed to exert themselves powerfully in favour of those designs bearing particular mottos. The committee to put a stop to this system before they examined one of the designs, caused all the mottos upon them to be erased by confidential persons, and numbers to be substituted. A private account was taken of the numbers thus substituted for the mottos, which account was immediately sealed up, and it will not be opened until a decision has taken place. Other precautions have been adopted by the committee, to the best of whose judgments the public may rely on an impartial choice. The committee, however, to whose pursuits matters of this kind are foreign, do not intend to take the whole responsibility of a decision upon themselves. They made application to the Board of Works, that they, as a public body of scientific and practical men, would examine the plans for the new Bridge, and give their opinions upon them for the benefit of the public. The Board, however, declined taking upon themselves the task, and the committee have in consequence determined upon applying to a number of men of science, architects, engineers, and surveyors, by whose opinions and advice they will be principally guided in this matter, in which the credit of the City is so much at stake. This is acting in a proper spirit.

PROMOTIONS—APPOINTMENTS.

Major-general Sir Wm. Keir Grant—Major-general James Campbell, late of the 94th regiment of foot—Major-general Lionel Smith, of the 65th regiment of foot—Major-general Theophilus Pritzer, of the 13th regiment of light dragoons, are appointed Companions of the Bath.—John Hope, esq. to be Solicitor-general for Scotland.

PREFERMENTS.

Preferred.—The Rev. R. R. Smith, M.A. to the Vicarage of Adderbury, void by the death of the Rev. H. Cotton, M. A.; and the Rev. W. B. Yeomans, M. A. to the Rectory of Bucknell, in the same county, void by the death of the Rev. J. Yalden, M. A.—The Rev. H. R. Pechell, M. A. to the Rectory of Bix, in that county, void by the death of the Rev. H. Heathcote.—The Rev. G. M. Musgrave, M. A. appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Besborough.—The Rev. T. Davies, jun. M.A.

to the Consolidated Livings of Landough, Cogan, and Leckwith, near Cardiff.—The Rev. Daniel Cresswell, D. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been presented by the Master and Seniors of that Society, to the Vicarage of Enfield, Middlesex, vacated by the death of the Rev. H. Porter, B. D.—The Rev. G. A. Greenall, A. M. Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of Otford, Kent.—The Rev. George Turnor, Vicar of Wragby, to a Prebendal Stall in Lincoln Cathedral.—The Rev. Richard Eastcott, S. C. L. to the Rectory of Ringmore, Devon.—The Rev. R. G. Andrews, M. A. to the Living of Hough-on-the-Hill, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Rev. R. Cust.—The Duke of Cambridge has appointed the Rev. Philip Perring, A. M. one of his Royal Highness's Chaplains.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

University of Cambridge.—William J. Bankes, Esq. in the room of John Henry Smyth, Esq. deceased.

County of Salop.—John Cresset Pelham, of Cound Hall, and of the Castle in Shrewsbury, in the room of Sir John Kynaston Powell, Bart. deceased.

County of Derby.—Francis Mundy, Esq. in the room of E. M. Mundy, Esq. deceased.

Married.—At Camberwell, Edward Welchman Wright, M. D. of Shipston-upon-Stour, to Martha Ann, the only daughter of Abraham Kirkman, Esq.—At St. Mary-le-Bone Church, George Semson, jun. Esq. of Sillwood Park, Berks, to Mary Ann, daughter of James Sutherland, Esq.—At St. Pancras Church, H. S. Aldersey, Esq. to Miss Osborne, of Tavistock-place.—At St. Mathew's, City of London, Charles Barry, Esq. of Ely-place, to Miss Sarah Rowsell.—At Pirbright Church, near Guildford, H. W. R. W. Halsey, of Henley Park, Surrey, Esq. to Mary Noel, third daughter of Andrew Stirling, Esq.

Died.—Susannah, wife of Mr. Wm. I'Anson, of Aldgate.—Mrs. Elizabeth Banner, of St. Martin's-lane.—In Great Dover-street, Mrs. Anne Austin.—In Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, Robert, one of the twin sons of Robert Stewart Blucke, Esq.—At Hampstead, Mr. Thomas Griffith, of Pall-mall.—In Nicholas-lane, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. W. Lees.—At Hampstead, Mary, the wife of Charles Holford, Esq.—In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-sq. Miss Jane Kelble, youngest daughter of Maj.-Gen. Clarke.—At her house, Welbeck-street, in her 73d year, Mrs. Henrietta Pauncefort, of Great Brickhill Manor, Bucks.—Sarah Hodgson, youngest daughter of the late George Hodgson, Esq. Coroner for Mid-

desex.—At Greenwich, Mrs. Mary Butler, aged 72.—At Watford, Stephen Ardesoif, Esq.—At Greenwich, in his 58th year, John Fielder, Esq.—At Wimbledon House, Surrey, the lady of Sir W. Beaumaurice, Bart.—In Wimpole-street, Henrietta, daughter of Dowager Lady Knatchbull.—At Clapham, Henry Pigeon, Esq. many years a Magistrate, and Deputy Lieutenant of Surrey.—At Bradston-brook, near Guildford, Mary,

widow, of the late Thomas Gibson, Esq.—At Godmanchester, in her 21st year, Mary Ann, only daughter of Mrs. Lumley.—At Chigwell Row, Mrs. Eliz. Harrington, aged 91.—In Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, Wm. Blair, Esq.—At Stoke Newington, John Aikin, M.D. &c. in his 76th year, whose literary life was devoted, with undeviating consistency, to the support of moral truth and the best interests of mankind.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

LORD GRANTLEY.

Nov. 12. At his house, in Sloane-street, the Right Hon. William Norton, Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield, co. York, Lord High Steward of Allertonshire, and of Guildford; Colonel of the first Royal Surrey Militia; P.A.S. His Lordship was born 1742, and succeeded his father Fletcher, the late Lord, Jan. 1, 1799. William, the second and late Lord, was appointed minister to the Swiss Cantons, and at the time of his father's death, 1789, was one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Surrey. In 1791, he married the daughter of Jonathan Midgeley, Esq. of Beverley in Yorkshire, by whom, who died in 1795, he had two sons, both dying in their infancy. Few noblemen have ever passed through life more beloved and esteemed, than this amiable peer. He was affable, courteous, benignant, and cheerful—with a polish of manners which became the gentleman; with a knowledge of the classics, of modern languages, and of general literature, which constituted the refined scholar; and with a natural grace and dignity suitable to his rank and station in the kingdom. No man affected the social virtues less, or possessed them more: his hospitality and charity had no ostentation, and seemed to have no limits. There was a baronial abundance at his country seats, which outweighed the worth of mere baronial splendor; where with the elegant enjoyments of his own social circle—plenty and a hearty welcome crowned the inferior tables for his dependants and for the poor, who were always cheered by his unaffected kindness, and dignified urbanity. In the villages on his estates, he was known to all and beloved by all—for all had access to him, even the very children of the peasantry, whom he never failed to notice with tenderness and affection, and often with little presents as they flocked around him.

RICHARD EARLOM, ESQ.

Oct 6. In Exmouth-street, in his 80th year, R. Earlom, Esq. This distinguished artist was the son of Mr. Richard Earlom, who for many years held the situation of Vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Sepulchre. Mr. Earlom's residence was in Cow-lane, Smithfield, and a portion of the premises which he held were occupied by an eminent coachmaker, to whom the state-coach of the Lord Mayor was occasionally taken to be repaired and cleaned. The allegorical paintings which decorate that splendid vehicle, and which were, we believe, painted by the celebrated Cipriani, powerfully attracted the attention of young Earlom, who, at length, attempted to draw copies of several subjects represented on the pannels. He so far succeeded, as to induce his father to place him under the tuition of Cipriani, to whom, at the same time, the ingenious Mortimer was a pupil. Here Mr. Earlom acquired a mastery in the arts of design, and soon after became known to the late illustrious Alderman Boydell. Mr. Boydell commenced that noble career, which proved so beneficial to the Arts, and so honourable to himself, about the year 1760; and, in 1765, he entertained so high an opinion of the abilities of our young artist, that he engaged him to make drawings from the celebrated collection of pictures at Houghton, most of which, also, were afterwards beautifully engraved by him, in mezzotinto. In this branch of art Mr. Earlom had been his own instructor, and he introduced into the practice of it improvements and implements before unknown. An oval print, called "Love in Bondage," after Guido Reni, was the first print he engraved, and this was published by Mr. Boydell in 1767. Mr. Earlom's fruit and flower pieces, after Van Huysum, have established his fame as the first in his line. In History, "Agrippina," from the grand picture of Mr. West, requires only to be

noticed. Many of his fine works were also done for Mr. Sayer, of Fleet-street, and his successors Messrs. Laurie and Whittle; among these were the prints of the "Cock-match at Lucknow," the "Embassy of Hyderbeck to meet Lord Cornwallis," and the "Tiger-hunt, in the East Indies," all from the pencil of Mr. Zoffanij. Mr. Earlom's first and second part of the "Liber Veritatis," after drawings by Claude, are beautiful as to scenery and effect. This work is comprised in 3 vols. and contains 300 plates.

MR. J. MITAN.

Lately at his house in Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, London, James Mitan, a line-engraver of considerable celebrity. He was born in London, Feb. 13, 1776, and the rudiments of education were taught him by his father, until his tenth year, when he was placed at Mr. King's Academy, Soho. Here he continued two years, and then received farther instructions at home. In 1790 he was articled to Mr. Vincent, a writing-engraver; but soon becoming tired of the monotony of A, B, C, and stimulated by the excellence of the productions of Mr. Sharp, who was a contemporary apprentice with Mr. Vincent to an heraldic engraver, he resolved to direct his efforts to the attainment of historical engraving, and was much indebted for instruction in drawing to Mr. Agar, then a pupil of Mr. Cheeseman's. Having entered himself as a student of the Royal Academy, Somerset House, he commenced copying the tickets of Bartolozzi, &c. which became a source of improvement to him as well as of emolument. His articles expiring June 7, 1797, his time became principally devoted to the assistance of those who possessed either established reputation or extensive connexions: hence the prints that are known to be of his engraving are but few in comparison with the works of some modern engravers. In the year 1818 he cultivated architectural design. His first production was a design for a chain-bridge over the Mersey at Runcorn, eighteen feet in length, and drawn with elaborate minuteness. He next made a design for a Monument to commemorate the victory of Waterloo, four feet five by five, that nearly employed his time for three months, during which he rose at three or four o'clock every morning: this drawing was exhibited at the Royal Academy. He also engraved many plates, after his own designs, for the Admiralty, the Freemasons' Society, &c. These exertions evidently endangered his health, which was much renovated by riding on horseback; but applying afterwards with his usual intensity, it brought on, ultimately, a paralytic affection, that terminated his

career, leaving a wife and family to regret his irreparable loss, and robbing the arts of an excellent and modest professor. He was never heard to speak of his own works but with great humility; but he was amply repaid for this diffidence by the unextorted praises of the professors of art, all of whom were anxious to possess his works for the embellishment of their portfolios. His manners were mild and polite, and he was ever anxious to encourage genius wherever he found it. His principal productions are engravings for Mrs. Inchbald's Theatre; some of Stothard's Vignettes to the Irish Melodies; of Smirke's Designs for Don Quixote; Gerard Dow's Musician; Leslie's Anne Page; Interior of Worcester Cathedral; many plates to Mr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour; and lastly, a delightful gem, after Palemberg, of the Masqued Ball for Lord Spencer's Althorpiana—works which will immortalize him, and place his fame with the Woollets, the Byrnes, and the celebrated engravers of the English school, whose talents are equal to those of any foreign professor. Among the pupils who owe some share of their celebrity to Mr. Mitan, may be mentioned his brother, the engraver of Mr. Batty's Views in France, &c.; the two Findons; a son of Mr. Freebairn's, the late landscape-painter; and other artists distinguished in this branch of the profession.

SIR H. OAKES, BART.

At his house in Hereford-street, Sept. 9, Lieutenant-general Sir Hildebrand Oakes, aged 68. He was appointed Ensign in the 33d regiment of foot in December 1767; and Lieutenant in 1771. In 1775, he embarked with his regiment for America, forming part of the expedition under Lord Cornwallis. In 1776, he was present at the attack of Charleston. In August following he succeeded to a company, and from that period was on constant service during the whole of the American war. He served as Aide-de-camp to the Honourable Major-general Bruce on the Staff in Ireland, in 1786. In 1790, he received the brevet of Major; and in September 1791, the Majority of the 66th regiment of foot. In February 1792, he sailed for the West Indies, and took the command of his regiment at St. Vincent's, from whence he embarked with it for Gibraltar, where he commanded it until the arrival of the Lieutenant-colonel, in February 1794. In March 1794, he received the brevet of Lieutenant-colonel; and accompanied, as Aide-de-camp, Sir Charles Stuart, who was appointed to command in the Mediterranean, to Corsica. He was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general in that island; and in June fol-

lowing. Quartermaster-general to the army in the Mediterranean. In September 1795, he succeeded to a Lieutenant-colonelcy in the 66th regiment of foot. In December 1796, he received the local rank of Colonel in Portugal, and was appointed Quartermaster-general to the army which was soon after sent to that country, under Sir Charles Stuart. In January 1798, he received the brevet of Colonel; and in September following that of Brigadier-general in the army destined for the attack of Minorca, where he commanded a brigade, and was present at the taking of that island in November following. In 1799, he returned to England, and went again the following May to Minorca; from whence he joined, in 1800, the army in the Mediterranean under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and served with distinction during the campaign in Egypt. He was present in the different actions that took place there, and was wounded in that of the 21st of March. In March 1802, he returned to England, and was appointed Brigadier-general on the Staff at Malta, where he continued till August 1804, when he was recalled to England; and on the 10th of November following appointed to the Lieutenant-government and command at Portsmouth, in which he remained till June 1805, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Military Inquiry. In 1803 he received the Colonelcy of the 1st garrison battalion; the rank of Major-general in January 1805. He was appointed, in July 1805, Major-general on the staff, and Quartermaster-general to the army in the Mediterranean. In December 1807, he returned home with the troops under the late Sir John Moore; in March 1808, he received the command of the garrison of Malta; on the 25th of January 1809, he was appointed Colonel of the 52d light infantry; on the 30th April, 1810, he obtained the local rank of Lieutenant-general at Malta; and on the 4th June, 1811, the rank of Lieutenant-general in the army. He had been personally present at three sieges, seven battles, thirteen inferior actions, and in seventeen important services.

MADAME BONAPARTE.

At Marseilles, Madame Letitia Bonaparte, the mother of the late Emperor of France. The evening preceding her death, she called together all her household. She was supported on white velvet pillows; her bed was crimson damask, and in the centre hung a crown decorated with flowers. The whole of the apartment was lighted in grand style. She called her servants, one after another, to her bedside, who knelt, and kissed her extended hand, which was skinny, and covered

with a profusion of rings. To her chief director of finances, *Juan Barosa*, she said, "Juan, my blessing go with thee and thine!" To Maria Belgrade, her waiting-maid, she said, "Go to Jerome, he will take care of thee. When my grandson is *Emperor of France*, he will make thee a great woman." She then called Colonel Darley to her bed-side; he had attended her in all her fortunes, and, in Napoleon's will, had assigned him a donation of 14,000*l.*—"You," said she, "have been a good friend to me and my family; I have left you what will make you happy. Never forget my grandson; and what he and you may arrive at is beyond my discerning; but you will both be great!" She then called in all her junior servants, and with a pencil, as their names were called, marked down a sum of money to be given to each. They were then dismissed, and she declared that she had done with the world, and requested water. She washed her hands, and lay down upon her pillow. Her attendants found her dead, with her hand under her head, and a prayer-book upon her breast. Thus perished the mother of one who had been a meteor on earth, and a blazing star to direct others! Her chief heir is her grandson, the young Napoleon, who it is said will ultimately receive an immense fortune. To her eight children now living, to wit, Joseph Bonaparte, Lucien, Lewis, Jerome, Elisa, Pauline, Caroline, and Hortensia, she bequeaths to each and every one the sum of 150,000 scudi (37,500*l.* sterling,) making in the whole three hundred thousand pounds. The four daughters of Lucien are to have each a marriage portion of 25,000 scudi. And to her brother Cardinal Fesch, who already rolls in wealth, she bequeaths a superb palace, filled with the most splendid furniture and rarities of every sort.

M. ZEA.

Last month, at Bath, Don Francisco Antonio Zea, the Columbian Minister. His disorder was dropsy, which had increased upon him latterly so much, that his legs, thighs, and body were swelled to an enormous size. M. Zea was between 50 and 60 years of age. He was a native of the province of Antioquia, in New Granada, now part of the republic of Columbia. Great part of his life had been spent in Europe. Under the former Government of Spain, and previous to the Revolution breaking out in South America, he held at different times several offices under the Spanish Government. The Revolution in his own country drew him to the side of Bolivar, whose constant companion and assistant in the great work of liberating his country, he was for many

years, until his mission to Europe in 1820. At the time of his quitting Columbia he was Vice-President of the Republic, and he had the satisfaction, before taking his departure, of presenting to the Congress the project of the Constitution of his country, which was afterwards adopted in all its leading particulars. M. Zea was a man of considerable talent, and of scientific and literary attainments of a very respectable class. He possessed great natural acuteness, and a countenance into which he could at times infuse a degree of penetration that few could escape. In his address to the Congress of Columbia, shortly before his leaving that country for England, he has left a memorial of eloquence of no ordinary cast. His manners were those of a gentleman, which, together with the personal considerations due to him on all accounts, procured for him the society and the attentions of some of our most distinguished nobility. His Government and his countrymen cannot but have been flattered with the distinguished mark of attention paid to M. Zea at the public dinner given to him on the 8th of July last, at the City of London Tavern, at which the most eminent men of all parties joined in shewing the cordial satisfaction with which the establishment of another temple of freedom, in a beautiful, a rich, and an interesting part of the universe, is viewed in this land of constitutional liberty.

DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

At Clumber, Nottinghamshire, Sept. 27, Her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle. Her Grace was delivered of twins, a boy and a girl, the latter still-born, on the Tuesday before. She was afterwards considered better, and in a favourable way, but a sudden change for the worse took place. Her Grace was daughter of Edward Miller Munday, of Shipley, in Derbyshire, Esq. born 1st of June, 1789, and married July 18, 1807. There was issue of this marriage 16 children, viz. eleven sons and five daughters, of whom there are now living nine sons and three daughters; of these four were born at two births. The eminent virtues, and exalted qualities of mind, which she so conspicuously possessed, can never be forgotten by those who had the happiness of her friendship; all must feel for, and deeply deplore the irreparable loss the Duke and his family have sustained; the poor in the vicinity will long have cause to lament her death. On Oct. 7th, the remains of her Grace were buried, with those of her infant daughter, at Bothamsal Church, near Clumber Park.

LORD KINNEDER.

Lately, Lord Kinneder, the eldest surviving son of the Rev. William Erskine, an Episcopal Clergyman at Muthill, Perthshire, and of Miss Drummond, of the house of Keltie. He was born in 1769, and was educated chiefly at Glasgow, Andrew Macdonald, author of *Vimonda*, being his tutor. He spent some time in chambers in the Temple, as if intended for the English bar. He entered advocate at the Scottish bar, in 1790; and, through the friendship of Mr. R. Mackintosh, advocate, and an able appearance which he made as counsel for the York Buildings Company, he got rapidly into practice. He was appointed a depute-advocate under his brother-in-law, Mr. Colquhoun, in 1806. Some years previously he had been named principal commissary of Glasgow, an office which he afterwards exchanged for that of sheriff of Orkney and Shetland. In 1800 he married Euphemia, only daughter of the late professor John Robinson, who, after bringing him nine children, (six of whom are still alive) died in 1819. Domestic in his habits, much attached to his lady, and constitutionally sensitive, this was a blow from which he never recovered, though promoted to the bench, on the resignation of his friend, Lord Balmuto, in January 1822. To this deprivation, and to the effects of a groundless rumour touching his character, Mr. Hay Donaldson, W. S. (who has since followed his friend to the grave) ascribes that irritability, which ended in nervous fever and death, in August last. These facts have been extracted from an interesting character of Lord Kinneder, drawn up by Mr. Donaldson shortly before his death. "In general society (says Mr. D.) Lord K. was rather reserved and silent; but in more select circles, few brought so much to be enjoyed; none came more willing to be delighted. But his character was to be known fully only in the bosom of his family. It was in that sanctuary of the heart that his amiable qualities were indeed most conspicuous." In literature, the taste of Lord Kinneder was refined to fastidiousness. This made him too chary of coming before the public as an author, nothing of his being printed, we believe, but some additional stanzas to Collins's ode; and it also gave something of almost a finical air to his mode of pleading, which was otherwise elegant and oratorical. By his death the bench has lost a scholar and a gentleman. Who shall be his successor, is a question of no inconsiderable moment to the country. No single judge is of so much consequence in Scotland as the lord ordinary on the bills.

of order, temperance, and industry, so as to be gradually fitted to resume their places in society. In London and other places such institutions have been established with the greatest success.

Married.] At Warrington, Mr. G. W. Hardy to Miss O. Wright—Mr. J. B. Watkinson to Miss Croston, of Maghull, near Liverpool—At Liverpool, Mr. Griffith to Miss R. Knowles—R. Bullen, esq. to Miss M. A. Orrell—Mr. P. Regan to Mrs. Hiscock.

Died.] At Hornby House, D. Murray, esq.—At Liverpool, C. Butler, esq. 85—Mrs. Ellison—Miss E. Carter—Mrs. Starkie—Mr. J. Meacock—Capt. R. Bell—Miss M. Lace—Mrs. Lawton—At Lancaster, J. Cassels, esq.—At Warrington, Mr. Warburton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, the Rev. W. Yeadon, B. D. to Miss M. Hanbury—At Lutterworth, Mr. J. Watts to Miss S. Ashby—At Hinckley, Mr. J. F. Gee to Miss S. Ball—At Loughborough, Mr. Tomlinson to Mrs. Dean—Mr. Palethorpe to Mrs. Blunt.

Died.] At Market Harborough, Mr. J. Garner—At Thurmaston, Mr. T. Allen—At Kegworth, Mrs. A. Alt, 81—At Lutterworth, Mr. W. Neale—At Leicester, C. Coleman, esq.—E. Alexander, esq.—At Quorndon, Captain J. Wright, 91—At Syston, Mr. E. Woodcock.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Wymondham, Mr. R. Lees to Miss Needham—At Wisbech, Mr. H. Loughton to Miss Battesham—Mr. C. Martin, of Great Gonerby, to Miss A. Elston—the Rev. W. Cooper, of Market Raisin, to Miss A. Alington—At Grimsby, Mr. T. Kitching to Mrs. E. Wells—At East Retford, Mr. G. Padley to Miss C. Brown.

Died.] At Grantham, Mrs. M. A. Tidmarsh—At West Eakwith, Mrs. Carter—At Boston, Mrs. Oates, 77—Lady Cholmeley, of Euston and Norton Place—At Marcott, T. F. Barnes, esq.—At Boston, Miss Badger—At Ancaster, Mrs. E. Burbidge—At Market Raisin, Mr. Adcock—At Louth, Mr. E. Burke—At Wisbech, Mrs. Watson.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Llanfoist, C. Porter, esq. to Miss E. Wright.

Died.] At Ross, Mrs. M. Tursled, 77—Near Abercavenny, Mrs. Edwards.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Clay, Mr. Shewl to Miss E. Skilins—At Holkham church, Miss Coke to the Hon. S. Stanhope—the Rev. W. Evans to Miss S. Tipple—Mr. J. Nelson, of Sparham, to Mrs. Stevens—At Denton, Mr. W. Norton to Miss J. Spelman—Mr. T. Salter, of Swaffield, to Miss M. Maitson—At Lynn, Mr. Chapman to Miss Leverick—The Rev. S. C. Smith to Miss L. M. Collyer—At Hingham, Mr. E. Taylor to Miss H. Smith—At Norwich, Mr. R. Plumstead to Miss S. Rudd—R. Shaw, esq. to Miss Ashby—Mr. W. Young to Miss Trowse—Mr. T. White to Miss S. Long—Mr. W. Howlett to Miss Filby.

Died.] At East Dereham, Mrs. E. Blomfield, 83—At Easingham, Mr. J. Hunt—At Arminghall, Miss S. Waters—At Norwich, Mrs. Hays—Mrs. J. Nunn, 80—Mr. J. Appleton—Mr. R. Middleton—Mr. Howlett—Mr. J. Angier, 86—Mrs. Knight—At Cotleishall, W. Palgrave, esq. 77—At Docking, Mr. J. Barker—At Hales Hall, Mrs. George—At Aylesham, Mrs. Rody—Mr. M. Powell, 89—At Wells, Mr. S. Burn, 76—At Bracondale, Mr. J. Sayers—At Lynn, Miss Hare—Mrs. Brown—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Whinc—Mrs. M. Soans—Mrs. Crockett, 79—Mrs. E. Fisher, 83—Mrs. J. Paul—Mrs. A. Martin.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Amongst the many curiosities with which this county abounds, none merits more the research of antiquaries, than the charnel-house under Rothwell church. About 160 years ago, this curious receptacle of mouldering mortality was accidentally discovered; many hundreds of human bones were found piled up in immense heaps, with every appearance of order and regularity. Not less than

10,000 human remains are deposited in this vault; but at what period they were placed there remains a mystery. From its contiguity to the famous field at Naseby, many have supposed them to be fallen warriors at that memorable epoch. But their antiquity is evidently much higher than that period; although from the mutilated appearance of many of the skull bones, it would seem that death had dealt its arrows amongst them prematurely. There have been philosophers who have contended that the race of mankind has degenerated from its pristine stature, through the effeminating effects of luxury; and from the magnitude of some of these bones, the conjecture would appear plausible; as it is an unquestionable fact, that there are bones in this vault of very unusual size. It has been remarked as a circumstance very singular, that these bones consist entirely of the skulls and the upper and lower extremities, there not being either ribs or vertebrae discoverable. Their general appearance (except at the entrance, which, since their discovery, has been most subject to the decomposing qualities of the atmosphere) is in a perfectly equal state of preservation, and would really lead to the supposition, that they were deposited in this place at the same period.

Married.] At Daventry, Mr. T. Mash to Miss M. Spier—Mr. W. H. Burdham to Miss H. White.

Died.] At Rothley, the Rev. J. Rose—At Northampton, Miss Hillyard—At Courteenhall Rectory, Miss J. H. Wake—At Bugbrook, Mr. E. Farland—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Dally—Mrs. Michael, 79—At Euston Mendin, Mrs. Silby—At Great Eversdon, Mrs. Goodman—At Gillsborough, Mrs. M. Wigley—At Pattishall, Mr. J. Parkins—At Floore, Mrs. E. Daniel.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. McKay to Miss Dunn—At Ryton, Mr. R. Young to Miss J. Taylor—At Mosely, Mr. R. Spraggon to Miss F. Spraggon—Mr. R. Lewis to Miss A. Thompson—Mr. E. Reed, of Ovingham, to Miss A. Mason—At Coldstream, Mr. T. Henderson to Miss M. A. Riddall—T. Bell, esq. to Miss Bates of Hexham—At Hexham, W. Stokoe, esq. to Miss D. Parkend—Mr. G. Jobling to Miss A. Chisholm—Mr. J. Fenwick of North Shields, to Miss M. English.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Ramsay—H. Walton, esq.—Mrs. Peel—Mr. Thirlwall—Mrs. J. White—Miss A. Henderson—Mrs. Kickup—At Summerhill, Mrs. M. Wilkinson—At Alnwick, Mrs. Reay—Mr. W. Shell, 77—At North Shields, Mrs. J. Cooper, 74—Mr. J. Elder—Mrs. Dighton—Mr. J. Scott—Mrs. W. Bowry—R. Laing, esq.—Mrs. Cummins—Mrs. A. Cleugh—At Tynemouth, Mrs. E. Gibson, 90.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting of the trustees of the turnpike-road from Bridgeford-lane, in the county of Nottingham, to the Bowling-green at Kettering, in the county of Northampton, was held on the 28th, for taking into consideration the draft of a Bill for continuing the term of an Act passed in the reign of his late Majesty, and for other special purposes. Some propositions for diverting the course of this road, and for otherwise altering and improving the same, have lately been discussed; but it is feared the funds are not adequate to the object.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. T. Wood to Miss M. A. Beach—Mr. Baldock to Miss M. Hardwick—Mr. W. H. Booth to Miss C. Edwards—Mr. S. S. Stanfield to Miss A. Dancer—Mr. Yeomans to Mrs. Fox—Mr. G. Kennau to Miss E. Connell—At Basford, Mr. J. Sison to Miss S. Deverill—At Skelford, Mr. J. Parr to Miss M. Martin—At Newark, Mr. R. Footit to Miss E. Queenborough—Mr. W. Walton to Miss A. Ives—Mr. J. Kirk to Miss M. Auckland—At Southwell, Mr. W. Holthway to Miss M. Reddish—Mr. J. Johnson, of Tollereton, to Miss A. Webbe—At Arnold, Mr. M. Skelton to Miss A. Handley.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. White—Mrs. Worthington—Mrs. Killingley—Miss Gibson—Mrs. Hall—Mr. Truswell—Miss F. Wright—At Newark, Mr. J. Walker—Mr. W. Cross—At Wilford, Mrs. Moore—At Grantham, Mr. J. Darthwaite, 80.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. J. Armitt to Miss French—At Witney, Mr. J. Long to Miss M. Smith.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. L. Prickett—F. Frearon, esq.—Mr. J. Russer—At Middle Barton—Mrs. M. Evans, 80—At Bampton, Mr. J. Banting.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. Watts to Miss Ades—Mr. Tyler of Glaistone to Miss Cheetham.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. G. Forster—At Redmile, Mr. Smart—At Market Overton, Mr. J. Comp-ton.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shifnal, Mr. A. Edmunds to Miss A. Scarrol—At Wortfield Church, P. A. D. D. Thibault, esq. to Miss H. S. Loveden—At Wentnor, Mr. Smith to Miss S. Medlicot.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Mr. E. Gittos—At Edgmond, Mrs. Hill, 87—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Hutton, 90—Mr. W. Davies—Mrs. M. Bowler—At Beachcote, Miss Townson—At Whitchurch, Mrs. Price, 79—Mrs. E. Baker, 84—At Mardol, Mr. Simpson—At Wolstanton, Mr. J. Parr, 84—At Farn-cott, near Bridgnorth, Mr. W. Perry—At Sandford Hall, T. H. Sandford, esq.—At Borchurch, Mr. R. Pickstock.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Public Library at Taunton is opened, and a very extensive and judiciously selected collection of books, maps, &c. has been provided. A librarian has been appointed, and an intelligent committee are pursuing their plans with the most commendable solicitude. It is expected from the warm encouragement bestowed upon the undertaking, that it will expand its character so as to comprehend a Philosophical Museum, a Cabinet of Natural History, and other objects of rational curiosity, "and thus," as say the Committee in their prospectus, "it is hoped in a few years an establishment may be formed, worthy of the literary reputation of that county which gave birth to Friar Bacon, a Cudworth, and a Locke."

Married.] J. Petton, esq. to Miss Easton of Heale—At Bath, H. Selwood, esq. to Miss E. Parsons—Mr. G. Pillinger to Miss J. Bartlett—T. Phinn, esq. to Miss J. Lichfield—Mr. Graham to Miss A. Ryles—At Flaxley, S. J. Ballard, esq. to Miss C. Crawley.

Died.] At Chiddon, Mr. Standfast—At Bath, Miss Bayard—Mr. J. Bettington—Mrs. Plenis, 86—Mrs. Wilkinson, 84—Mrs. Formen, 73—At Mangotsfield, Mrs. A. Thomas, 80—At Wells, Admiral Holloway.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leek, Mr. J. Broster to Miss E. Lay—Mr. W. Bach, of Clifton, to Miss S. Beard—Mr. W. Simms to Miss A. Painter of Stafford.

Died.] At Tettenhall Wood, P. T. Hincks, esq.

SUFFOLK.

An actual survey is making of the country from Bury St. Edmunds to Saffron Walden, as a new turnpike road is in contemplation from the former town by way of Ickworth, Wickhambrook, Thurlow, Wethersfield, Shudy Camps, and Ashdon, through Walden, to join the turnpike-road to London. It is supported by the Earl of Bristol and other proprietors of estates bordering on the line; as it will be a saving of several miles in the distance from Bury to London, and it is presumed will be a great public benefit. The expense is not expected to exceed twenty thousand pounds. Should this be carried into effect, a different line from Bury to Norwich is talked of, which would shorten the distance eight or nine miles, between the metropolis and that great manufacturing city.

Married.] At Bradfield, Mr. W. Westrop to Miss Smith—Mr. J. Wells, of Needham Market, to Miss F. Barker—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Maulden to Miss A. Christie—The Rev. R. Cobbold to Miss M. A. Waller, of Hollesley Grove—At Freshingfield, Mr. F. Cracknell to Miss Muskett—At Woodbridge, Mr. D. Clarke to Miss M. Fisher.

Died.] At Creeting All Saints, Mrs. Robinson—At Needham Market, Mrs. Beales, 79—At East Stonham, Mrs. Quinton—At Reda, Mrs. S. Kemp—At Pakenham, the Rev. J. S. Casborne—At Harksted, Mr. P. Clarke, 80—At Halesworth, Mrs. More—At Wrentham, Mrs. Primrose—At Clare, Mrs. Ragles—At Bury, Mr. Sibsey, 72—the Rev. J. Cotman, 80—At Rottelsden, Mrs. Canham—At Bevis Hamlet, Mr. Garrod—At Hadleigh, Mr. J. Green—At Aldborough, B. Raymond, esq. 82—At Ipswich, Mrs. Rosier, 77—Mr. W. Oliver, 88—At Sudbury, Mrs. Daking.

SUSSEX.

Brighton, Dec. 6.—At seven o'clock a squall came on from the W.S.W. and raged until half-past nine, during which the rain descended in one incessant torrent, and the roar and fury of the wind is not to be described. Considerable alarm was excited by it in many parts of the town; several houses were nearly unroofed, one, not quite finished, five stories high, was levelled with the ground. The chain pier works sustained further injury, but not to the extent which had been anticipated. It is curious, that some of the heavy brick-work at the latter place, from the late violence of the tide, has been so reduced in substance, that a stranger would suppose that it had been exposed to such visitations for at least half a century. The solid bricks appeared to have been partially dissolved by the ocean.

Married.] At Lewes, J. Slight, esq. to Miss E. A. Woolgar.

Died.] At Northiam, Mr. W. Millis—At Brighton, Mr. Schmidt—F. Frearon, esq.—At Gocking, the Rev. M. Skinner, 90.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] T. Beetonson, esq. of May Hill, to Miss Jenkins—At Warwick, J. Hickman, esq. to Miss Keyte.

Died.] At Rugby, Mr. Rowell—At Henley in Arden, Major Noble—At Kenilworth, Mrs. Butler, 84.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. D. Jackson—Mr. T. Bush-er—Mrs. Braithwaite—At Ambleside, S. Arrow-smith, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Whichbury, Mr. Courtney to Miss L. Seltz—At Salisbury, Mr. C. Cozens to Miss E. Calloway—At Trowbridge, Mr. R. Roberts to Miss J. Blake—At Westbury, the Rev. W. S. Palmer to Mrs. Snelgar—At Cairn, J. White, esq. to Miss S. Burden—At Bishopstone, Mr. J. Curtis to Miss M. Curtis—At Melksham, R. G. Russel, esq. to Miss E. Reynolds—At Hrytesbury, J. R. Higgs, esq. to Miss C. Everett—At West Harnham, Mr. J. Stan-ford to Miss M. Ralph.

Died.] At Salisbury, T. Brown, esq.—At Brad-ford, Mrs. Saunders—The Rev. S. Routh of Boy-ton—At Potterne, Mrs. Potterne—At Chilhampton, Mr. Tabor—At Second Head, Mr. J. Smith—At Chippenham, Mr. Brewer, 95—Mrs. A. Pallord, 96—Mr. W. Hale, 94—At Bishop's Lavington, Miss M. D. F. Mairs—At Laverstock, Miss E. Knight—At Marlborough, Mr. W. Tuck, 86.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Sedgley, of Dudley, to Miss Cat-terson—Mr. W. Henson, of London Road, Worces-ter, to Miss A. Webb—Mr. F. Hill of the Merriots, Great Malvern, to Miss S. Lilley—Lieut. R. R. Hughes to Miss M. Twimberrow—At Kempsey, Mr. G. Morris to Miss M. A. White—Mr. W. Tolly of North-wick to Miss Pardoe—The Rev. C. Dunne, of Earls Croome, to Miss L. A. Beauchamp.

Died.] At St. John's, near Worcester, Mrs. Filder, 83—At Barnshall, Mrs. L. Hall, 91—At Mal-vern Wells, Mrs. Tudor.

YORKSHIRE.

The present decayed bridge over the Foss, on the New Walk, York, is intended to be taken down and a new bridge erected. The design for the new bridge has been submitted to a committee of the Foss Navigation Company, and will be laid before the company for approval, at the next general half-yearly meeting. The design is for a stone bridge, with a handsome arch, forming an ornamental and picturesque object.

Married.] At York, Mr. J. Whitwell to Miss J. Belt—Mr. R. Todd to Miss H. Moody—Mr. R. Atley to Miss H. Clerk—Mr. T. Sedgwick to Miss J. Sowerby—At Rothwell, Mr. Lockie to Miss A. Parnaby—At Scarborough, G. Swaby, esq. to Miss A. Robertson—At Pontefract, Mr. F. Barker to Miss J. Torr—At Hull, Mr. J. Barnaby to Miss M. A. Sargent—At Askham Bryan, Mr. R. Brown to Miss C. M. Thompson—At Leeds, R. Wormald, esq. to Miss E. Gott.

Died.] At York, Mr. Gamble—Mr. W. Tuke, 90—Miss R. L. Broadley—At Sheffield, the Rev. E. Adred, 77—At Driffield, Mrs. Dunn—At Keighley, Mr. J. Stanfield—At Thorp Arch, G. Perfect, esq.—At Bramham Lodge, H. Scott, esq.—At Hull, T. Hugall, esq.—At Halifax, Mr. D. Collingwood—At Leeds, Mrs. Barr—At Sowerby, Mr. T. H. Coates—At Beechwood, Mrs. Saunders—At Scarborough, the Rev. S. Woolley—Mr. J. Mason—At Wakefield, Mr. S. Hartley, 73—At Bradford, Mr. Walker—At Chapel Allerton, Mrs. Smeaton.

WALES.

As some miners were digging and forming a washing-place for lead ore, at the lead mine works, near Llanrwst, they discovered, two yards deep, a battle axe in excellent preservation, which is supposed to have been buried there since the great battle, fought near Gwydir House, (the seat of the present Lord Gwydir) by the illustrious Ilywarch Hen, with the Saxons, in the year 610. Gwydir derives its name from Gwaed dir; or the Bloody Land, in allusion to the above battle. It is conjectured that this curious instrument is of a valuable metallic substance; its weight is 28 ounces, and it is now deposited for inspection with Mr. Jones, of Ruthin.

The inhabitants of the town of Carnarvon have it in contemplation to petition parliament for such a grant of money as may be necessary to effect that useful work, the blasting of the Swilly Rocks. The increasing prosperity of the Principality depends, in a great measure, upon the free navigation of the Menai; and so long as the Swilly Rocks remain in their present state, it is impossible for any one to say that the Menai is free.

Married.] At Worthenbury, Flintshire, J. W. Dodd, esq. to Miss E. Allanson—At Ystrad, Mr. E. Evans to Miss S. Jones—Mr. R. Thomas of St. Asaph, to Mrs. C. Roberts—Mr. J. Hughes of Conway Ferry, to Miss R. Eardley of Bodafon—At St. Dogmells, Mr. J. Davies to Miss L. Jones—Mr. R. Brown to Miss Edgworth, of Wrexham.

Died.] At Plas Onn, Mrs. Jones—At Bryncoch, Betws, Montgomery, Mrs. Brown—At Bala, Mrs. E. Jones—At Machynlleth, Mrs. Davies—At Baglan Hall, G. Llewellyn, esq.—At Maesmawr, Mr. J. Lewis—At Carnarvon, Mrs. Owen—At Garthmill, H. R. Jones, esq.—At Hirdretraig, Mrs. Lloyd, 89—At Rhycolldog, J. Oliver, esq.—At Brecon, R. Cooke, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Population of the principal towns in Scotland, 1821:—Glasgow, 147,043; Edinburgh, 138,285;

Paisley, 47,003; Aberdeen, 44,796; Dundee, 30,575; Greenock, 22,088; Perth, 19,068; Dunfermline, 18,681; Kilmarnock, 12,700; Inverness, 12,264; Falkirk, 11,536; Dumfries, 11,052; Montrose, 10,338; Campbeltown, 9,016; Ayr, 7,455; Stirling, 7,113; Irvine, 7,007; Port-Glasgow, 5,262.

Married.] At St. Andrews, near Elgin, Major Dunbar to Miss J. Leslie—At Leith, J. Scarth, esq. to Miss E. Dudgeon—At Stralock, Major G. Turner to Miss M. Ramsay—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Croley to Miss H. Mein—At Arbrogath, D. Louison, esq. to Miss A. Forbes—At Plewlands, J. Micklejohn, esq. to Miss C. M'Callum—At Aunfield, Mr. J. Hutcheson to Miss M. M'Kenzie—At Montrose, At Melville, M. D. to Miss E. Sutherland—At Forres, Lieut. E. Norie to Miss J. Anderson—J. Gordon, esq. of Aberfour, to Miss M. M'Nab.

Died.] At St. Mary's Isle, J. Wedderburn, esq.—At Edinburgh, J. M. Campbell, esq.—Mrs. Trail—Mrs. Warrand—Mrs. Henderson—Mrs. A. Anderson, 105—Miss J. Adair—At Dundee, A. Ross, M. D.—At Glasgow, Mrs. Stirling—At Ruthven Manse, the Rev. P. M'Laren—At Barachuy, W. Hamilton, esq.—At Kircaldy, Mrs. J. Lockhart—Mrs. Reid—At Portobello, Mrs. A. Dick—At Linlithgow, Mr. W. Kenmore—At Ayr, Mrs. Ross—At Pitfour House, Mrs. L. Hay—At Kincardine Lodge, Mrs. Gordon—At Aberdeen, P. Copland, esq. LL. D.—At Anachan, Mr. W. Macintyre, 101—Late, at Glenalbert, on the estate of Dalguise, Perthshire, in her hundredth year, Mrs. M. Low, widow of the late James Steuart, esq. of Tulloch, Blair. Her husband was a captain in one of the Athol regiments, under Lord George Murray, and carried the royal standard of Prince Charles Edward, at the battle of Culloden, in 1746. Of that unfortunate Prince Mrs. Steuart had a most perfect recollection, and, till within a few days of her death, spoke with the fondness of long-cherished reminiscence, and with the accuracy of a mind and memory perfectly entire, of his dress, manner, and appearance. After the forfeiture of Mr. Steuart's estate, he retired to the village of Glenalbert, and died there in 1807, at the advanced age of ninety-six. His widow continued to occupy the same humble cottage, and to live in respected retirement, on the small part of their fortune which had been saved, until the day of her death. As few, if any, now living, can relate, from personal observation, the occurrences of 1745, it is probable that this must have been one of the last remaining links of connexion with a past age and generation.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, F. Moore, esq. to Miss S. Manasse—The Rev. H. G. Webb to Miss L. Bond—Capt. W. Cobbe to Miss E. Sharkey—H. Geoghegan, esq. to Mrs. Heffernan—H. Molesworth, esq. to Miss M. Studdart—R. S. Stubbs, esq. to Miss A. Anderson—J. Hunter, esq. to Miss Allen—N. K. Furnace, esq. to Miss E. Rogers—N. M'Dermitt, esq. to Miss A. L. Mollineux—E. Trim, esq. to Miss E. T. Gault—G. Ewing, esq. to Miss E. Wilson—Mr. R. O'Callaghan to Miss M. Dempsey—At Limerick, W. O'Shaughnessy, esq. to Miss A. Sargent—At Rathkeale, R. D. Chester, esq. to Miss J. Allen—At Galway, M. Morris, esq. to Miss J. Blake—At Cloyne, R. S. Barclay, esq. to Miss C. Cotterell—At Cork, B. R. Shaw, esq. to Miss R. Reeves—At Ballinamona, D. Cantwell, esq. to Miss M. Keating—At Fermoy, W. Lanihan, esq. to Miss E. Nagle—At Clonmell, Mr. J. B. Nowlan to Miss C. Cooney.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. R. Gaskin—T. Nolan, esq.—At Clifford, Miss R. Chapel—Mrs. Abbott—The Hon. and Rev. L. Hely Hutchinson—Miss Cane—At Limerick, D. O'Reilly, esq. 89—At Grague, Carlow, Mrs. Power—At Monastereon, the Rev. J. Robinson—At Carlow, Mr. J. Nicolson, 98—At Belfast, J. Ramsay, esq.—At Cork, Mrs. C. Grierson—D. Brennan, esq.—Near Waterford, At Alcock, esq. 80—At Kilbreedy, T. O'Donnell, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE accounts of the revenue made up to the quarter ending the 5th ult. have been flattering to the state of the public finances; for, notwithstanding the remission of various taxes to a very large amount, the decrease on the whole year is only 808,711; while the malt duty alone taken off is above 1,400,000. In the assessed taxes there has been a decrease of 172,000. The following is an

ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE in the Year ending 5th January, 1822, and 5th January 1823, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each Head.

	Years ended 5th Jan.			
	1822.	1823.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs	9,135,102	9,386,111	251,009	
Excise	26,546,415	25,747,441	.....	798,974
Stamps	6,108,640	6,208,552	99,912	
Post Office	1,318,000	1,359,000	41,000	
Ass. Taxes	6,256,811	5,798,805	.....	458,006
Land Taxes	1,263,274	1,224,551	.....	38,723
Miscellan.	303,463	398,534	95,071	
	50,931,705	50,122,994	486,992	1295,703
	Deduct Increase ...	.....		486,992
	Decr. on the Year	.....		808,711

The increase and decrease on the last quarter amounts, the first to 44,436, and the last to 441,412, from which latter sum deducting the former, the decrease on the quarter is 396,976. The subsequent state of the revenue of the United Kingdom for the last four years is deserving of record.

Years ended 5th January.

	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Customs	9,349,029	8,631,891	9,135,102	9,386,111
Excise	23,184,378	26,364,702	26,546,415	25,747,441
Stamps	6,184,239	6,151,347	6,108,640	6,208,552
Post Of.	1,475,000	1,399,000	1,318,000	1,359,000
Ass. Tax.	6,176,529	6,311,346	6,256,811	5,798,805
Ld. Tax.	1,294,325	1,192,257	1,263,274	1,224,551
Miscel.	392,732	293,948	303,463	398,534
	47,996,232	50,334,481	50,931,705	50,122,994

Quarters ended 5th January.

	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Customs	2,231,873	2,217,659	2,486,195	2,402,238
Excise	6,439,543	6,315,737	6,390,749	6,291,908
Stamps	1,503,322	1,535,474	1,497,128	1,450,987
Post Of.	378,000	321,000	308,000	324,000
Ass. Tax.	2,301,875	2,333,674	2,292,701	2,120,384
Ld. Tax.	442,055	427,583	473,000	433,592
Miscel.	177,074	119,696	119,696	148,132
	13,474,642	13,165,313	13,568,217	13,171,241

During the last month, while at Brighton, the King was indisposed with a severe fit of the gout, unattended, however, with danger. His Majesty towards the conclusion of the month was in a state of complete convalescence: no bulletins were issued.

Party spirit has re-appeared in Ireland with all its asperity. Meetings requested to be convened for congratulating the Lord Lieutenant on his escape from injury at the theatre, though the requisitions were most respectably signed, have been refused the consent of Orange functionaries in different parts of the country to meet for the purpose. The very grand jury of Dublin, consisting for the most part of corporators, nullified the bill of indictment by finding it only against two of the accused, whereas the law requires three persons to constitute a riot. By this means the parties were released from that form of prosecution. The Attorney General, however, filed against the same parties an *ex-officio* information; and thus it is hoped they will ultimately be brought to punishment. This proceeding shows forcibly the difficulty of obtaining justice in Ireland by any who are obnoxious to the Orange faction, which has so long ruled over and trampled upon the great mass of inhabitants in that country. What chance of justice could there have been for an unfortunate Catholic, when the Marquis Wellesley, the representative of his Sovereign, had been denied it, for the upright fulfilment of a sacred duty? This same grand jury afterwards came into court and addressed the sitting judge upon the observations made on its conduct by the Court and Attorney General. The only reply they obtained was a reiteration of the surprise of the court, that, with the evidence laid before them, they could find such a bill as they had brought before it. Fourteen of the grand jury were of the corporation; can any thing show plainer the necessity that all and every person in the country, capable of serving on a grand, special, or common jury, should be entered on the respective lists

and taken without favour or affection? Some fresh legislative enactment would not be amiss to place beyond possibility of abuse the noblest institution of our country, and that to extend over the United Kingdom. A meeting for the county of Dublin has been held, to pass resolutions expressive of indignation at the late outrage; and even there the sheriff objected to put resolutions suggested by different gentlemen, for a considerable time. An authorized report of the late charge of the Archbishop of Dublin, which gave so much offence to the Catholics of the Sister Kingdom, has recently been published; and it does, most unfortunately, carry with it, to the popular understanding, a sense which no charitable mind can approve—a denial that the Roman Catholics are properly to be called Christians. A meeting convened at Limerick to consider of measures for a review and correction of certain practices in the management of the public money there, has been forbidden by the Lord Lieutenant, on a representation from the Mayor of Limerick, that it would create disturbance; his excellency, doubtless, imagining that it was of a more general nature than appears to have been contemplated by those who wished to convene it.

The Gloucester 74, Phaeton 46, Valorous 20, Eden 20, and Bellette 18, have been despatched from Plymouth for the West Indies. The Britannia 120, Impregnable 104, Windsor Castle 84, Superb 78, and Bulwark 76, are getting ready at Plymouth for Channel service. An extensive promotion of lower-rates of naval officers has also taken place. The Racehorse, sloop of war, has been lost at the Isle of Man; the greater part of the crew were saved.

An order has been sent to the Commanding Officers of Yeomanry Cavalry, that in future the number of days for training in the year are to be extended from fourteen or twenty-eight.

The Quakers have most meritoriously set on foot a subscription for the distressed Greeks, which, however inadequate to the urgent distresses of that heroic people, is an example that all the Christian world should follow. Shall it be too truly said that the sympathies of Englishmen are only to be

aroused at the call of mercantile speculators, when their trading friends suffer, or when the misery is before their eyes? while the noblest exertions of Christian men to arise from slavery to independence, persevered in with a constancy unmatched in modern times, fails to excite more than empty wishes of success?

M. Ravenga, a new minister from Columbia, has arrived to occupy the post lately held by Mr. Zea from that republic.

An agent of the French police has contrived to obtain, it is said from the servants of the British Ambassador, all the letters which passed by his Excellency's messengers to London. For the space of nearly two years this practice was continued, and copies were taken of them all, not only for the French government, but for the private advantage of the *Mouchard* himself, who expects to make money by the publication of them.

The Badger revenue sloop has captured a cutter, named the "Three Brothers," after a desperate engagement in the Channel, about six leagues from Dieppe. The smuggler had the captain and one man killed, and seven wounded, two mortally. The Badger had an officer of customs killed, her commander, second mate, and three seamen wounded.

A county meeting to petition parliament has been held at Norwich, when sundry resolutions being moved, expressive of the opinion of those who had convened the meeting, Mr. Cobbett appeared, and amid great confusion addressed the assemblage, moving a petition and address of his own, which were carried almost without being heard. At a similar meeting at Hereford this demagogue was not equally successful. Resolutions were moved and carried there in despite of his endeavours to propose his own, the tumult forbidding him from proceeding. Numerous other county meetings have been announced. The agriculturists mostly complain of the change of currency as the cause of distress, while some few ascribe the mischief to our enormous taxation; and all propose addressing the legislature on the subject in some shape or other, in hope of mitigating their sufferings.

THE COLONIES.

The latest accounts from the East Indies bring distressing intelligence of an inundation at Backergunge. The wind blowing from the S. E. drove the waters of the sea, and of the Rebna-bad rivers, over the whole margin of the Sunderbunds. Out of 2000 houses only eight have been saved. In the Thanah of Mendigunge 208 inhabitants were drowned; and damage occasioned to the amount of 127,548 sicca rupees. The Gurnaddee Thanadar lost 347 men and 109 women, together with 16,896 houses, and various property to a large amount. At Bareekeen only two lives were lost, but injury was done to the value of a lack of rupees. At Bowpuhl 4,932 men and 6,052 women were drowned, besides nearly 10,000 cows and cattle. Every village of the Thanah was swept away.

At Sierra Leone the unceasing exertions of Governor M'Carthy have been devoted to diminish the infamous traffic in slaves. A Spanish schooner, called the *Joufa* or *Moracagorca*, had been condemned by British and Spanish Courts of mixed commission.—She had 206 slaves on board when captured by the boats of the *Driver*

ship of war. The *Driver* also captured a Portuguese brig in the river Cameroons, having 179 slaves on board; and the *Cynene*, a Dutch schooner, with 180 slaves. A caravan of Bambaras and Foulahs had arrived at the Colony from the interior, with a large quantity of gold, cattle, and horses. These people only came by way of experiment, to try the newly opened road. If the passage from the interior should continue uninterrupted, no one can imagine the extent of the trade that will be opened with it. A Captain Laing had succeeded in penetrating a great way up the country, and time will now speedily throw light upon the mysterious interior of the African continent.

The depredations of the pirates in the West Indies still continue, notwithstanding the exertions of the British and American naval commanders. The United States schooner *Alligator* recaptured five sail of American merchantmen that had fallen into their hands, together with a pirate schooner, which the gallant commander, Captain Allen, carried by boarding, but he was mortally wounded in the attack.

FOREIGN STATES.

The question of peace or war between France and Spain still fluctuates. Chateaubriand, lately ambassador to Great Britain, has been appointed Secretary of State for foreign affairs in the room of the Duke of Montmorency. A communication to the Count de Lagarde at Madrid has been forwarded, of which the following are the most essential parts. It commences by representing the dangers to France of the revolution of 1820, and proceeds:—

“A constitution which King Ferdinand had neither recognised nor accepted when he resumed the crown, was afterwards imposed upon him by a military insurrection. The natural consequence of this fact has been, that every discontented Spaniard has thought himself authorised to seek, by the same means, the establishment of an order of things more in unison with his opinions and his principles. The employment of force has established the right of force. Hence the movements of the Guard at Madrid and the appearance of armed corps in different parts of Spain. The provinces bordering on France have chiefly been the theatre of civil war. This state of confusion in the Peninsula has placed France under the necessity of putting herself in a state

of security. The events which have taken place since the establishment of an army of observation at the foot of the Pyrenees, have sufficiently justified the precautions of his majesty's government. Meantime the Congress, announced last year to determine on the affairs of Italy, met at Verona. France, as an integral part of this Congress, had of course to explain the reason of the armaments to which she had been forced to have recourse, and with the eventual use she might make of them. The precautions of France have appeared just to her allies, and the Continental powers have taken the resolution to unite with her, to aid her (if it should ever become necessary) to maintain her dignity and her repose. France would have been contented with a resolution at once so kind and so honourable to her; but Austria, Russia, and Prussia, have judged it necessary to add to the particular act of the Alliance a manifestation of these sentiments. Diplomatic notes are with this view addressed by these three powers to their respective ministers at Madrid, who will communicate them to the Spanish government, and will follow in their farther conduct the orders they shall have received from their courts.”

It then declares the determination of France to repel revolutionary movements and principles in common with her allies.

" You will above all take care to declare that the people of the Peninsula, when resolved to tranquillity, will find in their neighbours true and sincere friends. In consequence you will give to the cabinet of Madrid the assurance, that assistance of all kinds which France can afford to Spain shall be always offered to it to insure its happiness, and to increase its prosperity: but you will declare at the same time that France will not relax in any point the measures of preservation which she has taken, so long as Spain shall continue to be torn by faction. The government of His Majesty will not even hesitate to recal you from Madrid, and to seek its guarantees in more efficacious measures, if its essential interests continue to be compromised, and if it lose the hope of an amelioration; which it takes pleasure in expecting, from the sentiments which have so long united the Spaniards and the French, in the love of their kings, and of a wise liberality."

This document was transmitted to Madrid in consequence of three notes which the ministers of the Allied Powers have respectively addressed to each other on the affairs of Spain. They contend that the revolution in Spain is a military one only, and in substance that no constitutions can be tolerated that do not originate with the monarch. They dwell on the dangers of the royal family of Spain: assert that one part of the nation has declared itself against the new order of things, and call upon the other to do so too. The Russian concludes in these words,

" The reply that will be made to the present Declaration, must decide questions of the very highest importance. Your instructions from this day will point out the determination that you are to make, if the dispositions of the public authority at Madrid reject the means which are offered for securing to Spain a future tranquillity and an imperishable glory."

That of Austria differs little from the Russian, and dilates on the happiness that must result from placing the King in his full and legitimate power! The Prussian is nearly the same. All three clearly show that no grievance of a nation is to be remedied that the king does not choose to remedy himself;—thus the Spaniards must submit again to the slavery they endured with so much patience from 1814 to 1820. Russia takes credit for announcing long ago the grand truths she reiterates

to the Spaniards:—the Scythians of the north teaching civilized nations of Europe how to govern themselves, is a novelty reserved for modern times to witness. Finally, the representatives at Madrid of the three dictatory nations, to whom Europe must bow, have demanded their passports. To the note of Count de Lagarde, San Miguel, the Spanish minister, gave the following reply, addressed to the Spanish ambassador at Paris:—

" The Spanish Government has never been ignorant that the institutions spontaneously adopted by Spain, would excite the jealousy of several of the Cabinets of Europe, and that they would be the object of deliberation at the Congress of Verona. But, firmer in its principles, and resolved at every sacrifice to defend its present political system and the national independence, it has tranquilly awaited the result of this Congress. Spain is governed by a Constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to in 1812, and recognised by all the Powers who assembled themselves in Congress at Verona. Perfidious Counsellors prevented His Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII., from swearing, on his return to Spain, to this fundamental code, which the whole nation desired, and which was destroyed by force, without any remonstrance on the part of the Powers who had recognised it; but an experience of six years and the general will engaged His Majesty in 1820 to conform to the views of Spaniards. It was not a military insurrection that established this new order of things at the commencement of the year 1820. The courageous men who so decidedly declared themselves in the Isle de Leon, and successively in other Provinces, were only the organs of general opinion, and of the desires of the whole nation. It was natural that a change of this nature should make some disaffected; it is an inevitable consequence of all reform which has for its object the diminution of abuses. In all nations there are individuals who can never accustom themselves to the yoke of reason and justice. The Army of Observation, which the French Government maintains at the foot of the Pyrenees, cannot calm the disorders which afflict Spain. Experience, on the contrary, has proved that the existence of this Sanitary Cordon (recently transformed into an Army of Observation) has only increased the hopes of the fanatics, who have propagated the cry of rebellion in our Provinces, by cherishing the idea of an immediate invasion of our territory. The principles, the views, or the fears, which have influenced the conduct of the Cabinets which assembled at Verona, cannot serve as a guide to the Spanish Government. It abstains, for the moment, from making any reply to that portion of the instructions of M. the Count de Lagarde, which relates to the said Congress. The days of calm and tranquillity which the Government of his Most Christian Majesty wishes to the Spanish nation, the latter does not less anxiously desire for herself and her Government. Both being persuaded that the remedy can only be the work of time and perseverance, they are, as they are bound to do, making every effort to accelerate

their useful and salutary effects. The Spanish Government appreciates the offer made to it by his Most Christian Majesty, to contribute all in his power to its happiness; but it is persuaded that the means and the precautions which his Majesty adopts can produce only contrary results. The aid which the French Government ought, at the present moment, to give to that of Spain, is purely negative; it must dissolve its army of the Pyrenees, repulse the factious enemies of Spain who take refuge in France, and oppose itself in the most energetic manner against all those who indulge in defaming, in the most shameful manner, the Government of his Catholic Majesty, as also the Institutions of Spain and her Cortes. This is what the right of nations demands—a right respected by those states in which civilization reigns. To say that France desires the welfare of Spain and her tranquillity, whilst firebrands like these, which feed the evils that afflict her, are kept continually flaming, is to fall into an abyss of contradictions. Whatever may be the determination which the Government of his Most Christian Majesty may deem it expedient to come to under these circumstances, that of his Majesty will be to continue tranquilly in the path traced out by its duty, the justice of its cause, and the character of firmness and attachment to Constitutional principles, which eminently distinguish the nation, at the head of which it is placed; and without entering, for the moment, into an analysis of the hypothetical and ambiguous expressions contained in the instructions sent to the Count de Lagarde, it concludes that the repose and prosperity of the nation, as also every thing which may increase the elements of her welfare, ought to interest no Power more anxiously than herself; that her motto and the rule of her present and future conduct are, constant attachment to the Constitution of 1812, peace with all nations, and especially the never admitting the right of any Power whatever to interfere in her affairs."

To the three notes of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, San Miguel, on the part of the Spanish government, only gave this answer as a reply:—

1. The Spanish nation is governed by a Constitution which was solemnly recognised by the Emperor of Russia in 1812.

2. The Spaniards, friends of their country, proclaimed, at the beginning of the year 1812, this Constitution, which was abolished solely by violence in 1814.

3. The Constitutional King of Spain freely exercises the power vested in him by the fundamental code.

4. The Spanish nation does not in any way interfere with the institutions and internal regime of other nations.

5. The remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation, only concerns herself.

6. The evils which she experiences are not the effect of the Constitution, but of the efforts of the enemies who endeavour to destroy her.

7. The Spanish nation will never admit the right of any Power to interfere in her affairs.

"The Government will never deviate from the line traced out to it by its duties—the national honour, and by its unalterable attachment to the Constitution sworn to in 1812.

The Congress of Verona issued a document on the 14th December from that place. It contains an announcement of the intended evacuation of Piedmont, which is to be completed by the end of September 1823. The army occupying Naples is to be reduced by 17,000 men. The "fire-brand of rebellion" is represented as having been thrown into the Ottoman empire—thus the valiant and heroic efforts of the Greeks are designated (their deputies were not allowed a hearing at Verona). Spain is then alluded to much in the same tenor as in the notes given above. The document then states that the ministers of the three Powers have given orders that their legations shall quit the Peninsula; and they go on to observe that

"It would be superfluous farther to defend their upright and benevolent intentions against unworthy calumnies, which are daily refuted by notorious facts. All Europe must at length acknowledge, that the system pursued by the Monarchs is in the most perfect harmony with the well-understood interests of the people, as well as with the independence and strength of the Government. They recognise no enemies but those who conspire against the legal authority of the one, and the simplicity of the others, to plunge both into one common abyss of destruction. The wishes of the Monarchs are directed to peace alone; but peace, though fully established between the Powers, cannot diffuse its blessings over society so long as the fermentation is kept up, which in more than one country inflames people's minds, by the perfidious incitements and the criminal attempts of a faction which aims only at revolution and destruction—so long as the heads and instruments of that faction (whether they openly take the field against Thrones and existing institutions, or whether they brood over their hostile plans in the dark—preparing plots or poisoning public opinion) shall not cease to torment the nations with discouraging and lying representations of the present, and fictitious apprehensions of the future. The wisest measures of the Government cannot prosper—the best-meant plans of improvement cannot succeed—in short, confidence cannot return, till those promoters of these most odious designs shall have sunk into impotency; and the Monarchs will not believe that they have accomplished their noble task, till they shall have deprived them of the arms with which they may threaten the repose of the world."

The Greeks have made another successful attack upon the Turkish fleet, by means of fire-ships. Captain S. Carnaris led the ships into the middle of the Turkish fleet, and the conflagration and confusion occasioned a loss of twelve vessels to the Turks; a frigate and corvette fell, uninjured, into the hands of the Greeks. A change in the policy of England towards this brave people is spoken of in letters from Hydra; and, also, that the blockades carried on by the Greeks have been acknowledged by the English vessels stationed there. At Constantinople the usual butcheries upon the displacement of a minister have happened. The Janissaries have usurped all the power of the state, and the head of Haleb Effendi had been affixed on the gate of the Seraglio. War between Russia and the Porte, in which Austria and Prussia will take a part, is expected, in case the differences of the first of these powers with the Porte shall not be amicably adjusted.

The Queen of Portugal refused to take an oath to the Constitution, as required by law. This had occasioned much discussion among the Ministers; it was supposed that her Majesty would finally quit the country, unless some means could be devised, consistently with the respect due to the law, to exempt her from it. In the Cortes lately, Senhor Correa de Laurda read a project of a Decree, in which he represented the very inefficient state of the army, and the necessity of remedying so great a defect at a time when a French army, quite prepared to take the field at the first signal, was assembled on the frontiers of Spain, giving encouragement, as the Spaniards declared, to the factious in Catalonia and Navarre; when a Congress was assembled at Verona, whose decisions were unknown, though well acquainted with the intentions of despotic governments towards liberal governments—Piedmont and Naples were melancholy proofs of this truth. The project was ordered to be read a second time.

In an Edict issued in 1812 by the Prussian Government, Jews were made admissible to offices in schools and academies, if possessed of the necessary qualifications. This Edict has been revoked. Prussia is stated to have acknowledged the Regency of Spain.

The message of the President of the United States on the opening of Congress, enters at considerable length into the relations of the Republic with foreign powers. It then notices the condition of the finances, which show a surplus of 3,000,000 dollars. Naval and military affairs are then alluded to. The state of the manufactures has bettered since the peace under the encouragement of the Tariff of 1816: and an opinion is expressed that it is desirable to impose still higher duties on some foreign articles. In this review of foreign relations the President observes, that while the United States preserve the strictest neutrality between Spain and "the Independent Governments of South America," they have a right to claim from both the contending parties their co-operation "in the suppression of the piratical practice which has grown out of this war, and of blockades of extensive coasts on both seas, which, considering the small force employed to sustain them, have not the slightest foundation to rest on." The war between the Greeks and Turks, and the efforts of the constitutionals in Spain and Portugal are alluded to in a proper spirit. The message concludes with recommending the United States to maintain a defensive attitude when war is raging in both hemispheres; as the best precaution of a free and independent state.

In the operations of the Independent forces on the western coast of South America, nothing of importance has occurred. The Municipal Body at Lima had presented a petition to General San Martin, requesting the dismissal of Monteagudo, who filled the office of Secretary of State in the new Government of Peru. The charges brought against him were several; but the most prominent appears to be, ill-treatment to foreigners engaged in commercial pursuits. General San Martin appears to have hesitated for some days, but at length complied with the prayers of the petition; and the removal of the Secretary of State was followed up by the dismissal of other persons in the government, who had rendered themselves obnoxious either in one way or the other. General San Martin was expected to leave Lima on the 12th August, for the northward, for the purpose of having an interview with General Bolivar.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

IN proportion as the cultivation of music extends itself more widely among us—and how rapid and general has been its diffusion from year to year!—the commencement of the Opera season, at every recurrence, is looked upon as an event of greater importance, and is anxiously expected by every lover of the art. This theatre no longer owes its exclusive attraction to fashion and *ton*; hundreds flock to it from parts and stations the most unfashionable, because there they expect to hear music in the greatest state of perfection attainable in this country; and there they *ought* to find it. It ought to be the head-quarters, the emporium of harmony; and it has been occasionally so, but the unfortunate vicissitudes to which the establishment has been exposed from its cradle, and which are perhaps not yet at their finale, seeming, as if by a certain fatality, linked to its very existence—have caused many retrocessions in its career.

Such, we fear, will ever be the history of our Italian Opera, unless it be honoured with the powerful patronage and active support of Government! What, will some of our readers exclaim, are the stipends of Madame Camporese, Mademoiselle Noblet, and little Mercandotti, to be included in the budget to be submitted to Parliament? Would you have the Chancellor of the Exchequer ask a vote for new Churches and Opera-dancers, all in one breath? And if that were possible, what would the Lord Chancellor say, who would not give five shillings for Rhode's best variations sung in Catalani's best style? And if the Lord Chancellor were to be got over, what would the Honourable member for Aberdeen say? and the good people east of Temple-bar, and all the serious part of the population? Oh, the abomination! Yet, if Mademoiselle Noblet and the little Mercandotti could be sent about to canvass votes, who knows what might happen for the good of the art? But this being out of the question, for good reasons, the accomplishment of our wishes, in a constitutional way, is, we fear, equally problematical. It is the fostering support of Royalty upon which we would more particularly rest our

hopes. Without it our Opera most likely will remain a lingering concern. Without such support, no opera-establishment north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude has ever prospered. The operas in Paris, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, and even in some capitals of Italy, depend in a great degree upon the aid of their respective governments.

Next to this essential assistance, we place the choice of a Director of the establishment at large, or at least of its Musical branch. The effect of a judicious appointment of this description has been practically illustrated by the wonderful success of one solitary season under Mr. Ayrton's auspices. The phalanx of talent which was then ushered on the boards of the King's Theatre, the selection of dramas, and their masterly performance, has never since been equalled. This phalanx has dwindled away gradually, and one single remnant of the bright era just serves to remind us of better times. Of what the present season may produce, we rather rest in hope, than infer from its commencement, which was by no means promising. The theatre opened on Saturday the 4th January, with Mozart's *Clemenza di Tito*. This early commencement of the season was, we understand, the cause of some disappointments in the arrival of new performers; and indisposition added to the difficulties. We shall, therefore, suspend our opinion, as to the exertions and the judgment evinced in the engagement of the company until we see more of its *personnel*.

Mozart was dead many years before any of his operas came upon a British stage. The last he wrote, *La Clemenza di Tito*, was the first we saw here. With all its imperfections, it possessed sufficient beauties to electrify the audience. The British public, more than any other nation, is a creature of habit; hence this opera, like Handel's *Messiah*, is still preferred to every thing else by a great number of persons, some of no contemptible taste in music. In our opinion, *La Clemenza di Tito* is the least fascinating of all the six classic dramatic compositions of Mozart. He wrote it at Prague, under the lingering pressure of the mortal disease of which he

died soon afterwards. Here and there we perceive a temporary and brilliant revivification of the expiring flame; but a dim and sombre hue is spread over the greater portion of the music. Many of the melodies, with great beauties, breathe strains of languor and melancholy. Hence their extraordinary simplicity. The accompaniments are frequently unusually plain, at times imperfect, as if they were but first sketches. For our parts, we cannot listen to this opera without thinking of the forlorn state in which it was written by our idol, Mozart, who then was fully aware of his approaching dissolution. We feel as deeply affected as if we heard the favourite tune of an intimate friend prematurely snatched from us.—But independently of the music, the nature of the text and the long recitatives are calculated to throw languor over the performance.

This opera, therefore, more than any other of Mozart's, requires a combination of first-rate acting and singing to prevent its flagging. Such aid, we are sorry to say, it was far from enjoying during the three successive nights of its recent performance.—Madame Camporese, in the part of Sisto, acted and sang with her usual excellence; her expression, her intense feeling, charmed the audience. Curioni, as Tito, was respectable, he sang well and sweetly, but his acting was frigid, he was anything but the Titus of Metastasio. Miss Caradori—what enemy to her reputation could have persuaded this lady to try the part of *Vitellia*? We have more than once done justice to her vocal talents; the correctness, delicacy, and flexibility of her voice, have often formed the theme of our praise; but we owe it to truth to declare, that she rendered the part of *Vitellia* (infinitely too strong for her calibre) a complete cypher. There was not a spark of animation, all was cold, stiff, and lifeless. Even her songs failed in exciting any emotion or producing effect, although correctly sung, and with all the delicacy of *instrumental* execution. The beautiful Aria, "*Non piu di fiori*," we scarcely recognized. Here she took innumerable liberties with the original, added divers unnecessary, and indeed injurious embellishments, and transposed a great deal into the upper octave,

even where her scale might have reached the lower authentic notes.—Of Signora Graziano, in the character of *Annio*, we can only say, that she did the best she could, however indifferent it was. We felt some surprise to see her again among the company. Her companion, however, *Servilia*, was consigned into hands which at all events could not obscure her efforts. This character was allotted to a young lady, a first appearance, whom the bills called Signora Clerini, but whose real name is Le Clerc, a tall clumsy figure, with a diminutive head, and rather a pretty little French countenance. Her deportment, walk, and gestures, were so singularly awkward and uncouth, that frequently the audience could not repress a risible impulse. The voice and the singing were of so neutral a kind as not to compensate for the above defects, and her Italian was any thing but the *lingua Toscana nella bocca Romana*; in fact, it might have been Japanese, to judge by the mere sounds. Who, in the name of taste, could have recommended, who sanctioned the engagement of such a person? And then the Italian metamorphosis of the name! *Mà basta*.

Placci did *Publio* tolerably, at least he gave no offence; but we had ample cause here to regret the discharge of Angrisani, which altogether will be felt as a great loss; the more to be deplored, as it was, we understand, but a very trifling diminution in salary which deprived us of an excellent bass, a good musician, and a very fair comic performer.

La Gazza Ladra was the fourth representation at the King's Theatre, and introduced a new bass singer in the person of Signor Porto. Opinions are much divided as to his merits; and as we did not attend, we shall state our own at a future opportunity.

A new opera of Rossini, "*La Donna del Lago*," is announced.

No new ballet has yet made its appearance. We have a new ballet-master, and several new dancers are engaged, one or two of whom have made their début. Of these we also must defer giving our opinion for the present, having already considerably trespassed on our limits.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THIS house, which has been distinguished by so splendid a succession of tragedy, comedy, and opera, has been unfortunate in pantomime, and its Christmas has been comparatively cheerless. We are sorry for this, because Mr. Elliston, individually, has deserved the compliments of the season from all real play-lovers, and because we like, at this time, to find crowds flocking to both houses, intent on holiday thoughts, concentrating the jollity of the time, instead of dispersing it far and wide in the remote corners of the town. It is better that the groups of happy children and parents should be crammed into two great theatres—which, to say the truth, are nearly large enough to hold them all—than scattered about in such places as the Coburg and the Adelphi, to be at once saddened and surfeited. To real life, in any gradation of society, we have no repugnance; we are delighted to trace “the soul of goodness in things evil;” to find true feeling working out its triumphant course amidst every obstacle of circumstance; to share in the hasty pleasures of the poor, and to discover that fortune has her favours “secret, sweet, and precious,” for those on whom she seems to frown. Polly in the Beggar’s Opera is as sweet as a fair princess in an enchanted castle; the revels of the jovial crew are right hearty and good; wherever, in short, plain unsophisticated humanity is to be found, there is food for sympathy—legitimate cause of healthful laughter and of relieving tears. We do not dislike low life, but we abominate the silly and factitious thing called “Life in London.” All affectation is hateful, but the affectation of ruffianism and profligacy is the most foolish and sickening. There is nothing in the world pleasanter than the honest blunders of the actor in a country barn, and the tremendous laughter of the clownish audience; there is nothing more offensive than the splendid vulgarity of the Coburg Theatre. Nature is distorted there as the faces of the audience are in the squares of glass which are stuck together to form its curtain. There shall you see melodrama run mad, farce parodied, incredible horrors

VOL. IX. NO. XXVI.

relieved by ribald jests, and all passing amidst a profusion of gaudy scenery, which only serves to heighten the absurdity and grossness of the scene. Of all minor theatres this is the most unpleasant, but—now that the redeeming excellencies of the Surrey are past—they are all nuisances, except Ashley’s and Sadler’s Wells, which have a class of entertainments peculiar to them, and are best when they are least dramatic. The West London has, we understand, been an exception under Mr. Brunton’s management; but it is shocking to think of so delicate a creature as his daughter, who ought to be among the fair who are the pride of Covent Garden, or to form some set-off to their charms at Drury, wasting her sweetness on the audiences which must be collected in such a scene. Even at the Surrey, which Dibdin half made classical, the spectators who feebly applauded Miss Taylor’s Jeannie Deans, were wont to *encore* with tremendous shouts a frightful burlesque song and witch-like dance with which Mrs. Brookes used to annoy us. We are sorry, therefore, when any failure in the customary entertainment of one of the great theatres eclipses the harmless gaiety of Christmas, and tempts our family parties, after one rich treat at the successful pantomime, to join in the hollow laughter at “Tom and Jerry,” or to be nauseated with witless indecencies and incredible horrors.

For ourselves, however, we do not generally care for pantomime, and could heartily wish “custom would invent some other entertainment.” The children, for whose especial pleasure it is ostensibly provided, would, we are satisfied, be more truly and deeply gratified by something else. They do not require to have their wonder excited and their curiosity kept on the stretch by the radiant oddities of the scene, and the wonderful machinery of the tricks;—the stage itself simply shown is wonder enough to them, and actors in the oldest dresses of the wardrobe, are gay creatures of another element. They cannot be more surprised by any thing than by the plainest business of the scene; why should they not then be furnished with matter of laughter which will bear recollection, and be touched and hu-

manized by pathos which will sink deep into their hearts? They ought not to see pantomimes, because there is nothing in them to *remember*. They are very well as shows; but there is in them "no life and food for future years." They ought rather to be among the toys of age than of childhood, which has gaiety and heedlessness enough of its own, and which requires rather to be enriched with a store of pensive thoughts, than to be lightened by elaborate vanities. The serious feelings of that season of life are those to which we revert oftenest in maturer years; because these have not died away with the moment, but have become the sources of trains of reflection which lengthen continuously as we proceed on our journey. That delight in novelty which the child indulges, the elasticity of mind with which he passes quickly from one enjoyment to another, the mantling spirits which kindle within him, stand in no need of stimulants; but should early be softened by a sense of the griefs which his fellows are enduring, and he must one day feel. It is a mistake to regard a thoughtless, unapprehensive infancy as a blessing. Men do not delight to dwell chiefly on sports of boyhood, or on its exuberant gaieties, but on its gentler passages, its innocent friendships, its first aspirations after excellence and fame, the dawnings of philosophic truth and poetic fancy. He will love the theatre best who has received there, not his first impressions of harlequin, columbine, and clown, and such fantastical unrealities, but

"That first mild touch of sympathy and thought

Whereby we find our kindred with a world

Where want and sorrow are."

We do not, however, like to dispense with old customs on new theories; and could enlarge on this topic greatly to the edification of our readers, if we possessed the genius of a great orator to whom the topic of right belongs, and who would apply it to pantomime with admirable dexterity, especially as he has recently supplied materials for his favourite art in his creation of a great red lion, a little red lion, and a king of Bohemia, which have been scandalously neglected by the managers.

Mr. Elliston's pantomime of "Gog and Magog, or Harlequin Antiquary,"

was founded on an idea which might have supplied an interesting succession of pictures, incident to some one event in the scene, but could not serve as the foundation of an entire pantomime. Its object was to exhibit London as it was, contrasted with London as it is; and if this could have been managed vividly, and with sufficient appearance of truth, it would have been so far well, though it could scarcely form part even of the marvellous history of the persons who are perpetually shifting their chronology two or three hundred years. It was a practical anachronism, which did not suit the critical taste of the shilling gallery. To "annihilate space and time, and make two lovers happy," the gods concede; but this zigzag course puzzled them, and seemed to transcend the immemorial licence of pantomime. But the worst of all was that the machinery was terribly conducted—"the clown too laboured, and tricks moved slow"—harlequin performed his changes by manual strength, and rather played the part of a carpenter than that of a magician. Miss Tree, the delicate columbine, was also forced to work hard, in order to aid the tardy progress, which, when completed, was not worth the trouble. Some of the scenery was executed with uncommon spirit and precision; but a view of Vauxhall was a wretched caricature; and another scene presented, in a picture of St. Paul's, one of the grossest libels ever manufactured against the Established Church. Why the Society for the Suppression of Vice have not prosecuted it, we are at a loss to conjecture,—they may say, perhaps, that it is harmless, because the real edifice exists to prove the injustice of the representation,—but if such a defence as this were suffered to prevail, what would become of every indictment for an attack on the public institutions of the country.

As the antiquarian lore of this pantomime was coldly received, Mr. Elliston, with a spirit and feeling above all praise, almost immediately withdrew it, and in a week produced another in its room, under the title of "The Golden Axe, or Harlequin and the Fairy of the Lake." It is founded on the story of the young woodman, who dropped his axe into the stream, who declined a silver axe which rose from

the water, and who received a golden axe as the reward of his simple-mindedness and honesty. This more romantic and coherent introduction pleased better than the first, and the subsequent tricks were executed with more facility; but the pantomime is far behind its superb rival, which will make the lovers of this species of amusement fastidious for winters to come. The clown and harlequin, however, are uncommonly active, the columbine is the most graceful on the stage, and Blanchard, the pantaloon, though rather more grotesque than "lean and slippered," is really a wonderful performer. He came special from the Coburg on the exigency, to arrange and to enliven the pantomime, and will not, we hope, when the season is over, be consigned again to that "back settlement" of the theatrical republic.

The new piece called "Simpson and Co." produced here, is worth a whole wilderness of pantomimes. Although it is comprised in two acts, it is more like genuine comedy than any thing which has been brought on the stage for years. It depends entirely on the force of its situation, and the ease and vivacity of its dialogue; for there is nothing sentimental, pathetic, or odd, from the beginning to the end. The scene is laid in the house of a prosperous firm in the city, where Mr. Peter Simpson, a staid, sedate citizen, and Mr. Bromley, his junior partner, live with their ladies. The equivoque arises from circumstances which fit on the prudent and virtuous Simpson a little conjugal infidelity of his young friend, and is kept up and varied with singular ingenuity and humour. What a storm is let loose on the head of the unhappy Peter! His wife storms at him; Mr. Bromley lectures him; his partner laughs at him, and a strange lady stares at him, till he turns the tables on them all, and fairly gets the victory. Terry played the part to admiration; his quick step; his sharp turns of his head, as on a pivot; his very way of rubbing his hands, all spoke the wealthy citizen, and kind, yet reasonable, husband, with a dash of character sufficient to individualize the part, without making it extravagant or ridiculous. He looked like a person who ought to be in the Scotch Novels. Mrs.

Davison was very like a well-bred city dame, neither affected nor vulgar; and Mrs. Glover, who played Peter's wife, was less formidable than usual. In one respect this piece is the opposite of most of our modern comedies,—its tone is rather above the rank in society to which its persons belong, while the ordinary representations of fashionable life are utterly unlike, or at least tawdry and spiritless caricatures of its brilliant circles.

We cannot bestow so high praise on the new Drama called "Augusta," which was played at first with divided success, and which has since been very properly withdrawn. It was taken from the French; and in true French taste, turned on the incident of a young lady's blindness, who saved the life of a young nobleman, and thus inspired him to become an oculist in order to effect her cure; in which he ultimately succeeds. Physical defects are not fit for exhibition on the stage;—they are "griefs due to some single breast," though sometimes they are interesting in recital, as in the nursery tale of the "Blind Child," and the anecdote so beautifully related in the Tatler. Mrs. West played the blind heroine with tenderness, but only Miss Kelly could overcome the difficulties and supply the differences of such a part—

"Plucking the horror from a sightless face,
Lending to blank deformity a grace."

Mr. Young has been playing on his own strength to very respectable houses. He is now again acting in conjunction with Mr. Kean, and "Cymbeline" will be added to the list of plays in which both will perform. We shall not be able this month to notice the performance, but we cannot doubt of its brilliant success.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

We are more than half inclined to recant all our heresies on the subject of pantomime, when we advert to the piece which has been produced at this theatre. But there are some productions in every act which defy all the ordinary estimates of its comparative value, and put the critics to shame. Such, we freely own, is "Harlequin and the Ogress," which reaches the highest point of the ingenious and superb, and

rivals, if it does not surpass, that standard classic of our age—"Mother Goose and her Golden Egg." The proportions are admirable; there is just enough of every thing, and not too much of any thing. The romance does not surfeit, the tricks do not fatigue, and the sceneshifters and the machinery did their duty. The fairy Blue Bell, who gives the magic touch by which the great transformation is wrought, is a graceful, fanciful, fit spirit to work the bright wonders—the Ogres and Egyptian tombs and Pyramids are just innocently fearful enough to give a sort of awe to the beginning, and to temper the children's mirth with serious admiration—and the Sleeping Beauty, with her attendants, and the sudden awakening, and quick change of scene, are highly picturesque. It is almost an Arabian tale embodied in a scene—the romance of a moment. The scenery is at once splendid and complete. There is a choice of wild and luxuriant landscape, sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious eye; fine architectural sketches; an enchanted grove, finely varied by shifting lights; and, best and most marvellous of all, a moving representation of his Majesty's voyage down the Thames, from Greenwich to the Nore, on his late visit to Scotland—we seem to accompany the royal escort throughout its course; the river widens as we proceed; the shores recede into distance; all the varieties of the golden lustre of evening, sunset, dusk, and twilight, are enjoyed as we proceed; and, at last, the moon begins to blend with the evening lights, the ships appear illuminated, and the waters are streaked with the deep red glimmer from a thousand lamps, while, above all, the moon is shining in clear and tranquil beauty. The mist then clears off, and the squadron appears anchored at Leith, and the noble bay and "stately Edinburgh throned on crags" appear steeped in the bright glory of morning. Some of the changes are very felicitously conceived, especially that of a twelfth-cake into a great baby-house, out of which come twelve living personifications of the characters, who dance as prettily as can be, like things not of sugar but of life. Then there is the old immortal clown, the chastest, and yet merriest of his order, who will not

pass away and leave the world no copy, for he has a son on whom, at some far distant period, his motley mantle will descend. The harlequin is sufficiently agile; but the columbine, we are sorry to say, scarcely catches the inspiration of the season or the scene. We have not yet forgotten Mrs. Parker in this character, nor ever shall. She did not sigh and languish through the part, but danced as though all her heart were in it, and at fifty-five was the youngest person on the stage. If she be yet alive, we really think she would now beat "all the green girls" who have succeeded to her honours.

The dull tragedy of the Earl of Essex was revived for one night, with as near an approach to success as admirable acting could give it. It is wonderful that situations so interesting should be made so utterly vapid.—Macready played Essex, and struck some sparks of fire; but still, with all his violence, he seemed cold, and was like steel striking fire from flint. Miss Lacey, if rather too gentle and feminine for Elizabeth, looked and declaimed exceedingly well; and Miss Kelly made the most of the distresses of Rutland. It is hard to give dignity or interest to a mere succession of sorrows; but this young lady did all that could be done to raise and to relieve them, and avoided all the common trickery of hysterical rant, by which ordinary actresses seek to touch the sympathies of the gallery.

A new actress has at last appeared in the statelier character of tragedy. Since Mrs. Siddons left the stage, we have witnessed nothing that came so near her force and dignity. Miss O'Neil shone in quite a different sphere of acting from Mrs. Siddons, and not the slightest comparison between them could be instituted for any good purpose in taste. To compare the pathos of the one with the power of the other, was like comparing a mile and an hour to things between which the terms of the differential calculus could not be stated. Mrs. Bartley, who resembles Mrs. Siddons, and who has great merit, unfortunately fell on evil tongues and evil times; but her efforts are not yet gone by. Meanwhile we hail Mrs. Ogilvie with joyous expectation. She is endowed with personal and intellectual qualities which will enable her

to fill the highest parts of her tragic drama with respectability, and even to cast some new lustre over them. Her face has something of a Siddonian cast. Her figure is sufficiently mature, and her voice is mellow and strong. The choice of her appearance in Queen Katharine was a noble token of her ambition—braving even the recollection of Mrs. Siddons. Mrs. Siddons's look and attitude in that character have been consigned to painting; and who could hope to copy them? In one passage of her acting, at least, Mrs. Ogilvie has not failed in her emulation, namely, where she says—"Lord Cardinal—to you I speak!" She de-

livered these words, and the ensuing speech, with a vivid and commanding expression. Her long dying scene was played with great skill and effect. Macready had a hard task to perform in the representation of Wolsey. Here he had to struggle, though much more unsuccessfully, with our recollections of John Kemble. His picture of age,—decrepitude of pride and ambition—was, however, very tolerable. Young alone is equal to this part. Mr. Egerton was great in Henry VIII.; and Charles Kemble in Cromwell appeared as young as ever. May he do so for twenty years to come!

FINE ARTS.

THE WORKS OF CANOVA, *engraved in outline, by H. Moses*, Nos. 1 and 2. —The first two numbers of this very pleasing and elegant publication are now before us, and they are well worthy the attention of the lovers of art, both on account of their own peculiar kind of merit, and of the delightful productions to which they in some instances recall, and in others introduce us. It is our intention to notice this publication of Mr. Moses regularly, from time to time, as it appears; but we shall perhaps more advantageously further both his views in putting forth this work, and our own in calling the public attention to it, if we precede our notice by a few remarks on the nature of Canova's talents, and the uses to which he applied them. Our space will prevent these remarks from being any other than very slight and hasty ones; and it will also compel us to defer any thing like detail till our next number.

In Canova Europe, and the age have lost one of their most distinguished and distinguishing ornaments. In saying this, if we mean to place this artist at the head of his profession, we would not concede to his works a rank in the very highest class of the art. If he was capable of seeing all the beauty that is in nature, he was not capable of feeling all the truth;—at least, he was not capable of reflecting it. His style, without being absolutely affected, was not altogether unaffected. We were about to add, that, if he was the Correggio of sculptors, he was not the Raphael; but the

illustration would have been inappropriate; for there are no painters, living or dead, whose style may be considered as holding the same place in *their* art, which the Elgin marbles, the Fighting Warrior, the Venus de' Medici, and the Venus Victrix, do in *theirs*; and *this* is what we wished to express. In fact, if there is an air of the antique about Canova's works, we would say (of course, without meaning to use the term ludicrously) that they are at best but "*modern antiques*."

Now that Canova is dead, it is not invidious to say that he was, strictly speaking, rated somewhat too highly while living. And with an artist of distinguished talents, such as he unquestionably was, this is sure to be the case, in an age when there is a dearth of a similar kind of talent. We do not, however, complain of this overstrained admiration; on the contrary, we conceive it to be not only natural, and therefore to be looked for, but highly desirable as it regards the interests of art. Not that we would have that particular line of art in which a distinguished artist excels, rated higher than it deserves, in a general appreciation of art itself; but we believe good rather than evil to arise from a living artist of the rank in question being supposed to possess certain qualities which he may not possess, or to have reached a higher pitch of excellence in certain others than he really has reached. They who, when Canova was living, and in the zenith of his fame, were anxious that the world should be informed of the exact nature and value of his pretensions,

were not the best friends of truth, or of the art the cause of which they professed to espouse. In fact, a fastidiously just estimate of contemporary talent, is neither possible nor desirable; and those who attempt to make such an estimate, or insist that it ought to be made, are either ignorant of the nature of the subject they meddle with, or (perhaps unconsciously) envious of the fame they would impugn.

Canova possessed a naturally elegant mind, and (apparently) a highly accomplished one—accomplished with reference to his own art—acquainted with all the “appliances and means” that are subservient to it as an art. But he had little fervour and less force of imagination. He was not without a considerable share of sensibility; but it was more artificial and acquired (if the phrase may be used) than spontaneous and natural; consequently it was more under his own control than that quality usually is. He could direct it to what point, and restrain it within what bounds, he pleased; but he could on no occasion exert it out of a certain sphere. If he lost much valuable power by this in one way, he gained a little in another—if his works were thus prevented from ever agitating the spectator very profoundly, they were also prevented from ever offending or disgusting.—Finally, Canova’s fancy was of the same class with his imagination—elegant and cultivated, without being either vivid or varied; and his taste was perhaps not surpassed by that of any other artist in the same line, living or dead.

If we were called upon to illustrate our feeling as to Canova’s peculiar talents, by pointing out *that* among the ancient statues which have come down to us which *he* was most capable of producing, we should perhaps name the celebrated Diana, now in the Hall of Diana at the Louvre. The Apollo, as the embodying of a high poetical conception, was as much beyond his reach, as the Venus was as an emanation of pure nature. The profound knowledge of art, and the miraculous truth and facility of execution, displayed in the Dying Gladiator (as it is called), the Silenus and Bacchus, of the Louvre; the Fighting Warrior, &c. and the Elgin Marbles, were equally beyond either his natural or acquired powers. But the

elegant and graceful mediocrity, both of feeling and imagination (mediocrity, we mean, in comparison with the unrivalled works just named) of the statue we have mentioned above, were not beyond the reach of the distinguished person whose loss we of the present day have much signal reason to lament.—If it were necessary to compare Canova with those of our English artists whose claims are alone worthy to be brought into competition with his, it might be said that, if he had a greater share of knowledge and practical skill, added to more taste, more imagination, and, upon the whole, more poetical feeling, than either Chantrey or Flaxman, he was without that classical mannerism which is the charm of the latter of these artists, and gives a unity of effect to all his works; and that sweet and tender fancy, and that gentle and genuine pathos, which the former has applied to works in stone, in a manner and with an effect of which they were not previously conceived to be susceptible. There is nothing in existence equal, in its way, to Chantrey’s monument in Lichfield Cathedral.—Perhaps Westmacott’s charming statue of Psyche, in the last exhibition of the Royal Academy, entitles him to be named among the rivals of Canova.

The first two numbers of Mr. Moses’s work contain, among several other of Canova’s productions, a front and back view of the celebrated group of The Graces; the reclining statue of the Venus Victrix, which is understood to have been modelled from the beautiful Princess Borghese; the Goddess Concordia, which is a portrait of the Empress Maria Louisa; and the grand Procession of the Trojan Matrons. We shall notice these somewhat in detail in our next; in the mean time we may state that each number of the work contains five engravings, and eulogistical descriptions of each from the pen of an Italian lady—the Countess Albrizzi. The work is very elegantly got up, and of moderate price.

PANORAMA OF THE CORONATION.—We have scarcely left ourselves room to notice the new Panorama; but we have seen it with much interest, and consider it as among the very best that have been produced. It gives a much better notion of the scene as a whole,

than any actual procession could—so skilfully is the detail managed, and so completely are all the separate parts made at once prominent enough to produce their own individual effect, yet kept in a sufficiently subdued

tone to permit the general impression to predominate. The portraits, too, are in many instances capital; which was hardly to be expected in a production of this kind.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Jan. 3.—The Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes, B.D. Fellow of Emmanuel college, was on Monday last elected Christian Advocate of this University, in the room of the Rev. John Lonsdale, of King's college.—The Rev. James Clarke Franks, M.A. of Trinity college, was on the same day elected Hulsean Lecturer for the year ensuing, in the room of the Rev. C. Benson, M.A.—The prize for the Hulsean Essay for 1822 has been adjudged to Mr. Charles Austin, of Jesus college. Subject—*The Argument for the genuineness of the Sacred Volume as generally received by Christians.*—The subject of the Hulsean Essay for the present year is,—*The nature and advantage of the influence of the Holy Spirit.*

Jan. 10.—The subjects for Sir William Browne's Medals for the present year, are—*Greek Ode.*—In Obitum Viri admodum Reverendi Doctissimique Tho. Fanshawe Middleton Episcopi Calcuttensis.—*Latin Ode.*—Africani Catenis devincti.

Greek Epigram.—'Εάν ᾗς φιλομαθῆς, ἔσθ πολυμαθῆς.

Latin Epigram.—'Ὅς φεύγει πάλιν μαχησεται.

Dec. 9.—The Phrenological Society of Edinburgh elected the following gentlemen office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Sir Geo. Stewart Mackenzie, Bt. President.

Vice Presidents.—George Combe, Dr. Richard Poole, Dr. Robert Hamilton, Melville Burd.

Council.—John R. Sibbald, William Ritchie, David Bridges, jun., Andrew Combe, William Waddell, William Scott.

Peter Couper, Secretary.

Luke O'Neill, jun. Figure Caster.

Bristol Philosophical Institution.—This Establishment was opened last month to Proprietors and their friends. It had been previously announced, that an inaugural Lecture would be delivered by Dr. G. Daubeny, F.R.S. Professor of Chemistry at Oxford. The Lecture-room was completely filled, there being upwards of 350 persons of the first respectability present, half of whom were ladies.

Royal Academy of Music.—The noble mansion lately occupied by the Earl of Caernarvon, in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, is engaged for the purposes of this Institution; and the necessary repairs

and changes are proceeding so as to secure its readiness by the beginning of February. Two Committees have sat upon this and the other general business of the Academy, which at proper intervals is officially communicated to the Chairman, Lord Burghersh, whose exertions for the prosperity and permanence of the Establishment are unremitting. The house, which has been rented at 280*l.* per annum, is a spacious, splendid, and convenient building. The rooms set apart for general practice and lessons, are of magnificent dimensions, two of them being upwards of seventy feet each in length; and the upper stories are already so arranged, that the apartments in which the male and female students will be accommodated admit of no communication: the same observation applies to the entrances, as two doors will be provided, one for the girls and one for the boys; the garden also, which is very spacious, will be divided by a wall. The Candidates to the present time are in number nearly one hundred. The subscriptions in Music and Musical Instruments are but little short of 1000*l.*—a strong proof of the interest taken in the prosperity of the Institution by persons connected with this branch of the art. The examination of the Candidates will take place shortly after the election is decided on, when such of the students as may be elected will be received into the house. Signor Rossini is engaged by the Committee, and will be in England in March or April next. Mr. Willis, of Westmorland-street, is appointed agent to the Academy for Ireland.

Royal Society, Dec. 5.—The Right Hon. Robert Peel, Captain R. Z. Mudge, and Sir John Fenton Boughy, Bart., were elected into the Society. The reading of the Croonian Lecture was resumed and concluded.—*Dec. 12.*—A Paper was communicated by Dr. Wollaston, on Metallic Titanium. A Paper was also communicated by Sir E. Home, on the Structure of the Membrana Tympani and Internal Ear of the Elephant.—*Dec. 19.*—Dr. Daubeny was elected into the Society. A Paper on the Chinese Year, by J. F. Davis, Esq., F.R.S. was read.

Edinburgh Wernerian Society.—Several interesting papers were read lately at the

meeting of the Edinburgh Wernerian Society; amongst them was an account of a successful experiment to cultivate two varieties of maize in this country, in the open air, and without any particular attention to manure, &c. After the paper was read, a gentleman stated, that he had made a similar attempt, with success, in Northumberland, and promised to communicate the result of his observations at the next meeting. Another paper, on the good qualities of many of the fungus tribe, was partially read, and excited considerable attention; the reading of the remainder of it was adjourned to another day. It seems that many of this class of cryptogamic vegetables are extensively used as food on the Continent, more particularly in Russia.

Magnetism by Percussion.—Mr. Scoresby has instituted a series of experiments, to determine magnetism by percussion with more precision; and some of his results deserve attention. When a bar of soft-steel, six inches and a half long, and a quarter of an inch diameter, held vertically, and resting upon freestone, was struck 17 blows with a hammer*, it acquired the power of lifting $6\frac{1}{2}$ grains? 22 blows did not augment the force. When the bar rested vertically upon a parlour poker (previously deprived of magnetism), 42 blows gave it the power of lifting 88 grains, and 90 blows, with a larger hammer, augmented the lifting power to 130 grains. The poker was also rendered magnetic. Farther hammering rather diminished than increased the power. On inverting the bar, a single blow nearly destroyed the magnetism; two blows changed the poles. Hammering the bar in the plane of the magnetic equator, also destroyed the polarity. The magnetism by percussion was augmented when the length of the bars was increased.

Important Discovery in the Composition of the Blood.—Sir Everard Home, in delivering his introductory lecture on the physiology of the blood, yesterday (7th instant), at St. George's Hospital, London, explained a discovery made by him on the component parts of the blood, in the year 1818—a fact which is known but to few of the profession. Sir Everard's new theory is, that carbonic acid gas forms a large proportion of the blood, and that this fluid is of a tubular structure. The immortal Harvey, the discoverer of the cir-

culaton, and Hewson and Hunter, who have most studied the composition of the vital fluid, failed to make this important discovery; and should time, the only test of truth, prove the justness of this new theory, Sir Everard will be ranked among the first physiologists of the day. He asserts that carbonic acid gas exists in the blood in the large proportion of two cubic inches to an ounce, and that it is given out in large quantities from the blood of a person after a full meal, and very little from the blood of a feverish person. The fact of the appearance of the tubes passing through every particle of the blood, Sir Everard was led to discover by observing the growth of a grain of wheat daily through a microscope; he first saw a blob, and then a tube passing from it; the blob was the juice of the plant, and the tube was formed by the extrication of carbonic acid gas. Reasoning from analogy, he examined a globule of blood, and found it composed of similar tubes, which he was enabled to inject under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump. His discovery, trifling as it may appear, will probably lead to important results.

Mechanism of the Spine.—It is curious, that the cervical vertebræ in birds are not only numerous, but that they vary in number from nine to twenty-four; whereas, in the class *mammalia*, their number, with one exception (the three-toed sloth), is constantly seven. The mole, whose head appears buried between the shoulders, has precisely the same number as the horse, and as the preposterously long-necked giraffe.

Lithography.—Lithography, it is stated, is greatly improving in Paris, and the plates of the Ancient Monuments of France, and of the Gallery of the Duchess of Berry, are instanced. But this art has just made a new and remarkable advance. By a novel process, the artist has been able not only to rival engraving, but to reproduce a picture with such fidelity both of tone and colour that it requires a very skilful eye to discover which is the original, which the lithographic copy. One of the first proofs produced by this process is a Swobach, the soft and harmonious effect of which is rendered, even in the most delicate details, with astonishing correctness. Such a discovery is of the highest importance.

The Planariæ.—Dr. Johnson has ascertained that some of the species of planariæ are oviparous; these animals have, however, another method of perpetuating their species, namely, by a natural division of the body into two portions, the head part reproducing a tail, and the tail a head, in about fourteen or more days,

* We do not think it necessary to specify the weight of the hammer used, as it had no regular effect upon the magnetism excited, and as the blows having been struck by the hand must have varied much in intensity.

depending upon the state of the atmosphere. The author details a number of experiments, illustrating this reproduction after artificial division. To render these successful, the planaria should be divided immediately on being taken from their native haunts, for confinement renders them sickly and inactive.

New Medal.—A beautiful Medal, designed by Flaxman, and executed by Wyon, of the Royal Mint, has just been completed for the *Royal Cambrian Institution*. On the Obverse is a fine figure of the Bard, his left hand resting on a Harp, and holding in his right *Coelbren y Beirdd* (the Bardic Alphabet), the rising sun shining on him in splendour. In the background a view of Stonehenge, with Druidical Altars, &c.; and, underneath, the following motto in ancient British characters:—

“Cared Doeth yr Encillion.”

The first impression on gold, elegantly mounted, has been presented to Mr. Thomas Jones, of Long-acre, for the best Welsh Ode on the Revival of the above Institution. Others are now preparing for Mr. J. H. Parry, and the Rev. Edward Hughes, Denbighshire, one for an English Essay on the Welsh language, and the other for a Welsh Poem on Hu Gadarn, who first led the *Cymry* into Britain, and taught them the use of the plough, &c.

Survey of the Heavens.—The indefatigable Bessel has commenced an important work, which every lover of astronomy must wish to see followed up with success. It is a general survey of the heavens in zones: and the first part of the work is already in the press.

New Exhibition.—Sir Thomas Lawrence will exhibit in the ensuing spring, a selection of his choicest works, at the Gallery in Pall-mall, near Carlton House, which was used by the late President of the Royal Academy for a similar purpose. Among the paintings will be the excellent portrait of his Majesty, which Sir Thomas has recently produced; and also the portraits of the foreign Sovereigns and Statesmen which he painted during his last visit to the Continent; together with a variety of portraits of distinguished public and private characters of this country.

Effect of Cold on Magnetic Needles.—Dr. De Sanctis has lately published some experiments on the effect of cold in destroying the magnetic power of needles, or at least of rendering them insensible to the action of iron and other magnets. Mr. Ellis has claimed the merit of this discovery, and of the reasoning upon it, for the late Governor Ellis. Conceiving it important to establish the fact that

cold, as well as heat, injured or destroyed the magnetic power of iron and steel, we wrapped a magnetic needle up in lint, dipped it in sulphuret of carbon, placed it on its pivot under the receiver of an air-pump, and rapidly exhausted it: in this way a cold, below the freezing of mercury, is readily obtained. When in this state, the needle was readily affected by iron or a magnet, and the number of vibrations performed in a given time by the influence of the earth upon it were observed. A fire was now placed near the pump, and the whole warmed; and when at about 80° Fahr. the needle was again examined, it appeared to be just in the same state as before as to obedience to iron and a magnet, and the number of oscillations was very nearly the same, though a little greater. The degree of exhaustion remained uniform throughout the experiment.—*Quarterly Journal of Science*.

Ornithology.—A bird named the Oyster-Catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*, Lin.) was lately shot on an inundated field of the vale of Olney; it weighs about a pound, measures seventeen inches in length, and is two feet and a half in breadth. The bill is of a bright scarlet colour, three inches long, grooved laterally, ending obtusely, and penetrated with linear nostrils. The irides are of lake-coloured red, orbits orange, under eyelids white, with a crescent-shaped stroke of this colour crossing the throat; the head, neck, upper part of the back, scapulars, lesser coverts of the wings, and end of the tail, are black; the breast, belly, vent, upper half of the tail, lower part of the back, and greater wing coverts, are white; the legs and feet are of a pale red, short and strong; the toes, three in number, are each surrounded with a sharp membranous edge, and covered with a scaly skin. This bird is seldom found in land, but dwells mostly on the rocky coast, and feeds on a variety of shell-fish.

Salep and Magnesia.—Mr. Brander, of Hoxton, found that when twenty grains of salep were dissolved in four ounces of water, and thirty grains of magnesia added, the whole became after some hours solid and jelly-like, and even after a month, had not become in the least putrid. Neither albumen, tragacanth gum, jelly, nor starch, produced with magnesia the same effect. Nor does lime or white bole produce the same effect on salep. The jelly is insoluble in water, fat oils, oil of turpentine, alcohol, or caustic potash; acids partly dissolve it, the remainder being bulky and opalescent.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Observations of M. Jomard on the letter of M. Caillaud, (see page 20 of this volume.)—The place called by M. Caillaud *Wetbeyt Naja*, situated three quarters of a day's journey from Chendy, and where he found fifteen little pyramids, seems to raise a doubt as to its original appellation. On entering the desert, and traversing eight leagues south-east of this point, he found many little temples, each having an avenue of sphinxes, and another with Corinthian capitals. From the position of *Wetbeyt Naja*, by the account of Chendy and Assour, and that of ruins yet more considerable found S.S.E. of Chendy, six leagues from the river, it appears that those ruins considered as the residence of the priests of Meroë, were found about twelve leagues south and a quarter from Assour. This distance of the College of Meroë from the city seems considerable; and one is surprised to see that such a place was so far from the Nile. On the other hand, it is natural to think, that the latitude given by the ancients to Meroë should be that of the observatory and place where the priests were established. Now, there ought to be 25 minutes difference in latitude between the ruins of Assour and those which are eight leagues S.S.E. from Chendy. From this I would infer, that it is improbable that the college or observatory of Meroë existed at that place. In regard to other matters on the one side or the other, it is necessary to await more precise details than M. Caillaud has given in his hasty letter. One important thing has been learnt from M. Caillaud, namely, that the antiquities of Nubia are posterior to the monuments of Thebes. I always thought that the cradle of the arts was in Ethiopia, and that their developement took place in Egypt; and this opinion is confirmed by the recent discoveries. It was at Thebes and Memphis that the arts were brought to the perfection we see them in the monuments remaining in those countries. Thence they remounted the Nile, whence they of old descended, but with the developements proper to the climate of the Thebaid, which are entirely different from those of Ethiopia. When the Greeks became masters of Egypt, they mingled their style with that of Egypt, and in their turn carried their arms and architecture into Ethiopia. The magnitude of the materials, which is the seal of antiquity in the Egyptian monuments, is entirely wanting in those of Nubia, indicating a more recent epoch for the date of the latter. Finally, it is impossible to explain the religion or arts

of Egypt by the climate or productions of countries situated between the tropics.

Madame Condorcet, widow of the well-known secretary of the Academy of Sciences of that name, died lately at Paris. She was well known in the literary world by an elegant translation of Adam Smith's "*Theory of Moral Sentiments*."

At a sale of *Thibet goats* that lately took place at St. Ouen, by M. Ternaux, the buyers preferred those which were young and of a pure white colour. These animals are described as full of vivacity, not shy, but sociable with man, and very light in their movements. The naturalization of this race in France is now considered a certainty; so far from the animal losing its hair in the climate, it seems to be rendered more abundant and much finer by the change. It is much to be doubted, however, whether the peculiar habitudes and character of these animals will be long kept in a state where they are to become so subservient to man. The trials made of the breed have been perfectly satisfactory.

An establishment has been formed at Vanvres, about a league from Paris, for the treatment of insane persons, under the care of Doctors Voisin and Falret, and on new principles. This establishment is composed of an excellent house and appendant buildings; a park of twenty-five acres, and a farm of thirty-five; the latter joined to the park. Both the park and farm are on a most salubrious site, and offer an excellent place for exercise and country labour, to which the superintendents endeavour to attach the inmates without imposing a task upon them. The melancholy persons, and females who do not choose to labour in the open air, have a choice of agreeable amusements of every kind, and also such games as they may choose to divert themselves with. Those furiously mad or too much so to partake of any labour or diversion, have a place appropriated to them in a roomy and open spot. Each maniac is attended by a domestic who is to watch every movement; and nothing is neglected, in the way of exercise, medicine, or moral and intellectual means, to cure or ameliorate the situation of the unfortunate patients.

Rock Salt.—The principal obstacles to the working of the mine of rock salt at Vic, begun in 1818, have been surmounted by the engineers of mines to whom these important labours have been confided. The greatest difficulty was to overcome the water, which prevented the sinking to a proper depth. Beds of salt have been dis-

covered at Rosieres-aux Salines, at the depth of 201 feet, and at the total depth, 326 feet, to which they sounded, they bored through three different beds, the thickness of which was about 30 feet. At Mulcey, between Dieuze and Marsal, at 150 feet from the surface a bed of salt has been found, and other beds lying below to the depth of 300 feet, of great thickness. At Petoncourt, on the right bank of the Seille, salt has been found at the depth of 270 feet. A fourth boring was effected near Mezieres, on the road from Paris to Strasbourg by Metz, but no salt was found at the depth of 324 feet; a fifth attempt was made at Haboudave near Château Salins, and salt was found. These researches have established the existence of the strata of salt over a rectangular space of 12 or 14 square leagues.

There is a curious fact connected with the composition of *Beniowski*, or the Exiles of Kamstchatka, a comic opera in three acts, by M. Duval. At the period of terror about the end of 1792, Talma, who then lived in the Rue Chantierine (in a house afterwards inhabited by Bonaparte) collected round him every evening, according to custom, a crowd of celebrated men, among whom was the famous Dumourier. This meeting became suspected by the Jacobins. The infamous Marat had the insolence to intrude himself on them, to address the most injurious speeches to all of any consideration in the room. They mocked the wretch, pushed him from side to side, and at length, to get rid of him sooner, one of the guests followed him from chamber to chamber with a lighted pan on which perfumes were burning. The rage of the monster may be easily imagined. The next day his fearful journal denounced Talma to all France, and from that moment the tragedian was in danger of his life; for then, as in the time of the Venetian oligarchy, there was too much foundation for saying, "Executioners were ready when suspicion began." One evening, after having acted in tragedy, Talma was more depressed than usual, (his name had just been inscribed on one of the fatal lists.) M. Alexander Duval, to dissipate his fears, or at least to share his danger, came home with him to sup and sleep. It was in the middle of a long and gloomy night: anxious for the fate of his friend, anxious also for his own, unable to sleep, M. Duval went into the library, and took up by chance the *Memoirs of Beniowski*; these immediately gave him the idea of a piece for the stage. "In spite of my alarm, I found my head (says he) clear to sketch the plot of an Opera, which the public has received fa-

vourably, though without knowing that this unfortunate offspring of my imagination was born amid fear and danger."

On the 12th of last November, there was inserted in the *Moniteur* a notice relative to the adoption in France of a system of signals in use in England, and which is designated under the name of a *Universal Telegraphic Language*. His excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies addressed, upon this subject, the following circular, dated December 17, to the Commissioners of Marine at Dunkirk, Havre, St. Malo, Nantes, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Marseilles:—

"Sir,—Messrs. Luscombe, agents of the association called Lloyd's, at London, have caused to be translated into French, a work entitled *Universal Telegraphic Language, or Code of Signals*. By means of this work, and of the signs which it contains, the ships of France and England may carry on, at sea, easy and certain communications. Vessels provided with this work, and with these signs, may convey, with greater rapidity, assistance to others in distress, or demand assistance themselves; they will be able to give and receive important indications as to shoals that should be avoided, what courses should be followed, and with respect to anchorages, the entrance of ports, &c. There are various reasons which combine to induce the French navy to adopt a system already practised in England, and which, in many circumstances, may be attended with results the most beneficial to humanity, to commerce, and to navigation in general. I have, therefore, given orders in the five military ports, that the commanders of king's ships should be successively supplied with the work and the signs in question; and I instruct you to inform the Chamber of Commerce of this.

(Signed)

"Marquis de CLERMONT-TONNERRE."

GERMANY.

German Universities.—Great sensation has been excited in Germany by a Work bearing the following title:—"On the disgraceful Proceedings in German Universities, Gymnasiums, and Lyceums; or History of the Academical Conspiracy against Royalty, Christianity, and Property. By K. M. E. Fabricius, Librarian at Bruchsal." This work, of about 200 pages, is dedicated to all the Founders and German Members of the Holy Alliance, their Ministers and Ambassadors to the Diet; and tells them things that make the hair stand on end. Men such as Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Campe, Löffler, Paulus, Krug, and a long *et cetera* of names, to the number of 60,000 writers, are here denounced as corrupters and se-

ducers of youth, blasphemers, liars, incendiaries; who have formed, directly and indirectly, an association by which all thrones are threatened, and from which all the revolutions we have witnessed proceeded. M. Fabricius knows this Association; he even prints the oath taken by the Members. He proposes to abolish all the Universities, or at least to place them under the most rigid *surveillance*; for the tutelage under which they now are is very far from satisfying him!

At Engern, in the district of Minden, the birth-day of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince was solemnized by bringing back the bones of Wittekind. This renowned General of the Saxons, and enemy of Charlemagne, was buried at Engern in the year 807; but on account of the troubles of the times, his body was removed in the year 1414 to Munster, and in 1673 to Herford, from which latter place the bones are now brought to their original place of repose, in the choir of the church. A charitable institution for the distribution of gifts to the children in the schools at Engern on the day of the hero's death, still subsists.

In the month of August, last year, in a heavy shower of rain, there fell, near the Castle of Schoenbrunn, an immense quantity of insects unknown in Austria. They were about the size of beetles, and had some resemblance to them in form; they were covered with a kind of shell, and only kept alive by putting them in water, as if water had been their element. The conjecture assigned is, that they were brought away from some remote country into Austria by a water-spout.

Shocks of earthquake were felt in Germany on the 25th and 28th ult. particularly about Sulz and Stutgardt.

New Solar Theory.—Dr. Hoyer, of Minden, has published in the Sunday Journal of that town, a detailed account of his hypothesis that the Nucleus of the Sun consists of molten gold.

Egyptian Antiquities.—The antiquities and works of art brought from Egypt by General Meau Minutoli, which are placed for the present in a hall of the Palace of Monbijou, will probably be purchased by the Government and added to the Berlin Museum. Among them are the remarkable collections made in the catacombs of ancient Thebes, such as well-preserved mummies in triple coffins, rare rolls of papyrus, which Professors Böckle and Bellermann will apply their talents to decipher.

NETHERLANDS.

Messrs. Wahlen and Co. of Bruxelles, are republishing, in fifteen volumes, oc-

tavo, with 500 lithographic plates, the several *Voyages Pittoresques*. Choiseul-Gouffier will make two volumes, with a hundred plates; Melling's Constantinople, one volume, with fifty plates; Zurlauben's Switzerland, four volumes, with a hundred plates; St. Non's Naples and Sicily, five volumes, with a hundred plates; and La Borde's Spain, three volumes, with a hundred plates.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.—The Royal Museum has been enriched with an antique marble figure, sent by the Danish Consul-General at Tunis, lately deceased. The head, arms, and feet, are unfortunately wanting; but the excellence of the parts still uninjured proves that the statue must be of the golden age of ancient art. This admirable Torso was found near Tunis at a considerable depth under ground. Dr. Wallich, at Calcutta, well known to the learned world as an able botanist, has lately returned to Calcutta from a twelvemonth's tour in the mountains of Nepaul, and will shortly communicate the result of this journey, which promises an ample accession to our Botanical knowledge. Tables of the distances of the Moon and the four planets, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, as well as their places on every day of the year 1824, together with Tables for the calculation of the Longitude by means of Observations of the Polar Star for 1824, by Professor Schumacher, have just been published in the Magazine for Maritime Charts.

AMERICA.

Geology.—An extraordinary cavern has been discovered in America on the estate of Mr. J. L. Rayz, opposite the village of Watertown, the entrance of which is about 600 paces from the river. A traveller who has descended into it says, "It is entered by a crooked path about five feet below the surface of the surrounding soil. After descending sixteen feet and a half, you enter the first chamber, which is twenty feet long and sixteen wide. In front of the entrance is a large flat stone or table, formed by a rock, twelve or fourteen feet square, two feet thick, and four high. Enormous stalactites hang from the vault as far as this table-stone; to the left is a vaulted passage 150 feet long; and on the right another vaulted passage six feet in height and length, leading to a large chamber. Pursuing the same passage, you arrive in a gallery 100 feet long and ten wide, varying in height from eight to five feet. The vault above is sustained by columns and arcades, and the sides covered with stalactites white as snow, forming different folds, resembling rich

silver stuffs in elegant drapery. About the middle of this gallery, facing the entrance, is an opening in the arcade, by which you pass into another large chamber, which, as well as the first, is ornamented with crystallizations. On returning the same way into the large gallery, you enter by another vaulted passage or arcade, into a number of apartments communicating with each other, and filled with stalactites. From this range of apartments, descending about ten feet, you enter a chamber twenty feet square and twelve high. In a corner of this chamber is a little elevation, about twelve feet across and three feet high. The summit is hollowed, and full of the water, which drops from the stalactites. Leaving this chamber you enter a large gallery, in which there is another basin of limpid water. The number and size of the chambers; the beauty of the stalactites covering the walls; the drops of water suspended at the extremities of the innumerable crystallizations which hang from the vault; the columns of spar resting on pedestals which seem formed to sustain them; the reflection of the lights, the variety of the effects produced by the crystallizations, give to this wonderful cave an appearance of magic, and form one of the finest spectacles that can be seen." This discovery drew many persons to Watertown, who broke off pieces of the stalactites and took them away, till the proprietor was obliged to put up a door at the entrance, and secure it with a key. The cave is yet considered to be but imperfectly known, and those who have entered it are supposed to have visited only a small part, some affirming that its ramifications extend over an hundred acres.

A new and interesting work will soon be published by Mr. John D. Hunter, of New York, under the title of "Manners and Customs of several Indian tribes located west of the Mississippi; including some account of the soil, climate, and vegetable productions, and the Indian *Materia Medica*: with the history of the author's life, during a residence of fourteen or fifteen years among them." From the personal acquaintance we have with Mr. Hunter, we feel much pleasure in recommending his work to the patronage of the public. He is certainly a young man of great power and intelligence, and excites interest in all who have the honour of his intimacy. A correspondent of a Salem paper has afforded the following

information respecting Mr. Hunter, which we know to be correct, and we beg leave heartily to join in the opinion given of that gentleman in the first, as well as in all that is so well expressed in the concluding paragraph.—"He was, when an infant, taken on our western frontiers by Indians, and raised among them. They gave him the name of *the Hunter*, which he has adopted as his patronymic. About five or six years since, a party of the tribe with whom he was, had formed the design of murdering a Col. W. and others who were hunting on their grounds; his feelings revolted against the deed, and he gave intelligence to W. He had of course to fly; he has since lived among the whites, and has made great progress in our language, and is in a course of study. He has been advised to write an account of the Indians, from his own knowledge and observation. A history of the Aborigines of our country from such a hand cannot but be highly interesting. He is a young man of intelligence, and of the strictest honour and probity, and the utmost reliance may be placed on his relations." *Amer. Journal*.

INDIA.

Bengalee Newspaper.—The Bombay papers contain a notice of a new weekly paper, published in the Bengalee language, the first attempt of the kind, and edited by a learned Hindoo. In the first and second numbers were articles on the liberty of the native press, and on the trial by jury, which had been purchased with so much avidity that both were out of print. It appears under the title of "Sungband, Cowmuddy," or "the Moon of Intelligence."

Indian Curiosities.—Capt. J. Betham has brought from Madras a collection of curiosities illustrative of the manners and science amongst the natives of India, consisting of agricultural implements, carriages, Masulah boats, cattamarans, musical and warlike instruments, a collection of drawings of the costumes of the various casts, carved and painted figures of the different trades, Hindoo deities, Pegue weights, female ornaments, a few valuable manuscripts, (particularly an Armenian version of the New Testament, 570 years old,) some ancient coins, and other curiosities; forming all together an Asiatic Museum, which we are led to expect he intends to have exhibited. He has also brought home an Indian Cosmorama, consisting of 104 extremely curious historical drawings.

The Maturation of Fruit.—M. Berard being convinced by a series of experiments “that the loss of carbon was absolutely necessary for the maturation of unripe fruits, it appeared probable that they might be preserved for a long time unchanged, if they were confined in a medium in which they could not generate carbonic acid, particularly those which spontaneously ripen when gathered green. It would be sufficient for this purpose to confine them either in a vacuum, or in an atmosphere of carbonic acid, or any gas not containing oxygen. I found, however, upon trial, that green fruits, under these circumstances, give out a certain quantity of carbonic acid for the first two or three days, but not afterwards. On the 1st of October I put a green, hard, sound pear under a small bell-glass, and exhausted the air by an air-pump. The next day the glass contained some carbonic acid, given out by the fruit, which I pumped out, and repeated this for four or five days successively, after which no more gas was generated. On the 15th of January following I examined the pear. It had kept perfectly well, and was quite hard. I let it remain for five or six days in a room exposed to the air, during which it ripened, and was perfectly well tasted. At the same period, and with the same success, I succeeded in preserving another pear, which I had suspended in a jar filled with carbonic acid gas. These, and other similar experiments, gave me great hopes of being able to preserve fruits for a long time by the methods above mentioned, but they have not been entirely realized. I have operated on cherries, gooseberries, apricots, plums, pears, and apples. I selected very sound fruits, within about a week to a fortnight of their natural term of ripening, and enclosed them in vacuo, others in carbonic acid, in hydrogen, or in azotic gas. All these fruits have been preserved for a certain time; but if the experiment has lasted too long, though they are still preserved from decay, they lose their fragrance and sweet taste, and they all acquire nearly the same flavour, which is peculiar, not easily described, and disagreeable. They also turn sour, and this is owing to the formation of malic acid alone. Cherries and apricots, long enclosed in jars, without the presence of oxygen, sweat out in a few days a liquid of the colour of the fruit. If they are withdrawn after twenty days, and then exposed for a day to the open air, they retain their agreeable taste; but I found a specimen of cherries, which I examined, after an enclosure of about five months, to retain their smell, indeed, and their proper colour a little weakened, but to have lost their peculiar taste, and to have be-

come acid, with that particular unpleasant flavour which I have already mentioned. I have at this moment before me (December 25) a jar enclosing two peaches in azotic gas, which have remained in this situation since October 6; to appearance they would be thought just gathered, but they have lost their delicious perfume and flavour, whilst a similar sample, opened November 5, and then exposed for two days to the air, have turned out quite good. Pears and apples are, of all the fruits that I have tried, those that are the longest preserved in a medium deprived of oxygen. I have preserved pears in a vacuum from October to the following July, which remained quite sound, but had exchanged their agreeable flavour for the sour and unpleasant taste already described. But after three months enclosure in vacuo, and a few days subsequent exposure to the air, they remain quite good in every respect. May we not hence presume, that the fruits which ripen of themselves when severed from the tree, retain this quality in virtue of a certain degree of vegetable force which remains in them, and lies dormant for a time when they are immersed in a non-oxygenous medium, but which is lost in the end, when the power of maturation can no longer be recalled? My apparatus for enclosing fruits in a vacuum was the following:—I first put them into a jar, and closed it with a good cork, covered carefully with resinous cement, and having a very small hole bored through its centre with a red-hot knitting-needle. This being done, I put the jar on the air-pump plate, whelmed over it a glass receiver, fitted with a copper stem, which could be raised or sunk through an air-tight leather collar. When a vacuum was made in both jars, I pressed down upon the hole of the cork of the inner jar, the copper stem, which carried a small plug of wax at its extremity, and thus the cork was made air-tight by the wax-plug that was left in the hole. To fill the jar with carbonic acid or hydrogen gas, two holes were made in the cork, to receive two bent glass tubes, one proceeding from the vessel in which the materials for furnishing the gas were put, and the other dipping under water or mercury; a current of the required gas was then passed through the jar, till it was presumed that all the atmospheric air was displaced. To fill it with azotic gas, the bottom of the jar was covered with a stratum of moistened protoxyd of iron, recently prepared, and the fruit was then put in on a small partition of tin-plate, and the jar sealed up; and thus the air of the jar was left to be deprived of its oxygen by the action of the protoxyd of iron, leaving its azote untouched.”—*An. de Chimie.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Universal Cement.—To an ounce of mastic add as much highly rectified spirits-of-wine as will dissolve it. Soak an ounce of isinglass in water until quite soft, then dissolve it in pure rum or brandy, until it forms a strong glue, to which add about a quarter of an ounce of gum ammoniac, well rubbed and mixed. Put the two mixtures together in an earthen vessel over a gentle heat; when well united, the mixture may be put into a phial and kept well stopped. When wanted for use, the bottle must be set in warm water, when the china or glass articles must be also warmed, and the cement applied. It will be proper that the broken surfaces, when carefully fitted, shall be kept in close contact for twelve hours at least, until the cement is fully set; after which the fracture will be found as secure as any part of the vessel, and scarcely perceptible.

Guard against Burglars.—The outward appearance of this invention is that of a narrow slip of canvass about four inches in length, with a small ring affixed at each end, the centre part being enclosed within a piece of coloured paper. These rings are intended to be fastened upon hooks or nails, the one upon the frame or stationary part, the other on the moveable part of a door or window. When so placed, should any person attempt to enter, a tension of the canvass of course takes place, and this causes an instant explosion of detonating balls or powder as

loud as the report of a fowling-piece; the combustible matter being confined within the paper already spoken of.

Method of Casting Stereotype Plates, by M. Didot.—This method consists in striking moveable characters (cast of a composition hereafter to be described) into lead, without the assistance of heat. Moveable characters formed of that composition, cast in the usual manner, are composed line by line, according to the common methods, till a page is formed. This page is placed in a frame of suitable dimensions, and in this frame two *quadrats* are placed, which by means of screws press all these moveable letters so as to form a solid mass. A brass or iron frame is made to the size of the page, and a plate of iron is fastened to it by screws, to serve as a bottom; this frame is then filled with a plate of pure lead. The whole being thus prepared, the page composed of the moveable-characters is put upon the lead intended for a matrix: it is then placed under a strong press, which forces down the letters into this lead, which thus becomes a solid matrix. In this matrix as many stereotype forms may be cast as can be wanted. The composition for casting the moveable characters is formed of seven parts, by weight, of lead; two of regulus of antimony; and one of an alloy of tin and copper, in the proportion of nine of tin to one of copper.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Egg, of Piccadilly, for improvements in the construction of guns and fire arms, upon the self-priming and detonating principle. Nov. 26, 1822.

H. Ibbotson, of Sheffield, for a fender capable of being extended or contracted in length, so as to fit fire-places of different dimensions. Nov. 28.

J. Dixon, of Wolverhampton, for improvements on cocks, such as are used for drawing off liquids. Nov. 28, 1822.

J. Williams, of Wells, for improvements in wheel-ed carriages, of various descriptions, to counteract the falling, and facilitate the labour, of animals attached to them; and to render persons and property in and near them more secure from injury. Dec. 5, 1822.

W. Robson, of St Dunstan's-hill, for a method to prevent or protect against fraudulent practices upon bankers' checks, bills of exchange, and various species of mercantile, commercial, and other correspondence. Dec. 10, 1822.

J. Perkins, late of Philadelphia, but now of Fleet-street, for improvements in steam-engines. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Dec. 10, 1822.

S. Parker, the younger, of Argyle-street, for improvements in the construction of lamps. Dec. 10.

J. Nicholson, of Brook-street, Lambeth, for apparatus for the more conveniently applying heat to certain instruments of domestic use. Dec. 16, 1822.

J. Dumbell, of Warrington, for improvements relative to carriages, which may be applied thereto, or in improving of the organization, driving, actuating,

accelerating, or moving, of vehicles and carriages in general. Dec. 16, 1822.

J. Bainbridge, of Bread-street, for improvements on rotatory steam-engines. Communicated to him by Amos Thayer, jun. of Albany, America. Dec. 16.

T. B. W. Dudley, of Westminster, for a method of making malleable cast-metal shoes for draft and riding horses, and other animals, upon a new and improved plan or principle. Dec. 16, 1822.

W. Bundy, of Fulham, for a machine for breaking, cleaning, and preparing, flax, hemp, and other vegetable substances containing fibre. Dec. 16, 1822.

Matthias Wilks, of Dartford, for a new method of refining oil produced from seed. Dec. 20, 1822.

Sir J. Jelf, of Oaklands, for a combination of machinery for working and ornamenting marble and other stone for jambs, mantles, chimney-pieces, and other purposes. Dec. 20, 1822.

T. Linley, of Sheffield, for a method, different from any that has hitherto been invented or known, of increasing the force or power of bellows. Dec. 20.

J. I. Hawkins, of Pentonville, and S. Mordan, of Union-street, for improvements on pencil-holder, or port crayons, and on pens, for the purpose of facilitating writing and drawing, by rendering the frequent cutting or mending of the points or nibs unnecessary. Dec. 20, 1822.

W. Pass, of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, for an improvement in calcining and smelting of various descriptions of ores. Dec. 20, 1822.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots. By Miss Benger, Author of *Memoirs of Anne Boleyn*, *Mrs. Hamilton*, &c. &c. In 2 vols.

Miss Benger is already known to the world by several works of merit, particularly by her excellent *Memoirs of Anne Boleyn*. In the work before us she has entered on a subject over which it was peculiarly difficult to spread the attraction of novelty, from its having been preoccupied for centuries past as the arena of conflict between writers stimulated by historical curiosity and by party passions, to the utmost exertion of eloquence, research, and intellectual acuteness. Mary's tragical history has called forth in our literature the ingenuity of Camden and Buchanan, the sagacity of Robertson, and the research, together with the fanaticism, of Chalmers. It was very difficult to pick up any thing new on a path that had been so trodden. Miss Benger has, nevertheless, given us two very interesting volumes on the subject. She enters on the controversy about the capital point of Mary's guilt with no asperity as a controversialist, but with a candid, frank, and touching delicacy; and she pleads her cause with a discrimination between her acknowledged faults and the extreme of guilt that is imputed to her, with an unsophisticated sensibility that makes us welcome her as Mary's advocate. In reality Mary's misfortunes have such a spell over the imagination that they make us wish for such an advocate for her memory. There is no denying her errors. Only the mind would wish, in natural charity, not to be persuaded of her having been deeply and deliberately accessory to a treacherous murder. On this point the majority of modern writers and readers of history are both, to a certainty, against her. The most learned of her advocates, Chalmers, is a man who disfigures his arguments by bad temper and self-conceit. Yet it would be absurd to say that he has not done much in throwing doubts over the justice of the popular verdict against her. Miss Benger neither has nor, pretends to have the research of Chalmers; nor, considered as an historian, should we give the same weight to her judgement in disputed points of historical credibility. But as the advocate of charitable opinions respecting Mary, she has a fineness of tact in her moral sympathy which belonged not to the minds of any disputant that we know of who has written either for or against the unfortunate Queen. We peruse her work with pleasure even after reverting to it from the pages of Robertson. The Rev. Doctor shews some gallantry and compassion towards his historical heroine; but still he was a doctor, a principal of a college, and a Presbyterian. We doubt if he ever was in love; and altogether when our hearts and sympathies are bound up in the story of the lovely unfortunate, we have some reluctance to give up the decision of her character to his formal hands. In what Miss Benger has written on the subject there is

no expression of latitudinarian principles—there is no compromise with purity—no sophistical disguising of the heroine's faults; but there is a beautiful disposition to the side of charity, which, if not convincing is at least persuasive. The great question as to Mary's memory is, whether the death of Darnley was accomplished, or not, at her instigation, as the means of promoting the enjoyment of her attachment to Bothwell. This has been disputed for centuries. Buchanan directly asserted that the assassination was planned exclusively by the queen and Bothwell. Buchanan, however, though a great organ of a good cause, was not without his prejudices. But Camden traces the confederacy to a deeper source; and that a numerous and powerful confederacy (independent of Bothwell) had existed to procure Darnley's death, in which number were included those very men who afterwards became the queen's accusers, was a fact so notorious, that the Earl of Sussex, in a letter to Cecil, dated 1558, says that it was hardly to be denied.

“From the moment of Mary's arrival in Scotland, (says Miss Benger) the Protestant chiefs (as appears from Randolph's letters) had watched for an opportunity to establish the new kirk on a permanent basis. At the epoch of the Queen's marriage, Murray made an effort, which, by the lukewarmness of his partizans, or the jealousy of his rivals, was wholly frustrated. After the assassination of Rizio, a second attempt was rendered abortive by the tergiversation of Darnley. On the birth of James, the ministers entreated that the young prince might be educated in the reformed faith. The Queen's rejection of this overture, her notorious bigotry, her suspected coalition with the implacable enemies of the reformation, filled with alarm a large part of her subjects; excited the speculative genius of Maitland, and the ferocious energy of those nobles originally disaffected to her government. To prevent those future tragedies, which Lethington had long since predicted, no better means could be suggested than to secure to the young Prince a Protestant education, and to restrain his mother from contracting a foreign alliance. In achieving this object, the agency even of a Bothwell was not to be rejected; and the same nobles who should combine with him for Darnley's death, might concur in surrendering to him the person of their Queen, rather to guarantee the party than to recompense the assassin. Camden ascribes to Murray the most criminal ambition; but, even were the charge proved against him, that suspicion cannot attach to Maitland, who appears to have been personally devoted to his sovereign; and to have embarked in this desperate enterprise, with the vain hope of averting from his country the horrors of civil dissension.

“With regard to the Queen, although it follows not that she should be exonerated by the crimination of Morton and his confederates, yet it must be allowed, that this fact materially vitiates the evidence by them adduced against her, and that those accusations ought to be received

with distrust, that depend exclusively on their testimony.

"It should also be recollected, that to include the Queen in the conspiracy, is to impute to her a degree of cruelty and perfidy revolting to her sex, and utterly inconsistent (calumny excepted) with every other part of her conduct and character. In reconciling herself to Darnley, she had regained his confidence, and renewed with him the conjugal charities. At such a moment, to have conspired against him was to descend to the most flagitious baseness; during three weeks to dissemble her hatred—to smile on the man for whose life she thirsted, must have required a cold-blooded hypocrisy, a systematic self-command, of which, in almost every instance, she seems to have been wholly incapable: young and susceptible, accustomed to abandon herself to the impulses of feeling; rash, impetuous, and vacillating, Mary Stuart appears not to have possessed sufficient strength of character to sustain the atrocious part, which her enemies have allotted her in this mournful tragedy; and, to say nothing of habits, feelings, or principles, her very weaknesses should lead us to acquit her."

In reality, however, the most useful object that was to be accomplished by Mary's historian was not to adjust the quantum of blame which we may rationally blend with our compassion for her, but to give us a view of the times and manners and characters in the midst of which her education was conducted, her life spent, and her tragic destiny consummated. Miss Benger has done this very copiously, yet with a fulness that is never fatiguing. Her remarks on the state of France, at the period when Mary was sent thither for her education, are fraught with sound sense and a philosophical knowledge of history. As it was at Henry's court (she says) that Mary Stuart was educated, as it was from the French nation she imbibed those sentiments and opinions which probably gave the colour to her future destiny, it may not be improper to take a rapid glance at this eventful period, nor unpleasing, for one moment, to contemplate France under a phasis never again to be exhibited, when the gigantic image of the old feudal monarchy was still seen lingering in the glorious light which suddenly broke forth in Europe, and the genius of departed ages seemed not to chide but to welcome the spirit of modern improvement. After describing the French monarch and many of his courtiers, she thus proceeds.

"The magnificence of a court is no index of national prosperity. The imagination is dazzled with the scenes of splendor perpetually changing and renewed, which were exhibited by Henry the Second, amidst his hundred princes, (each supported by his corps of warriors.) His train of nobles, superb as the satraps of Persia, with their domestic satellites and military retainers. The junior nobility all brave, and sparkling with the enthusiasm of youth, or animated by martial rivalry. Wherever the court moved, it presented the same luminous phasis, and was constantly hailed with joy and triumph; plenty and festivity were its harbingers, and, as if aided by some necromantic agency, seven sumptuous tables were duly served to the superior companies of the royal household, and a magnificent ordinary provided for many hundreds of subordinate atten-

VOL. IX. NO. XXVI.

dants. But the court reflected not the image of the country, where immense forests, tenanted by fierce animals, invested the chateaux, impeding the course of industry and civilization; feudal restrictions and oppressive imposts checked the labours, and intercepted the rewards of agriculture. The habits of the people were sordid and penurious; and, whilst the spirit of enterprize, exhausted in foreign wars, overlooked the more obvious advantages that might have been derived in promoting inland commerce, and domestic manufacture, we learn from the statist of the day, that, for want of facilities of communication, the produce of one province was inaccessible to the inhabitants of the other; and, though the orange tree was familiarized to the royal gardens, no other esculent plants were known to the poor peasant than the indigenous fruits of his own half-cultivated country.

"In the moral, as in the physical aspect of France, we shall discover the same humiliating contrast of bigotry opposed to intelligence, ignorance to knowledge, superstition to genuine piety; and, whilst in certain classes and individuals the principles of civilization appear to have been completely developed, in the mass of the people, prejudices, and the inflamed passions derived from prejudice, usurped the place of reason, and resisted the moral influences of improvement.

"In the following speech, addressed by the parliament, against the registration of the edict for subjecting the laity without appeal to ecclesiastical tribunal, we find such sound arguments, such humane feelings, such genuine Christian principles, as would not discredit the legislators and philanthropists of the present day."

We have not room for that memorable speech of Seguiers which Miss Benger quotes; but it is one of the most pleasing records of the fact that the principles of toleration were known to enlightened Catholics even in the 16th century. The effects of the speech on the monarch, whom it confounded—on the constable Montmorency, who changed colour—and on the bigoted ministers, who were confused at hearing it—forms one of the most impressive scenes in modern history. Miss Benger delineates this scene with a spirit and feeling worthy of its moral grandeur.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Loves of the Angels. Engraved by Heath, from designs by Westall. 8vo. 5s.

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NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Peveril of the Peak, a Romance. By the author of Waverley, &c. 4 vols. post 8vo. 21. 2s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Loves of the Angels. By Thomas Moore.

This is a comparatively slight work, both in its plan and execution; and it possesses a less proportion of its author's faults, and consequently (for they are necessarily interwoven together) fewer of his beauties, than the last which he presented to the public. We could have hoped to see something better than this from the author of Lallah Rookh; and we still do hope so: for he gives a tolerably fair reason for offering the present volume at this time; namely, the announced appearance of a poem on identically the same subject, by Lord Byron. It appears that the Loves of the Angels was intended to form part of a longer work, about which Mr. Moore has been for some time engaged; but that it is now detached and published by itself, in order, as the author candidly states in his preface, that it may have the start of that by his noble friend and rival. Lord Byron's "Heaven and Earth" are now published in "The Liberal." But however fine a subject these two works form for a comparative estimate and parallel between them, our space will not permit us to attempt this. We must attend exclusively to the one before us; and can offer but a very slight account even of that.

The subject of this poem is a passage from the book of Enoch; and the avowed object of it is to "shadow out the fall of the soul from its original purity—the loss of light and happiness which it suffers in the pursuit of this world's perishable pleasures—and the punishments, both from conscience and Divine justice, with which impurity, pride, and presumptuous enquiry into the awful secrets of God, are sure to be visited." So, at least, the author's preface informs us; and Mr. Moore is not a gentleman to be suspected of any thing in the shape of cant. The poem takes the form of three stories, related to each other by three angels, who have fallen from their high estate in consequence of the events of which those stories consist. We have not space to give an abstract of them, and perhaps it is not desirable that we should do so. We can only furnish, for those readers who have not yet seen the work, an extract or two, shewing the style, measure, &c. in which it is written; and proving that it is, generally speaking, of a similar character, with the author's former works—possessing the same rich brilliancy of fancy, the same

tasteful and elegant simplicity of language, and the same graceful flow of metre, added to the same somewhat meretricious style of ornament—the same cloying abundance of flowers, stars, sunshine, moonlight, and the like. The following passage, which is the opening one of the work, may be taken as a fair, but rather favourable specimen of its general style:—

" 'Twas when the world was in its prime,
When the fresh stars had just begun
Their race of glory, and young Time
Told his first birth-days by the Sun;
When, in the light of Nature's dawn
Rejoicing, men and angels met
On the high hill and sunny lawn,—
Ere sorrow came, or Sin had drawn
'Twixt man and heaven her curtain yet!
When earth lay nearer to the skies
Than in these days of crime and woe,
And mortals saw, without surprise,
In the mid-air, angelic eyes
Gazing upon this world below.
Alas, that Passion should profane,
Ev'n then, that morning of the earth!
That, sadder still, the fatal stain
Should fall on hearts of heavenly birth—
And oh, that stain so dark should fall
From Woman's love, most sad of all!"

The following elegant description of the creation of Eve, forms the commencement of the second angel's story:—

" You both remember well the day
When unto Eden's new-made bowers,
He, whom all living things obey,
Summon'd his chief angelic powers
To witness the one wonder yet,
Beyond man, angel, star, or sun,
He must achieve, ere he could set
His seal upon the world, as done—
To see that last perfection rise,
That crowning of creation's birth,
When, mid the worship and surprise
Of circling angels, Woman's eyes
First open'd upon heaven and earth;
And from their lids a thrill was sent,
That through each living spirit went
Like first light through the firmament!

Can you forget how gradual stole
The fresh awaken'd breath of soul
Throughout her perfect form—which seem'd
To grow transparent, as there beam'd
That dawn of mind within, and caught
New loveliness from each new thought?
Slow as o'er summer seas we trace
The progress of the noontide air,
Dimpling its bright and silent face
Each minute into some new grace,
And varying heaven's reflections there—
Or, like the light of evening, stealing
O'er some fair temple, which all day
Hath slept in shadow, slow revealing
Its several beauties, ray by ray,
Till it shined out, a thing to bless,
All full of light and loveliness.

Can you forget her blush, when round
Through Eden's lone enchanted ground
She look'd—and at the sea—the skies—
And heard the rush of many a wing,
By God's command then vanishing,
And saw the last few angel eyes,
Still lingering—mine among the rest,—
Reluctant leaving scene so blest?"

What follows is descriptive of one of the maids, at once seducer and seduced, whose charms caused the fall of the second angel from his allegiance, and involved in that fall her own destruction:—

“There was a maid, of all who move
Like visions o’er this orb, most fit
To be a bright young angel’s love,
Herself so bright, so exquisite!
The pride, too, of her step, as light
Along the unconscious earth she went,
Seem’d that of one, born with a right
To walk some heavenlier element,
And tread in places where her feet
A stir at every step should meet.
’Twas not alone that loveliness
By which the wilder’d sense is caught—
Of lips, whose very breath could bless—
Of playful blushes, that seem’d nought
But luminous escapes of thought—
Of eyes that, when by anger stirr’d,
Were fire itself, but, at a word
Of tenderness, all soft became
As though they could, like the sun’s bird,
Dissolve away in their own flame—
Of form, as pliant as the shoots
Of a young tree, in vernal flower;
Yet round and glowing as the fruits
That drop from it in summer’s hour.”

The last extract we shall offer is one which perhaps forms the most brilliant passage in the poem. It relates to the same as the foregoing.

“From the first hour she caught my sight,
I never left her—day and night
Hovering unseen around her way,
And mid her loneliest musings near,
I soon could track each thought that lay
Gleaming within her heart, as clear
As pebbles within brooks appear;
And there, among the countless things
That keep young hearts for ever glowing,
Vague wishes, fond imaginings,
Love dreams, as yet no object knowing—
Light, winged hopes, that come when bid,
And rainbow joys that end in weeping,
And passions, among pure thoughts hid,
Like serpents under flow’rets sleeping—
’Mong all these feelings—felt where’er
Young hearts are beating—I saw there
Proud thoughts, aspirings high—beyond
Whatever yet dwell in soul so fond—
Glimpses of glory, far away
Into the bright, vague future given,
And fancies, free and grand, whose play,
Like that of eaglets, is near heaven!
With this, too—what a soul and heart
To fall beneath the tempter’s art!—
A zeal for knowledge; such as ne’er
Enshrin’d itself in form so fair
Since that first, fatal hour, when Eve,
With every fruit of Eden blest,
Save only one, rather than leave
That one unknown, lost all the rest.”

Upon the whole, if the Loves of the Angels be not likely to aggrandise the fame of its accomplished author, it cannot be said to be unworthy of his genius.—It has the elegance peculiar to Moore.

Don Carlos; or, Persecution. A Tragedy, in five acts. By Lord John Russell.

It is not every day that the name of a new candidate in poetry presents such claims of per-

sonal respectability as that of the noble author of the drama before us. Sprung from a house that can boast of having adorned its Patrician Coronet with the palm of patriotic martyrdom—with a family name that brings high and attaching associations of history to the minds of Englishmen, Lord John Russell has shewn the hereditary public spirit of that family, with powers of intelligence which have been publicly felt. He has yet great scope for his talents as a public man. The times are suited to call forth his utility, and he is well suited to the times. He can do them good without being subservient to them. In his parliamentary appearance he has advocated the popular cause with the large information and argumentative fulness and painstaking zeal of a man who has studied his subject, and who is in earnest to obtain, by solid intellectual efforts, the dispassionate confidence of the English people. Nothing but a possible turbulence in the succeeding time, which all good men must deprecate, can prevent the progress of such a man’s popularity from being steadily progressive if it should be slow, for with popular principles he has a captivating personal influence—a plain and sound English understanding—widely philanthropic views—but a minutely delicate tact in the topics of truth most fit to be urged upon his countrymen. There is nothing flashy in Lord John Russell,—he is not made to bustle at an election; but as his name brings reminiscences of history past, so we fervently trust that it will figure as the friend of the people in history to come. It may happen to all men to have their patriotism distrusted, but we believe that this calm, learned, and high-minded personage, stands as tolerably well secured from the suspicion of false patriotism as most men can—from his rank and the station in society which he possesses. These are accidental advantages, but they come much in aid of his intrinsic merit in forming the usefulness of his political character. We need a more independent and a more popular aristocracy. Far as he is removed from the character of a demagogue—farther indeed and more honourably removed from it than any member of the treasury bench—he is, nevertheless, among our nobility, one of the few magnets of attraction and congeniality between the plebeian and aristocratic bosoms of the community. As the biographer of his patriotic ancestor, he came forward in a manner peculiarly calculated to conciliate the favour of Englishmen. He established the historical greatness of that ancestor, not on the extent of his talents, which, he wisely and justly observed, were not superlative,—but on his political honesty he rested the immortal basis of his claims to English gratitude. There is no country in Europe, but England, where such an appeal to the national sense of real greatness could have been understood. In the whole introductory part of that biography, there was something so simple, so sterling, and indigenous in the expression of old English political sentiment, that we shall never forget the pleasure with which we perused it—nor our satisfaction at seeing the principles of a Hampden and a Sydney still glowing in the bosom of English nobility.—That our tribute to this noble politician has no connexion with personal flattery will probably appear from the freedom of our remarks on his poetry.—It would hardly be fair to say that we are glad his Lordship has not compromised his literary cha-

racter by any weak or unhappy production that could provoke the contempt or justify the ridicule of criticism. He is too sensible a man to have done so. The drama has no glaring incongruities, no inflated language, and nothing, in fact, that will forbid our recognizing Lord John Russell's mind as it is otherwise known to us—for elegance, exalted sentiment, and sober vigour of expression. His versification and style are chaste, and there are many eloquent passages. The drama, we understand, has been well received by the reading public, and the best writer of modern tragedy has bestowed upon it her decided approbation. But in despite of all this, we think that the work is rather a series of earnest moral dialogues than an interesting play. It generally impresses and often kindles our moral sentiments—it does not repel our taste, but still it by no means electrifies the imagination. It is not tiresome, and its parts and characters are concerted, with a generally respectable degree of judgment and management, for producing an effect of generous impressions; but that effect is soberly elevating and not deliciously transporting—and it produces in us an equable approbation, and not an abandonment to illusion.

If this opinion of Lord John Russell's tragedy, which we offer, should be impugned as too severe, we shall listen to contradiction, not with enmity, but with gladness to gather testimonies better than our own in its behalf; and we shall be led to believe that a consciousness of anxious affection for the fame of the author, and of a fear that we might falsely identify poetical with political admiration, had led us to exercise the part of censors too severely. The finest parts of every dramatic poem are to be sought for in short speeches and sudden rejoinders, which, however, require a long explanation of situations incompatible with the limits of our criticism. When we quote therefore, the long speeches of Don Carlos, we are certainly not giving the best traits of the tragedy, but only those which are most palpable in quotation. The Spanish hero thus describes the effect of persecution upon his youthful mind:

Carlos. I do remember well—too well, alas,
My age but scarce fourteen, your royal self
Absent in Flanders, I was bid preside
At the great Act of Faith to be performed
In fair Valladolid: at that green age
Quite new to life, nor yet aware of death,
The solemn pomp amused my careless mind.
But when the dismal tragedy began,
How were my feelings changed and clouded! first
Came there a skeleton, upon its head
A cap with painted flames; this thing had been
A lady who throughout her life had borne
A name unsullied; twenty years had passed
Since her remains had rested in the ground,
And now by sentence of the Holy Office,
The dull disgusting mass of whitened bone
That once had been her garment, was dug up
To clear some flaw in her theology:
Then came a learned priest, his name Cazalla;
With countenance serene, and calm devotion,
He walked to death, and as he passed me by,
With earnest manner he entreated me
For his poor sister's offspring; she condemned
To prison for her life, and loss of goods,
While twelve unhappy children were bereft

Of parents and of food; I wept, and thought
Of the poor orphans.

Philip.

You should have rejoiced

To think so many infant souls were saved
Perversion.

Carlos. How I rejoice! not to have wept
Were then impossible; I sobbed for pity.
But soon a sterner sight braced up my nerves,
Rigid with horror, for the murderous pile
Was lighted for the sacrifice: unmoved,
The Great Inquisitor beheld his victims.
Cazalla too was undisturbed: the mind
Might fairly doubt which of the two were judge,
And which the culprit, save that gleams of joy
Like one who sees his haven, spread their light
Upon Cazalla's face. The flames burst forth,
And with slow torture singed the limbs of him,
Who seemed alone amid the multitude
To be unconscious of this earthly hell.
But as we looked amazed, sudden he rushed
From forth the flames, and while by-standers fled
In sudden panic, bore from off a heap
Fresh store of wood, upbraiding the weak wretch
Who stood beside it; this he flung amain
Upon the pile, and raising high his voice
Exclaimed "Farewell! thou sinful world, fare-
well!

Ye—earth, and sun, and moon, and stars, fare-
well!

Welcome my God! welcome eternal life!"

Zaphna, or the Amulet: a Poem. By
Isabell Hill. 12mo.

We have already noticed the former productions of Miss Hill ("The Poet's Child" and "Constance") in terms of approbation; and it is pleasing to be called on to pronounce a favourable opinion of the poem before us. *Zaphna* is a simple tale of love and weakness, founded on an incident alluded to in the notes to the *Curse of Kehama*. *Mirzala*, a youthful and beautiful Hindoo bride, is left by her husband, a devotee and warrior, during the fulfilment of a holy vow, to the solitude of her own heart, or the perilous companionship of *Zaphna*, a blooming Indian boy. Her affections are gradually weaned from their first pure direction, and placed upon the youth. Happily for her, his virtue is stronger than his passion. She finds in the ruins of some ancient tomb an amulet, a relic of old superstition, which is fatal to all who wear it. Under its influence she wastes away in calm and hopeless resignation. The sight of her distress revives the old affection of her husband; but some unhappy reference to *Zaphna* excites the unholy passion of *Mirzala*, and in a moment of irresolution she consigns to *Haruan* the charmed amulet. She recovers and he dies. On learning the part she had borne in the death of his friend, *Zaphna* rejects her proffered love with scorn, and she resolves to sacrifice herself at *Haruan's* funeral, according to the severe usages of her country. The intreaties of her friends, the tearful solicitings of the assembled multitude, and the mournful hymn sung by a youthful minstrel as a portion of the solemn rite, are all insufficient to bend her stern resolve whilst *Zaphna* refuses to forgive and bless her. The proud and constant devotedness of the sad sufferer, her beauty, resignation, and sorrow, at length subdue his obduracy; he rushes to her arms, pronounces her pardon, and flings himself thus encased into the burning pile. This is an imperfect outline of

the poem. The taste and talent of the fair writer appear to the best advantage; and we give our most cordial recommendation to the tale.

The Duke D'Ormond, a Tragedy, and Beritola, a Tale. By Charles Lloyd, jun. 8vo. 8s.

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FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Jaques Fauvel, Roman. 4 vols. Par MM. Picard et Droz. Paris, 1822.

M. Picard, one of the authors of this novel, is the most lively and natural comic writer at present in France; almost the only one who has succeeded in giving a faithful sketch of the existing manners of society. *Jaques Fauvel*, like a former novel of M. Picard's (*Eugene et Guillaume*), is sought by every one, is very generally read, but will soon be forgotten. Whence comes this want of longevity?—from the absence of *piquancy*. All the circumstances and sentiments in this book are true to life, but they are deplorably commonplace, and, with scarcely an exception, were not worth the trouble of recounting or repeating. There is one class of readers, however, for whom this novel will have considerable charms, that is, your sober, quiet-brained, matter-of-fact, unimaginative people, who will be delighted to find at length a work of imagination which they can understand, and which will not appear extravagant or *outré* to them. Jaques Fauvel, the hero of the work, is a native of Auvergne, the country which supplies the rest of France with chimney-sweepers, ape-leaders, and rabbit-skin collectors. He runs through the story of his life even from his "boyish days," with scrupulous fidelity, sobriety, and consequently insipidity. However, it is a book that foreigners should read, as it will exhibit to them a tolerably accurate picture of France and the French character. Paris being the *Salon* of Europe, every one is anxious to know how things are said and done there. A more certain and ready way of satisfying this mania, will be to read Jaques Fauvel, than the numberless rhapsodies of raw and unfledged travellers from the banks of the Thames and the Tweed, who, immediately on their arrival in Paris, boldly set about preparing for the press sketches of a society into which they have not been admitted, or, if admitted, the *facades* and *sous-entendres* of which they would be incapable of understanding, without an accurate knowledge of the language and an apprenticeship of a few winters' residence. The praises of this book have been loudly sung in some of the journals, and will be re-echoed by the rest; for the authors, Messrs. Picard and Droz, besides their reputation as men of letters, are very estimable and polite persons; and as every thing, even the success of a book, is accomplished in Paris by *coterie*, they have of course not neglected to make the indispensable number of deprecatory calls and critic-soothing visits. The French Cerberuses of literature, though not less noisy than their great progenitor of old, yet unlike him, and as becomes the suavity of their national character, are of a placable disposition and extremely sensible to patting and politeness. Hence the rather singular custom which prevails here at

present, amongst the *gens litteraires*, of hunting fame in couples, and even in leashes, as we sometimes see the names of three immortal writers attached to a little one-act mortal piece at the minor theatres. But this division of labour is not without the most essential advantages. Like an ambassador and his secretary, as it sometimes happens, one is for use and the other for ornament; one collects the information and prepares it to appear before the sovereign public, while the other goes through the ceremonials, the card-droppings, the hat-doffings, the spine-bendings, and all the worse than Chinese *Kou Tsa* of literary sycophancy. Woe to the author, whatever else his merits may be, who wears not out a pair of his best four-thread black silk hose in ceremonious visits, during a fortnight preceding the appearance of his book. This omitted, he runs the risk of the deepest hell of an author's fears, silence and oblivion.

Les Manteaux. Par M. Loeve Weymar. 2 vols. 12mo.

This is a very remarkable little publication. It is a series of tales, in which a mantle plays a very principal part. One of these tales is worked up in a very interesting manner, but the hero's name, after the example of the author, we must refrain from mentioning. He is a handsome young Florentine, who becomes enamoured of a beautiful young maiden, the affections of whom he gains, though his suit has been preferred with the utmost mystery. They are married, and the only drawback on the lady's happiness is perceiving that her husband often envelopes himself in a red mantle, and repairs to the house of the Podesta. Tormented by suspicion and curiosity, she at length resolves to discover the cause of these mysterious visits; and the arrival of a message from the Podesta requiring her husband's presence, giving her the opportunity, she gets up in the night, puts on the red mantle, and hies to the Podesta's, where her appearance inspires the utmost terror. She meets with a variety of adventures, but returns to the house before day-light, and finds her husband asleep and unconscious of her absence. In the course of the morning her husband goes out in the red mantle. An hour after she happens to look out of the window, when her eyes are blasted by the most appalling spectacle, and, like a heroine of the English romances of the old school, she becomes suddenly mad. Malicious as it may be, we shall not disclose to our readers the horrible functions, in the exercise of which she sees the husband she adores. This tale is full of originality and talent. The qualities, in which M. Picard's *Jaques Fauvel* were deficient—interesting situation and strong feeling—are found almost to excess in *Les Manteaux*. Yet, notwithstanding this excess on the right side, the odds are that M.

Loeve Weymar will not obtain the suffrage of a single journal—he is no intriguer). Amidst the general mediocrity that threatens to stifle French literature, there are two young men of promising talents that deserve to be distinguished: M. Migner, author of the *Institutions de St. Louis*, and Mr. Loeve Weymar. One may, with the confidence of not being disappointed, read whatever appears under their names.

Lou Bouquet Provencaou, 1 vol. 12mo. Marseille, 1822.

M. Raynouard, perpetual secretary of the French Academy, is a *savant*, who in his earlier days gave some proofs of talent. He wrote the tragedy of the *Templiers*, in which, instead of copying Racine, like the present swarm of French poets, he dared to imitate the more original and energetic, though not so popular, Corneille. This tragedy is dignified and noble, but rather cold and arid. It has, however, the merit of being different from and superior to the tragic compositions of Messrs. de Lavigne, Soumet, Viennet, Bis, Le Brnn, and other vaunted geniuses of like force. M. Raynouard being a native of Marseilles, had an early opportunity of knowing and admiring the productions of the Troubadours, who in the 13th century were the founders of so original a branch of literature in the southern parts of France. M. Raynouard has given to the world five volumes on the subject, which, it must be confessed, are rather tiresome and difficult to get through, however they have had the merit of reviving a little, and bringing into vogue in the neighbourhood of Carcassonne, the almost forgotten language and poetry of the olden time. Of this the little volume now before us is a proof. There are some traces in it of that naïveté of sentiment and original turn of thought which the earlier Troubadours derived from the Arabians. This appears to us at present more curious than touching; but the principal merit of these provençal poets is their not resembling the *Beaux Esprits* of the court of Louis XIV., whom all other French poets, past, present, and, we are almost inclined to say, future, resemble, or will resemble. *Qui nous délivrera de Louis XIV.?* This is the great question, in the solution of which is involved the fate of the future literature of France. The great majority of French literati of the present day make it a point of doctrine to uphold the *genre à la Louis XIV.* and the French Academy of the year of grace 1828 has become more intolerant and almost as absurd as the defunct Sorbonne.

Valerie, Comedie en trois actes, par M. Scribe.

This sentimental comedy is likely to have a run of sixty or eighty representations. Whence this success? It is chiefly owing to the author having dared to quit the beaten track so scrupulously followed by dramatic writers, from what they call the Augustan age of literature to the present day. But the experiment was a hazardous one, for *Valerie* was very near being damned the first night, and probably owed its salvation to the inimitable acting of Mademoiselle Mars, who played the part of the heroine, a young and beautiful though blind girl. The public did not dare to hiss this unrivalled actress, and having thus surmounted their literary *prueterie* the first night, they afterwards abandoned themselves

with delight to the pleasure with which they are so rarely gratified, that of seeing and hearing something really novel. The plot of *Valerie* is taken from a story by Madame Montolieu, but which is suspected to be a translation from the German. The interest of the piece turns upon the couching for a cataract, with which disease the heroine is afflicted. Her lover undertakes a long and regular course of study for the purpose of enabling him to perform the operation, in which he fully succeeds; and all is consequently joy, gratitude, and unbounded love. This subject has been prepared for the scene with no little skill and sentiment by Mr. Scribe, one of the most successful writers for the French stage. He is fortunate in the possession of a muse of the most prolific powers. Though still a young man, he has already given to the world ninety-five comedies or vaudevilles, eighty of which have been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, but the remainder, for the most part, are graceful and entertaining, and give him (thanks to the equitable regulation with regard to the rights of dramatic authors, they being entitled to a certain portion of the receipts each time any of their pieces are played) an income of about fifteen thousand livres a year. *Valerie*, though a light and rapid sketch, rather than a strongly-coloured picture of so touching a subject, yet affords no little degree of interest and pleasure, even in the perusal, for fortunately it is written in prose.

Oriele, o lettere de due Amanti publicate da dependente Sachi. 1 vol. 8vo. Pavia, 1822.

The appearance of this romance at Pavia, has occasioned us almost as much surprise, as if we had witnessed a miracle. What have the Argus-eyed and inexorable scissored Austrian censors been about, that they should have permitted a philosophical romance to see the day, the hero of which is no less than an exiled Italian patriot, who takes refuge in America and becomes the pupil of Jefferson? The dramatic portion of this work, written in a very inflated style, is an attempted imitation of the *Nouvelle Heloise*, of J. J. Rousseau. The very design of imitating such a work is ridiculous. Rousseau, besides feeling and thinking profoundly, was moreover a most skillful rhetorician, formed in the school of Demosthenes. Between such a being, consumed by ardent passion, and rendered indignantly eloquent by dissatisfied pride, and an honest, sober, painstaking literato of Pavia, the interval is immeasurable. However inferior the romance of *Oriele* may be, yet, as it is the only one that has appeared in Italy during the last twenty years, it will be both successful and useful. Is it not equally to be wondered at and regretted, that Italy cannot produce a good and original romance? The work of Mr. Foscolo, *Lettere di Jacopo Ortis*, published in 1798, was modelled on the Werther of Goethe, as *Oriele* is upon the *Heloise* of Rousseau. And yet where is the country that offers more splendid materials for historical romance-writing than Italy?—what period more fruitful in daring adventures and spirit-stirring scenes, could a writer of talent wish for, than the middle ages in Italy, when every character at all worthy of being distinguished from the crowd, was exhibited in doubly strong relief by the brilliant light of liberty that flashed over the land!

LITERARY REPORT.

It is perhaps not generally known, that the late Mr. HAYLEY, the friend and Biographer of Cowper, was for some years engaged in writing the Memoirs of his life. These Memoirs, which are preparing for publication, are enriched by a variety of very curious Letters and Anecdotes of the most distinguished men of his age; and will, no doubt, prove highly interesting as a piece of Literary History indited by an accomplished scholar, whose life and fortune were devoted to the pursuits of a highly cultivated mind, and whose character has been placed in the most endearing light by the affectionate attention which he paid to the interests and comforts of the Poet, whose life he has so feelingly portrayed.

Napoleon's Memoirs. So eager were the Parisians to become possessed of the work of their late Emperor, that we understand the entire edition, consisting of five thousand copies, was sold in Paris in two days. The London edition is also now nearly exhausted, and a second is preparing. Owing to the present state of the press in France, which requires the expunction of numerous passages, the demand for London editions of French works is likely to be much increased.

Mr. GODWIN, the distinguished author of the Life of Chaucer and other well known works, is sedulously engaged on a History of the Commonwealth of England, which is expected to be ready in the month of March.

Mr. BARRY CORNWALL's new Volume of Poems may be expected to appear towards the end of February. It will be composed, we understand, of five or six subjects. The first is the Flood of Thersaly, an adoption of the Pagan (instead of the Mosaic) account of the great Deluge. 2. The Girl of Provence, a story which has its foundation on a melancholy fact. 3. The Letter of Boccaccio, involving certain interesting events of the famous novelist's earlier life; and we believe the Fall of Saturn, a Vision, and the Genealogists, a Chinese Tale, in the Beppo measure.

The translation of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette. By Madame CAMPAN, her first Lady of the Bedchamber, will appear in a few days.

A new edition of the Life of Benvenuto Cellini, with notes by THOMAS ROSCOE, esq. is just ready for publication. Mr. ROSCOE has also in the press, an English Version of Sismondi's History of the Literature of the South of Europe, with notes. 2 vols. 8vo.

We understand that the "literary remains" of the late Stephen Kemble, esq.

are now in course of being collected and arranged by an intimate friend of that gentleman; and, it is said, they will shortly appear under very distinguished patronage.

Early in January, will be published, Relics of Literature. By STEPHEN COLLET, A. M. in octavo, with a Frontispiece of Autographs of eminent Characters.

The first part of the Cabinet of Portraits, appeared on the first of January.

Sir WILLIAM GELL has in the Press, A Narrative of a Tour through the Morea, giving an account of the present state of that Peninsula and its inhabitants. In 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated.

The announcement of a Poem in the Beppe Style is circulated, entitled Falearo, or the Neapolitan Libertine; said to be directed against the singular adventures of a celebrated individual at present on the Continent.

Mr. NATHAN, Author of the Hebrew Melodies, will shortly publish the Theory and Practice of Music, professionally analysed, for the use of the instructor, the amateur, and the student.

Mr. PHILLIPS, F.H.S. Author of the History of Cultivated Vegetables, has nearly ready for publication, a third edition of his Pomarium Britannicum, or Historical and Botanical Account of Fruits. This new edition is enlarged with much additional information, as well as Historical, Etymological, and Rotapical Anecdotes, to which he has added the most approved Methods of retarding the Ripening of Fruits, so as to prolong the enjoyment of these vegetable delicacies.

Mr. SART, in a letter from Cairo, in August, states that a roll of Papyrus, measuring about eleven inches in length, and five in circumference, has been discovered in the island of Elephantina, containing a portion of the latter part of the Iliad, very fairly written in large capitals, such as were in use during the time of the Ptolemys, and under the earlier Roman emperors. The lines are numbered, and there are Scolia in the margin.

A Third Edition of that very useful little work, "The Manual of Practical Economy," will be published in a few days, with the addition of a complete series of Estimates of Family Expenses, founded on Economical Principles, and adapted to Families of all descriptions.

The amusing Letters on England, attributed to a Foreign Nobleman, some specimens of which have appeared in the New Monthly Magazine, are preparing for publication, in 2 vols. small 8vo.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1822.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1822	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1822.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Dec. 1	34	43	29,82	28,93	Dec. 16	29	33	30,01	30,14
2	33	42	29,00	29,03	17	29	35	30,20	30,17
3	30	40	29,18	29,47	18	33	44	30,11	Stat.
4	28	44	29,51	29,34	19	33	38	30,11	30,21
5	30	40	29,69	29,19	20	26	30	30,23	Stat.
6	38	43	29,85	29,65	21	25	33	30,20	30,18
7	30	41	29,82	29,95	22	24	39	30,03	30,00
8	27	43	30,09	30,07	23	33	40	29,97	Stat.
9	36	49	30,01	30,03	24	32	36	29,96	30,09
10	32	40	30,18	30,39	25	29	36	30,21	30,35
11	22	34	29,41	29,45	26	25	37	30,32	30,27
12	25	40	30,43	30,42	27	21	34	30,25	30,23
13	29	40	30,25	30,19	28	15	30	30,17	30,09
14	30	36	30,14	30,09	29	18	33	30,05	29,93
15	23	36	30,00	29,95	30	16	31	29,79	29,67
					31	23	31	29,63	29,60

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1822.

Month.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			PLUVIA-METER.	WINDS.							
	Highest	Lowest	Mean.	Hi.	Low.	Mean.	Inches.	N.	S.	E.	W.	N. E.	S. E.	NW.	S.W.
JAN.	30,40	29,20	30,0769	48	24	38,70	,725	4	1	0	0	1	0	3	13
FEB.	30,63	29,23	30,0853	56	24	42,71	1,125	2	6	0	0	0	3	1	11
MAR.	30,37	29,37	30,0183	71	22	46,16	,7875	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	21
APRIL	30,31	29,28	29,8929	68	26	47,63	2,55	5	5	6	1	4	2	2	5
MAY	30,30	29,25	29,926	79	34	57,14	1,225	7	1	9	1	8	1	0	4
JUNE	30,20	29,63	30,0275	89	40	65,26	1,800	3	1	10	7	7	0	1	1
JULY	30,14	29,39	29,7551	78	40	61,98	2,4	6	6	3	5	0	0	0	11
AUG.	30,17	29,46	29,8447	83	42	62,30	1,75	2	0	3	13	0	0	0	13
SEPT.	30,15	29,27	29,8919	76	37	57,70	,875	3	0	1	4	13	1	0	8
OCT.	30,06	29,26	29,6147	65	30	51,56	4,1	2	5	0	1	1	10	1	11
NOV.	30,19	29,15	29,6732	61	29	46,22	3,75	3	8	0	3	2	1	1	12
DEC.	30,45	28,93	29,7875	49	15	33,11	1,7	5	0	6	2	9	2	0	7
Year	30,63	28,93	29,8628	89	15	50,872	22,2875	44	38	38	54	45	20	9	117

December, excepting a few wet days, was pleasant for the season, dry, and mostly frosty, with a prevailing N. E. wind. The wet weather terminated in the night of the 5th, with a very violent gale of wind from S. W. which did some damage to most roofs of houses, and great injury in the north and west of England. From the various reports of its progress and destructive effects, it must have traversed the Western Ocean, and then proceeded immediately across the whole breadth of this country. But after the 5th, the wind, which had so long prevailed from the W. and S. W. luckily veered round to the op-

posite quarters, accompanied by sharp frosts. In the night of the 20th, icy efflorescences, for the first time this winter, formed on the inside of the glass windows; since then the clouds have frequently had a snowy appearance.

The mean pressure of the atmosphere was much above the annual average pressure. Both the *medium* and *minimum* temperatures of the air were 10° less than in December 1821; and the external thermometer sank 6° below the freezing point in the night of the 29th, near the sea shore; and 8° lower in the interior of the country.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH the new year commenced with a considerable degree of severity, we trust the prospect is not entirely inauspicious to the hopes and expectations of the husbandman ; the frost, it is true, has penetrated deep into the soil, but the timely covering of snow has, no doubt, protected the wheats and layers, and, in all probability, the turnips also from injury : and moreover as the ploughed lands are always pulverized and ameliorated, and obnoxious insects destroyed by exposure to frost, the farmer is evidently benefited by the occurrence ; not to mention the facilities thereby afforded to him for claying and marling his grounds, and for leading out dung and compost to be used as top-dressings in the spring, and for his fallows in the summer season.

The state of agriculture still continues to engross much of the public notice, and we do hope that the subject will command such a portion of attention from the legislature, in the ensuing Session of Parliament, as will, at least, convince the agricultural body that they are not excluded from a general participation in the immunities and privileges, as far as regards the protection of property, which are so deeply interwoven with our political existence, and so inseparably connected with the equal and un-

biased distribution of the rights and liberties of Englishmen. Indeed, we flatter ourselves that we already perceive the distant harbinger of better times, in the partial establishment of restored confidence and extended credit, resulting from a general conformity to present circumstances in the reduction of rents and tithes—the abatement of taxes—and we hope we may add, the natural and necessary result of the two former—the *increase of consumption*, as the only stimulus that is now wanting to provide employment for the labourer—to convey energy to enterprise—to add spirit to speculation — and finally to afford recompense to the industrious.

The corn-market usually suffers a depression at the present season, and therewithal the prices of meat, and provision in general, arising, as is supposed, from the pressure occasioned by the farmers having to provide for their Christmas rents, and other incidental expenses: it is, therefore, matter for congratulation, as tending to dispel the general gloom, that the present year proves an exception to the rule, and that corn and meats have not only maintained their value, but that the markets, (particularly for the latter) have manifestly improved.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Dec. 14th, 38s 10d—21st, 38s 8d—28th, 39s 9d—Jan. 4th, 39s 11d									
Corn Exchange, Mark-Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.									
Quarters.		£. s. d.		s. d.		Quarters.		£. s. d.	
Dec. 14th.						Dec. 28th.			
Wheat	10,788	22,924	10 0	Aver.	43 6	Wheat	5,295	11,587	12 6
Barley	8,517	14,258	1 0		33 0	Barley	3,277	5,175	0 11
Oats	15,746	16,780	2 6		21 8	Oats	13,950	14,810	6 5
Dec. 21st.						Jan. 4th.			
Wheat	19,904	23,712	10 4		43 6	Wheat	5,597	12,597	13 9
Barley	7,727	12,528	7 4		32 5	Barley	2,804	4,485	15 11
Oats	15,468	16,356	18 9		21 1	Oats	8,110	8,807	15 9

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.			MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.			COAL MARKET.		
Ware	-	21 10s to 41 5s	Beef	-	2s 4d to 3s 2d	Jan. 17.		
Middlings	-	1 15 to 2 0	Mutton	-	2 4 to 3 0	Newcastle, from 41s 0d to 51s 3d		
Chats	-	1 15 to 0 0	Veal	-	8 8 to 5 0	Sunderland, from 0 0 to 0 0		
Apples	-	0 0 to 0 0	Pork	-	3 8 to 4 0			
Onions per bush.	-	0s 0d to 0s 0d	Lamb	-	0 0 to 0 0			

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.							QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.					
SMITHFIELD.—Hay, 31 0s to 41 0s Aver. 31 10s 0d							arrived Coastwise, from Jan. 13 to 18.					
Straw, 1 12 to 1 18 — 1 15 0							Wheat	5,597	Peas	1,204	Malt	7,049
Clover, 4 0 to 4 5 — 4 2 6							Barley	4,749	Tares	—	Beans	1,171
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3 8 to 4 0 — 3 11 6							Oats	2,873	Rape	35	Linseed	18
Straw, 1 8 to 2 5 — 1 16 6							Rye	—	Brank	116	Mustard	—
Clover, 3 6 to 4 0 — 3 13 0							Various Seeds, 178 qrs.—Flour, 9,762 sacks					
WHITECHAPEL.—Hay, 3 6 to 4 0 — 3 13 0							From Ireland.—Wheat 2,200 qrs.					
Straw, 1 8 to 2 2 — 1 15 0							Foreign.—Linseed 820 qrs.					
Clover, 3 10 to 4 8 — 3 19 0												

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Jan. 24th, 1823.

THE severity of the season deprives the Report for the present month of almost all interest. The commercial concerns of the country are chiefly confined to the cautious activity of a few persevering speculators, and to the necessary preparations for taking the earliest advantage of a remission of the present intense frost, in favour of vessels bound to the southward. The sales are no criterion of the state of markets; for the buyers are at home, keeping themselves warm by their fire-sides: and the sellers hold fast to their prices, because they expect to realize, at no distant day, the utmost extent of their valuation.

They had rather take in what articles they offer, before they are submitted to the no-company in attendance, than run the hazard of their being undervalued, and the market currency lowered, in consequence. For this reason, among others, the greater proportion of the China SILK, included in the present sale at the India House, is crossed out of the list of particulars; and to say truth, the rate at which what continues is disposed of, offers no great inducement to the holders to accept the terms generally obtained. The prices at the last sale were, in many instances, *ten to fifteen per cent.* better than some of the same description of goods have brought in the present sale.

On the other hand, the INDIGO is going off about *threepence per lb.* higher than at the last sale, especially the superior qualities, which, only, have excited any competition among the bidders. The coarser kinds have been passed over without interest, and report affirms that the apparent purchasers are the real holders. The damage done by the late overflowings of the rivers in India, does not prove to be so extensive as the first alarm had conjectured; which, when the estimated loss of lives, as well as of property, is adverted to, affords considerations of relief to humanity as well as to commerce.

It is well known, that there are considerable orders in town for SUGAR: the qualities suitable for exportation have, therefore, experienced an advance, and though few transfers of this property are realized, yet the holders continue exceedingly firm, and have every reason to conclude that their expectations will prove correct. Foreign sugars, also, have taken a start of from 3s. to 5s. *per cwt.* and the enquiries continue so brisk—the state of the weather, &c. considered—that although buyers are not numerous, yet the prevailing opinion is, that

the higher currency will fix itself. In fact, the rise has been coming on during some time, and is, therefore, the more likely to be steady.

In the refined market few parcels are on show, as yet: the business that might be done would be extensive, but, partly the exhausted state of the former stocks, and the unfinished condition of the stocks advancing, have rendered this market almost a blank. What few samples are forward, and ready for delivery, obtain an advance of *one or two shillings per cwt.*

COFFEE, like every thing else, is at a stand; the holders are firm at an advance, but as no exportation can take place, and the communication by internal navigation is suspended, buyers do not come forward.

At Liverpool, the demand for COTTON has considerably improved; the sales of one week amounting to 15,000 bags. About one-third of this quantity has been bought on speculation, so that prices are expected to rise. This does not always follow, it must be allowed, but those who should have the best information very well understand the hint, which they never fail to combine with what they learn of the quantities probably coming forward to meet the demand, and of the probable exhaustion of the leading houses, manufactories, &c. In London, “nothing doing” would be the fairest report that can be made.

BRANDY continues very high in France, nor is there any appearance of a diminution of its price; consequently, what is in the hands of the holders here, is valued accordingly; nobody will sell, to replace his stock on higher terms; and the speculation that has taken place continues its operations without intermission.

RUM is little varied: contracts are made for quantities that are to arrive, so that the market cannot be described as absolutely stagnant, while, nevertheless, there is little to communicate either as to change of hands, or variation in price.

The progressive preparation of vessels for the return of milder weather, with the necessity for providing stores, in good time, keeps up the market for provisions at a fair currency: higher prices are asked for India Beef, in quantity; and this, with Pork, &c. is very firm. New Mess is steady, and in demand; so is Butter of good qualities; but Bacon is very dull. We need say nothing on the state of supply for the metropolis; it is well that the warehouses and stores near this prodigious scene of consumption are well filled, and now are, more or less, discharging their contents.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Dec. 1822, to 25th Jan. 1823.

Days. 1822-3	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	New 4 per Ct.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock	South Sea Stock.	4 p Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d pr. Day.
Dec 25											
26	244½					20½				34 pm.	4 6 pm.
27	245	79½				20½				36 pm.	5 7 pm.
28		80½ 80		98½		20½				36 pm.	5 8 pm.
30	246½	80 ½		98		20½				39 pm.	5 8 pm.
31		80½ 79½		98 7½		20½				43 pm.	5 8 pm.
Jan. 1		79½ 80								42 pm.	5 8 pm.
2	245½	79½ 80½		97½ 8		20½				45 pm.	5 9 pm.
3		79½ 80		97½ ½		20½	79			48 pm.	6 10 pm.
4	246½	80½		97½ 8		20½				50 pm.	8 12 pm.
6		79½ 80		97½ ½		20½				47 pm.	8 11 pm.
7	245½	79½ ½		97½ ½		20½				46 pm.	9 12 pm.
8	245	80 79½		97½ 8		20½	78½			44 pm.	8 12 pm.
9	246	79½ 80		97½ 8½		20½				42 pm.	8 10 pm.
10	245½	79½ ½		97½ 8½		20½	78½			43 pm.	8 11 pm.
11	245½	79½ ½		98		20½				40 pm.	10 12 pm.
13	245½	79½ 80½		98½ ½		20½				41 pm.	10 13 pm.
14	244½	79½ 80½		98½ ½		20½				39 pm.	10 12 pm.
15	245½	79½ 80½		98½ ½		20½	79			38 pm.	10 13 pm.
16	245½	80 79½		98½ ½		20½		249½		41 pm.	10 13 pm.
17	245½	80½		98½ ½		20½	79½		89½	41 pm.	11 13 pm.
18	246½	80 79½ 79½ 8½	98½ ½	98½ ½		20½		249½		46 pm.	12 16 pm.
21		79½ ½ 78½ ½	97½ ½	97½ ½		20½			88½	47 pm.	14 17 pm.
22	245½	79½ 8½ 78½ 7½	98 7½ 98½	7½ 98½		20½	78½	247½ 88½		42 pm.	16 12 pm.
23	243½	78½ 7½ 77½ ½	97½ 6½ 97½	6½ 97½		20½		247½ 88½		39 pm.	10 12 pm.
24	242½	78 7½ 76½ 7½	96½ 6½ 96½	6½ 96½		20½	77		87½	40 pm.	12 14 pm.
25		77½ 6½ 76½ 7½	95½ ½ 95½	½ 95½		19½				39 pm.	13 15 pm.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM DECEMBER 17, 1822, TO JANUARY 14, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ALLEN, C. Torislock-street, woollen-draper. (Mercer, Furnival's Inn)
 Allott, G. Sendall Magna, tobacco manufacturer. (Stanby and Schely, Wakefield)
 Bailey, W. Depiford, merchant. (Batsford, Hoxley-down)
 Bates, T. Cucklen-court, merchant. (Costine, Great-Winchelsea-street)
 Barnes, J. Pendleton, brewer. (Brackenbury, Manchester)
 Bennett, J. Worcester, glover. (Long)
 Bennett, H. L. Liverpool, tobaccoist. (Lace and Co. York)
 Benton, J. York, coach-master. (Brook and Bulmer, York)
 Beverley, E. Barge-yard, merchant. (Parren, King's-arme-yard)
 Birdman, J. Great Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Temple)
 Battersby, J. Drayton in Hales, money certificate. (Stanby)
 Bona, E. Hermitage Place, merchant. (Jackson, Temple)
 Buxton, T. Ingot near Preston. (Dawbarns, Preston)
 Cannon, G. Darvich, Kent, watchman. (Davison, Broad-street)
 Cary, T. Saffron-Hill, leather-dresser. (Forkins and Framp-ton, Gray's Inn)
 Childs, W. Whitehall, victualler. (Wood, Dean-street)
 Collier, J. Rathbone-place, silk-mercer. (Knight and Tyson, Baringhall-street)
 Crisp, J. Passerhall, shopkeeper. (Cafaude, Malesworth)
 Culley, J. R. Ipswich, maltster. (Jackman)
 Daw, W. High Halden, potter. (Ottaway, Staplefield)
 Dickinson, J. Aldergate-street, leather-seller. (Patten and Son, Fore-street)

Eaglesfield, J. and Wall, J. Hinchley, booter. (Senthorne Eastwood, J. and Kay, G. Meltham, clothiers. (Jacomb, Huddersfield)
 Edwards, J. C. Throgmorton-street, stock-broker. (Low, Southampton-buildings)
 Flynn, J. Tartan, blacksmith. (Morris, Wynga)
 Goldsmith, W. Bonhall, corn-merchant. (Carpenter, Furnival's Inn)
 Greenwell, T. White Lion-court, merchant. (Hewitt, Tokenhouse-yard)
 Green, W. Gracechurch-street, cartier. (Huchison, Crown-court)
 Hall, J. Old Compton-street, woollen-draper. (Barrow and Vincent, Threadneedle-street)
 Hammond, W. Wickhambrook, shopkeeper. (Stevens, Gray's Inn)
 Haughton, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Bordwell and Son)
 Hamth, W. T. Cucklen-court, merchant. (Hard and John-son, Temple)
 Hicks, H. and Woodward, S. W. Bankside, timber-merchants. (Davison, Broad-street)
 Hoochetter, S. R. Sheffield, merchant. (Branson)
 Humphreys, H. Wall's-row, lullington. (Jones and How-ard, Mining-lane)
 Jackson, J. Halifax, dealer. (Alexander)
 James, E. and Weston, R. Manchester, hog-dealers. (Widow)
 Jones, J. Great Commercial-buildings, haberdasher. (Phipps, Waver's Hall)
 Johnson, N. S. Manchester, fashion-manufacturer. (At-kinson)
 Kalpe, S. Liverpool, merchant. (Parkinson)
 Lang, J. Manchester, draper. (Higson)
 Lamptough, T. Biddington quay, corn-factor. (Russer and Son, Berrill's-buildings)

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Christenings and Burials for 1822, within the city of London, and Bills of Mortality, from December 11 to December 10.—Christened, Males 11,968, Females 11,405; Total 23,373.—Buried, Males 9483, Females 9382; Total 18,865. Whereof have died:—Under Two Years of age 4605, Between Two and Five 2033, Five and Ten 932, Ten and Twenty 649, Twenty and Thirty 1348, Thirty and Forty 1905, Forty and Fifty 1995, Fifty and Sixty 1826, Sixty and Seventy 1562, Seventy and Eighty 1224, Eighty and Ninety 680, Ninety and a Hundred 104, A Hundred 1, A Hundred and One 1.—Increased in the Burials this year 414.

Diseases and Casualties this year.—Diseases. Abscess 107, Apoplexy 206, Asthma 533, Bedridden 1, Cancer 82, Childbed 191, Consumption 3608, Convulsions 2929, Croup 100, Diabetes 3, Dropsy 851, Dropsy in the Brain 324, Dropsy in the Chest 86, Dysentery 4, Epilepsy 2, Eruptive Diseases 6, Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire 17, Fever 1104, Fever (Typhus) 17, Fistula 6, Flux 6, Gout 41, Hæmorrhage 31, Hooping Cough 757, Inflammation 1308, Inflammation of the Liver 61, Insanity 218, Jaundice 111, Measles 712, Mortification 159, Old Age and Debility 2601, Palsy 169, Rheumatism 8, Rupture 44, Scrophula 7, Small-Pox 604, Sore Throat, or Quinsey 5, Spasm 55, Stillborn 667, Stone 16, Stoppage in the Stomach 16, Suddenly 220, Teething 472, Thrush 102, Venereal 7, Worms 3; Total of Diseases 18,577.

Casualties. Broken Limbs 1, Burnt 18, Drowned 113, Excessive Drinking 4, Executed* 8, Found Dead 6, Fractured 2, Killed by Falls and several other Accidents 84, Murdered 4, Overlaid 1, Poisoned 3, Scalded 7, Suicide 33, Strangled 1, Suffocated 3; Total of Casualties 288.

Governor of the House of Correction.—Last month the Magistrates of Middlesex assembled at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green, to elect a fit person to fill the office of Governor of Coldbath-fields prison, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Atkins. Only four candidates offered themselves, namely,—Mr. Vickery, Mr.

Field, Mr. Fruchard, and Mr. Hassell. At two o'clock the poll was closed, and Mr. Vickery was declared elected.

Improvements at Westminster Hall.—The workmen have proceeded to complete the Royal entrance to the House of Lords, which will be finished by the 4th inst. The stone staircase is fast completing. The passage is vaulted, and has an imposing effect on the spectator, and suggests ideas connected with those processional scenes of grandeur for the display of which it is evidently built. New ventilators are prepared for the House of Commons, but nothing more. The building of the several new Law Courts is rapidly in progression. The new Chancery Court has been roofed, and will, when finished, be more commodious and handsomer than the ancient.

Prison Discipline.—The fourth Report of the Committee of the Society for the improvement of Prison Discipline has been published. It is highly satisfactory in all its details, and shows clearly that the exertions of the supporters of this excellent Institution have not been in vain. Following the Report there are accounts of the present State of the Prisons of Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland; together with that of others in France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, and Norway, which will be found highly interesting. Our limits do not at present admit of our making copious extracts which, but for this cause, we should gladly admit. We cordially recommend the report itself to the consideration of all who feel interested in the important question of which it treats.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS, &c.

Preferred.—The Rev. George Trevelyan, jun. M.A. to the Vicarage of Milverton Prima, with the Chapel of Langford Budville annexed.—The Rev. J. Royle, to the Perpetual Curacies of Wereham and Wretton, Norfolk.—The Rev. J. W. Darby, M.A. to the Vicarage of Wicklewood, Norfolk.—The Rev. T. Stacey, to the Vicarage of Boath, Glamorganshire.—The Rev. C. H. Hodgson, to the Rectory of Berwick St. Leonard, with the Chapel of Sedgell annexed, Wilts, void by the decease of the Rev. Isaac Hodgson, A.M.—The Rev. J. Mayo, M. A. Master of Wimborne School, and Vicar of Gussage All Saints, Dorset, to the Vicarage of Avebury, Wilts.—The Rev. J. Relph,

* There have been executed in London and the county of Surrey 24, of which number 8 only have been reported to be buried within the Bills of Mortality.

M.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Exford, Somersetshire.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS, &c.

To be Post-Captains.—Captains the Hon. Lord Henry Thynne, the Hon. Frederick Spencer, Archibald M'Lean, John Theed, James H. Plumridge, Charles Nelson, George Tyler, and John Franklyn.

To be Commanders.—Lieutenants Thos. Bouchier, J. Lowry, Daniel J. Woodriff, Edwin L. Rich, Alexander Kennedy (B), Edmund M. Harrington, Charles Hope, Harry R. Moorson, William Moriarty, and Richard Chamberlayne.

NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Sligo County.—Honourable Colonel Henry King, *vice* O'Hara, *dec.*

MARRIAGES.

At Camberwell Church, Mr. Chater, to Mary, second daughter of Dr. Vincent Wanostrocht. — At Clapham, Rev. E. Horne, of Stanstead, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Captain James Thomas — At Marylebone Church, Capt. Bryant, to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of the late Henry Churchill, Esq. — At St. Andrew's, Holborn, John Pugh, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to Christian Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. John Singer. — At Richmond, Henry Dymoke, Esq. to Emma, second daughter of Wm. Pearce, Esq. — At St. Mary, Newington, C. W. Philipps, Esq. of Sutton, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late William A. Jamison, Esq. — At St. Pancras New Church, Mr. S. T. Bull, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of H. Mensal, of Kentish-town, Esq. — At St. Pancras Church, William Abbott, Esq. to Miss E. Ingpen. — At Croydon, Charles, son of Thos. Penfold, Esq. to Catherine Mary, only daughter of the late Benjamin Chrees, Esq. — At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. J. A. Coombs, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Wilson, Esq. — At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Lofty, to Janet, eldest daughter of Mrs. Perry, of Pimlico. — At Marylebone Church, Mr. E. Neal, to Frances, youngest daughter of Samuel Lock, Esq. — Mr. G. R. Hilliard, of Stockwell, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Bridge, Esq. — At St. Pancras New Church, G. Ritherdon, Esq. to Miss F. Kohn. — At Marylebone New Church, Le Comte de Croismari, to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Sir William Syer. — At Hampstead, T. Beckwith, Esq. to Elizabeth Sophia, second daughter of the late John Spottiswoode, Esq. — At Marylebone, Robert Bellers, Esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of G.

Bridges, Esq. of Gloucester-place. — Mr. S. Soanes, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Bird. — At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Hon. Major-General Fermor, to Miss Borough, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Borough, Bart. — Edmund Timothy, Esq. of Cambridge Heath, to Miss Ann Mayor, of Guildford, Surrey.

DEATHS.

In Clarges-street, Mary Ann, widow of Lieut. General Hethersett. — Wm. Dent, Esq. of Wandsworth Common. — At Guildford, Mrs. E. Bailey. — In Nottingham-street, Marylebone, in the 97th year of her age, Sarah, relict of the Rev. C. Wesley, M.A. — At Kensington, the Right Hon. Frances Viscountess Dowager Montague. — At Rochampton, Caroline, Countess Dowager of Kingston. — At Kennington, N. Brickwood, Esq. — At his house in Southwark, Mr. James South. — At his residence, Walthamstow, S. Thorp, Esq. — In St. Helen's place, Margaret, wife of Mr. Hough. — At Dawlish, in the 79th year of her age, Lady Carr, relict of Sir Robert Carr, Bart. — At Islington, Mary, the wife of Mr. John Fisher. — At the house of her mother, Great Ormond-street, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Richard Rice, Esq. — At Camberwell, George Young, Esq. — At Maida Vale, Edgware-road, Mr. R. Greening. — At Hadley, Henry S. Quilter, Esq. — In Sloane-street, P. Wilkie, Esq. late His Majesty's Consul at Carthage. — At Great Surrey-street, Anne, relict of Timothy Davies, Esq. — Margaret, the wife of John Coles, Esq. — Mr. John Hitchin, of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. — Mary, widow of the late Charles Graves, Esq. — Mrs. Mary Colebatch. — At Sunbury, Mr. K. Hedges. — Sarah, the wife of E. Wm. Rowell, Esq. of Bow. — At St. Catherine's, near Guildford, Lieutenant Henry More Molyneux, R.N. — Thomas West, Esq. of Twickenham. — At her house in Waterloo-place, the Countess of Egremont. — At Chiswick, George Woodroffe, Esq. — At Clapton, Samuel Pett, Esq. M. D. — In East-place, Lambeth, Thomas Harvey, Esq. — At Highgate, George Longman, Esq. — Ellen, relict of the late Mr. John Vardon, of Gracechurch-street. — Mrs. Low, of Brompton-road, Knightsbridge. — At Middlesex-place, Lisson-green, Eliza, the second daughter of George Fennell, Esq. — In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Vyner Snell, Esq. — At his son's house, London Wall, Mr. Thomas Willshire.

GRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

DR. AIKIN.

AIKIN, known to the public for the last forty years as a very accomplished writer, was born at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, and was the son of the Rev. Mr. Aikin, a minister, who kept a classical school at that place, and was afterwards professor at Warrington. At a suitable age, apprenticed to an apothecary at Uppingham, and, on completing his term, went to Edinburgh, where he graduated and settled in that profession at Loughborough, and subsequently removed to Leicester, near his celebrated sister, Mrs. Barbauld, her husband, keeping a semi-private school at Thetford, in that county, and thus adding to the weight of his influence. Yet, although the most respectable of men, he was neither empirical enough, nor sufficiently warm and popular in his address, to supersede others in their profitable practice. To avail himself, therefore, at once of his public reputation as a man of letters, and of the society of his sister, who then had settled at Hampstead, he removed to London in 1794. Here he sought to combine practice with literary engagements among the booksellers; but, as the public never favour any man in two capacities, his success as an author shut him out from medical practice; and at length he settled professedly as a man of letters, in 1802, at Stoke Newington, where Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld also took up their residence. A few years since he suffered a severe attack of the palsy, which deprived him of his corporeal and mental faculties; and, to other attacks of this disease, he at length fell a victim in December, 1822, in the 76th year of his age. His early works consisted of a "History of Medicine," of a work of "Medical Biography," and of a "History of Manchester," in which he was engaged by Stockdale, the bookseller. His most original productions were the "Evenings at Home," in six small volumes, his "Letters to his Son," and his "Annals of George the Third." He translated "Select Lives from Diderot and D'Alembert's Memoirs of the French Academicians;" and he compiled, under an engagement with Kearsley, "a General Biographical Dictionary," not the most popular, but beyond question the best in the language. He was, besides, a frequent contributor to the Monthly Review; and he assisted largely in the Annual Review, edited by his son. As

an editor, he produced editions, with very elegant critical prefaces, of some of our best poets; and he co-operated in many other works as editor, or reviser, without his name appearing, his engagements being always fulfilled with good taste and scrupulous fidelity.

THE REV. W. ELLIOT.

Died at Todenham Rectory, near Shipston, on the 13th of October, the Rev. William Elliot, Curate of Walford, Warwickshire. Mr. Elliot was a native of Langholm, N. B., and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he greatly distinguished himself as a classical scholar. Having a strong desire to visit foreign countries, on his leaving college in 1809, he went to sea with Captain, now Admiral, Sir P. Malcolm. Next year he sailed to the East Indies in the Phoenix frigate, and when the expedition was undertaken against Java, he was on board the flag-ship; and after the reduction of the island, was made purser to the Baracouta, sloop of war. The day after he left Batavia, he was attacked by the fever which proved fatal to so many of our men, and though his constitution naturally good carried him through, he never entirely recovered from its effects. On his return to Madras, he found that through the interest of his friend, Sir John Malcolm, he had been promoted to the Bucephalus frigate, in which vessel he returned to Europe in 1813. After remaining nearly a year among his friends in Scotland, he again joined his ship, and was employed in conveying back the Russian troops to St. Petersburg, and afterwards in the unfortunate expedition against New Orleans. Though following a profession little congenial to literary pursuits, he continued with great diligence a course of study, and in addition to keeping up his acquaintance with the classics, he added an intimate knowledge of most of the European languages. On the reduction of our naval establishment, he continued for some time unemployed; but directing his views to the Church of England, he received ordination, in a manner the most gratifying to his feelings, from the Bishop of Norwich, who waiving the necessity of an English University degree, exercises his power in conferring Holy Orders where he knows the qualification of the candidates. At the same time he obtained the curacy of Walford, the duties of which he discharged with the greatest assiduity and zeal. Through his means the heritors liberally endowed a school which had never before been known in the

parish, and he had the satisfaction to see it productive of the most beneficial effects.—While thus engaged in the humble, though useful, labours of a country parish, disease was making a slow but steady progress in his constitution. He tried Cheltenham without deriving relief, and afterwards spent a few weeks at Tenby, from which he had only strength to return to the house of a friend, where he expired, at the early age of 33.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

At Calcutta, on the 8th of July, died, the Right Rev. Thomas Fausshaw Middleton, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta, after a short, but severe illness, which baffled all medical skill. His Lordship was in full possession of health on the preceding Tuesday when he visited the College. On the day of his death (Monday) he was conceived to have passed the crisis of the fever under which he had suffered during this short interval, and to be out of danger; at half-past seven o'clock he was thought much better; but at eight o'clock he was seized with a violent paroxysm of fever, and at eleven o'clock he expired. This Prelate was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England. He was educated on King Edward the Sixth's foundation of Christ's Hospital; and in consequence of his good conduct and classical proficiency, he obtained a Scholarship from the Trustees of that seminary, and was entered at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795. On entering into Holy Orders he undertook the laborious curacy of Gainsborough; at this time he conducted a useful periodical work, called the *Country Spectator*. By his scholarship and diligent attention to his pastoral duties, he attracted the notice of the Bishop of Lincoln and his brother, Dr. Pretymann, and was induced to undertake the education of the sons of the latter, with whom he came to Norwich. In this city he resided several years, and was much admired and followed as a popular preacher, nor was he less esteemed by his friends as an agreeable and amiable companion. The Bishop of Lincoln gave him Tansor and another living, in the county of Northampton, on which he went to reside when he left Norwich. About this time he published his great work on the Greek Article, a work that has thrown much light on the sacred text of Scripture, and not a little strengthened some of the leading doctrines of the Church of England.—He was induced to change his preferment for a more extensive field of usefulness, the large and populous parish of St. Pancras, in London, to the Vicarage of which he was

presented in 1812, having been collated at the same time Archdeacon of Huntingdon.—In 1815 he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta, and sailed for India in the autumn of that year. On that spacious theatre of Christian action, he entered with all the alacrity, zeal, and industry of a primitive bishop. He embraced the earliest opportunity of visiting every part of his vast diocese, where Christianity had penetrated, or was likely to gain a footing by his presence: even distant islands were not refused the benefit of his visitations. He preached, he exhorted, he bestowed his advice and his wealth wherever he could, by these services, promote the cause of religion or of humanity. Neither the length of his journeys, nor the oppressive heat and enervating influence of the climate, could deter him or relax his firm resolves; and there is too much reason to fear that he fell an early sacrifice to his high sense of duty and his consequent exertions.—He was in his 52d year. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel entertained so high an opinion of his "discretion and zeal," that they placed at his disposal 5000*l.* for the furtherance of their pious designs in India, and requested his advice as to the best means of further promoting the spread of the Gospel in that part of the world. In answer to this request he marked out the plan of a Mission College as the most probable means of giving permanency and extension to Christianity in the East. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Missionary Society also, conceived so favourable an opinion of it, that they each contributed 5000*l.* to it. The building, which is about five miles from Calcutta, and is situated on the opposite side of the Hooghly, in all probability is now nearly completed, and is to be called Bishop's College. Two Professors "of very superior attainments and exemplary character" have been sent from England, twenty Scholarships have been founded, able Missionaries have been engaged to teach the various languages and dialects of the East; and every thing is in such a state of forwardness through the late bishop's strenuous exertions, that, deeply as his loss will be felt by the establishment, yet will its business and completion proceed, undoubtedly, without delay. He had, indeed, inspired a life and vigour into it that will continue to animate and direct it as long as the pure and reformed Church of England shall retain a footing in the country. It redounds no little to the praise of Bishop Middleton, that he has practically proved the great benefit of an Established Church to India.

His judicious measures have nearly removed all prejudices against attempts to evangelize the heathen under its auspices. And during his short residence more, probably, has been done towards introducing and spreading Christianity than in all the preceding period of British dominion in the East. He had the happy gift of converting almost every instrument to the furtherance of his grand design. Every sincere labourer in the vineyard found in him a kind encourager and judicious adviser. The honest but indiscreet enthusiast was directed to sober but most likely means of advancing the great work nearest to his heart; and the timid or despairing labourer had a fruitful field laid open to his view, in which he had every reason to believe he should not labour in vain.

COUNT BERTHOLLET.

Lately, Count Berthollet, of the Academy of Sciences, and a Peer of France. At the age of 64, some years of beneficial exertion might still have been hoped for by his friends and his country, and his death was therefore deeply felt, and even lamented as premature. This distinguished chemist was born at Talloire, in Savoy. He was of the medical profession, and became physician to the grandfather of the present duke of Orleans. His attainments and his chemical labours obtained for him so high a reputation, that scarcely had he reached his 24th year, when he was elected member of the French Academy, and of several learned societies of Europe. In 1794, M. Berthollet was appointed one of the commissioners of agriculture and the arts. Two months after, he became professor of the Ecole Normale; and the following year, on the organization of the Institute, he was one of the first members. In 1798, M. Berthollet was sent into Italy by the Directory, as one of the persons charged with the selection of the pictures, statues, and other objects, which were to be transported to Paris. He there became connected with General Bonaparte, and afterwards accompanied him to Egypt. In the year 1799 he returned to France, and was called to a seat in the Conservative Senate. He successively received the ranks of Comte, grand officer of the legion d'honneur, and grand cross of the order of Réunion. His friendship for M. de la Place determined him to purchase a country house in the village of Arceuil. It was in his house, adjoining, the abode of his colleague, that he established a laboratory for experiments, and collected around him a number of young physicians and chemists, almost all of them his own pupils, in order to pro-

mote the progress of science and pursue the system of analysis. This select meeting took the name of the Société d'Arceuil, and published 3 vols. of memoirs, of the highest interest. His love of chemical science, to which he has so much contributed by his writings and his labours, induced him to devote to his experiments not only the income which he derived from his appointments, but also so considerable a part of his personal property, as to oblige him to reduce his establishment and decline appearing at Court. Napoleon, when emperor, it is related, having learned the situation of his affairs, sent for him, and in a tone of affectionate reproach, said, "M. Berthollet, j'ai toujours cent mille écus au service de mes amis." In fact, he ordered that sum to be immediately conveyed to him. M. Berthollet distinguished himself by the most useful discoveries, such as the composition of ammoniac—by a multitude of valuable and ingenious processes, such as preserving water fresh by carbonizing the inside of barrels; giving to flax and hemp the appearance of cotton, &c. &c. He was particularly successful in bleaching vegetable substances by oxygenated muriatic acid; and this process, introduced into all the great manufactories, has occasioned the adoption of a variety of names formed in his honour, such as Berthollimètre, Bertholleur, Berthollien, &c. M. Berthollet published many works which attest his superior genius. The most important is his "*Essai de Statique Chimique*," 2 vols. 8vo. 1803, translated into English in 1804.

DR. COOMBE.

Lately, the Rev. Dr. Coombe, vicar of Tenterden, in Kent. Dr. C. was a native of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania. He received his education at the College of that city, and proceeded to the usual degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1762 he came to England for Holy Orders, and was ordained deacon by Dr. Terrick, bishop of London, at the age of 21. In 1771 he was appointed chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham, and in the same year he returned to Philadelphia, having been previously admitted into priest's orders. At an early period of life he was in possession of a very valuable preferment in the city of his nativity. On America declaring her independence of Great Britain, as his conduct was regulated by a steady adherence to his allegiance, he soon became obnoxious to the ruling party. He was arrested by the Executive Council of Philadelphia, upon a general charge of having uniformly evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America; and was

sentenced to be sent to Augusta County, in Virginia; the execution of which cruel and unjust decree, notwithstanding the remonstrance of many corporate bodies, was only interrupted by an illness which rendered his removal impracticable. In the mean time the British army arrived, and under its protection he was enabled to reach New-York, from whence (with a letter of high recommendation from the commissioners, Lord Carlisle, Mr. Eden, and governor Johnstone) he came to England, in 1779, content to relinquish his country and connexions solely from considerations of conscience, and from motives of loyalty to his sovereign. In 1780 Dr. Coombe was nominated chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and accompanied his lordship upon his appointment to the vice-royalty of Ireland, and was there advanced by him to the situation of private secretary. In 1781 he obtained from the lord-lieutenant the rectory of Donagh-Henry, county of Tyrone, (which he afterwards resigned,) and, in the same year, was gratified by an unsolicited mark of respect from the University of Dublin, being admitted by that learned body to the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Upon the breaking-up of Lord North's administration in 1783, he returned to England with Lord Carlisle. In 1789 he had an offer from Lord Auckland, to accompany him to the Hague as chaplain to the embassy, but which was declined from motives of prior obligation. Dr. Coombe was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the King in 1794, and was for many years minister of Curzon Chapel. In 1800, through the medium of his friend and patron the Earl of Carlisle, he was preferred to a prebendal stall at Canterbury; and in 1801 he was presented by the dean and chapter of that cathedral to the vicarage of Tenterden, Kent, and which he was permitted to resign in favour of his eldest son, in 1806. In 1808 the Dean and Chapter presented him to the rectory of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. Dr. Coombe was an eloquent and impressive preacher; as a scholar, he was entitled to a distinguished place among the learned of his time. Among his acquaintances were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Johnson, Goldsmith, Jortin, and Beattie, with the latter of whom he was in habits of correspondence. He also possessed, by inheritance, the affectionate friendship of Dr. Franklin. Hence his conversation, enriched with literary anecdote, and tempered by a fine and judicious taste, was both entertaining and instructive, while a peculiar benevolence of disposition, joined to the most unaffected piety, rendered this wise and unpretending man a pattern of Christian excellence.

MR. J. DOUGALL.

At his apartments in Robert-street, Bedford-row, Mr. John Dougall, well known for his literary attainments, and for a long life devoted to classical and useful literature. He was born at Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, where his father was master of the grammar-school, was some time at the University of Edinburgh, and intended for the Scotch church, but left it at an early period, and wholly devoted himself to classical learning, for which his mind was unusually gifted; he was esteemed a scholar of the first class, and, besides being a proficient in ancient and modern geography and mathematics, was well versed in the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and most of the Northern languages. He had travelled several times over the Continent, both as private tutor and companion; was some time private secretary of the late learned General Melville. He was the author of "Military Memoirs," in 1 vol. 8vo.: of "The Modern Preceptor," in 2 vols. 8vo.: of "The Cabinet of Arts, including Arithmetic, Geometry, and Chemistry," 2 vols. 8vo. He had been engaged in many other scientific and useful publications, and contributed largely to many standard works, and also to several periodical publications, as well as translations from works in the French and Italian languages. He for some years employed himself in preparing a new translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries," with copious notes and illustrations, for which he had obtained the sanction of the Duke of York; and which, from the materials he had collected, and the information which he possessed, would, it is concluded, have been a valuable addition to the stock of classical literature. He had also long intended to present the public with an English translation of Strabo, as well as to clear up many doubtful passages in Polybius, for which he was considered eminently qualified; but the want of encouragement, and the narrowness of his circumstances, chilled his literary ardour, and frustrated his intentions.

MR. A. RIDDOCH.

Lately, at Dundee, Mr. Alexander Riddoch died, according to medical report, of an ossified heart,—or, in common language, of old age; for he was on the borders of 80, and had within the last two or three years, but especially during the few weeks which preceded his dissolution, exhibited the infallible and fatal symptoms of universal decay. Mr. Riddoch long stood foremost in the municipal history of Dundee, and but recently ceased to exert an unbounded

influence over the borough councils. He entered into office in the year 1776, and never again quitted the council till after his examination before the committee of the House of Commons in 1819. During the greater part of that extended possession of office, for thirty years of which he was alternating provost and perpetual leader, his rule was as absolute in effect, though not in law, as that of the Sultan of Constantinople over his subject slaves. Those who are acquainted with the organization of a Scottish borough, know how to explain this paradox, and to reconcile it with the practice of the British constitution. The qualifications of Mr. Riddoch for the situation of leader were first-rate. He was shrewd, subtle, prudent, courteous; dexterous in the selection of persons fitted to act under him; admirable in the art of attaching them to his interests. Nevertheless, it will not do to claim for Mr. R. the credit of commanding talents in the highest sense of the term, but only of that kind of talent or cleverness which was best adapted to the particular purpose. Mr. Riddoch, however, was deficient in general knowledge, and in the power of combination; so that his mind was of an irregular cast; and, latterly at least, his conduct was often inconsistent and vacillating; and he never, even in the meridian of his days and at the height of his success, could encounter a firm opposition. His policy was cautious and pacific: his grand secret was to "make every man well pleased with himself." The poorest creature in council had some little department or bit of patronage assigned him, and was fain to believe that he had a controul over the operations of a system in which he was as insignificant as the fly upon the wheel. As a magistrate, Mr. Riddoch was more remarkable for a sagacious moderation than for firmness or vigour. No man better knew the value of the maxim, "A soft answer turneth aside wrath." In the agitations that followed the breaking out of the French Revolution, he, though a stanch adherent of every ministry, merited, what we believe he to the last enjoyed, the praise of his townsmen, and the special gratitude of some of them whom a fiercer zeal on the part of the chief magistrate might have embroiled in the prosecutions and banishments of those troublesome times. His management of the town's revenue was niggardly rather than judicious. He put an end to some gross abuses at the beginning of his

career, and he was at no time a spendthrift. But whether due means were employed to increase the income as well as to keep down the expenditure of the corporation, is far more questionable. His opening up and widening of streets were almost all connected with his private speculations in building; and the improvements of the town, useful and ornamental, lagged sadly behind the progress of population and wealth. Strangely enough, the subject of this imperfect sketch began, and may be said to have ended, his public career as a reformer. Previous to his admission into council, he was a zealous exposé of the abuses which existed at that period; and half a century afterwards, he—he alone, of all the provosts that Dundee ever saw—made a large concession to the demand for popular rights, and left on record a testimony in favour of municipal reform, the clearest and most emphatic ever uttered. In private life, Mr. Riddoch was kind, friendly, a liberal landlord, a generous benefactor to those whom he took a fancy for and who went all lengths with him. His ample fortune, with the exception of a large legacy to the Lunatic Asylum and a moderate one to the Kirk-session, is very properly divided among his relations.

SIR HENRY MANNIX, BART.

Lately, in Ireland, Sir H. Mannix, Bart. This gentleman was born at Cork in the year 1740, and descended from a family celebrated during a long period for its loyalty and attachment to the best interests of their country. At the time of the American war, he was appointed to the command of the Glansmure cavalry, a corps which, under his superintendence, distinguished itself for its superior discipline and propriety of conduct. In his civil capacity as a magistrate, Sir H. was a most useful member of society. Few have been more active, or possessed more zeal and talent; his ability attracted the attention of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, during whose vice-royalty the dignity of baronet was conferred upon him. His latter years were passed in dignified retirement, and in the exercise of the tranquil duties of a country gentleman, a character which he supported with a hospitality that will long endear his memory to those who had the happiness of enjoying it. He expired at his seat, Eastwood, in the immediate vicinity of Tenby, at the advanced age of 83, to the unspeakable regret both of his relatives and of his acquaintance.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Carlton, Mr. E. Sturges—At Liddington, E. G. Platt, esq.

BERKSHIRE.

The New Church of Theale, near Reading, built and endowed by Mrs. Sheppard, is a happy employment of the early or lancet Gothic, and affords full proof that no style can be worked more easily or with better effect. Mr. E. Garbett, a young architect, son of Mr. Garbett, the surveyor of Winchester cathedral, furnished the designs. His plans were wholly composed from the best examples of the ancient architecture of the early pointed style, which admitted of a design that Mr. G. considered he should be able to complete for the sum allowed, and at the same time to imitate as closely as possible all its essential characteristics.—The exterior is built of Bath stone; the walls are from four to five feet thick; the length of the church is 80 feet, the width 28 feet, and the height at the springing of the vaulting, 37. The whole is built on an arched crypt. Attached to the church is an octagonal robing-room in a corresponding style. At the west end of the church is a beautiful open porch, entirely of stone; and although the size of it is only ten feet and a half by thirteen, it contains thirty columns. It is intended to add a Campanile or bell-tower, copied from that which formerly stood at Salisbury, but which was demolished by the late Mr. Wyatt, under the unhappy notion of improving the view of the cathedral.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. N. B. Bull to Miss M. Tanner.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Simon—Mr. W. Cook—Mr. P. Slaughter, 20—At Newbury, Miss Millsome—Mrs. New—Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Bell—At Hamstead, near Newbury, Mr. Plumb—At Poughley, J. Herbert, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt on the 24th Nov. at Hillesden. It was preceded by a loud rumbling noise and commotion of the earth, which shook several of the houses so violently that the inmates, who had retired to rest, were awake, and the children screamed from terror. The church only suffered: part of its battlements were shaken down, as well as other damage done.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Miss Tanner—At Amerham, Miss E. Roberts.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

In 1821, the county of Cambridge contained 20,869 houses inhabited by 25,603 families; 15,536 families chiefly employed in agriculture, 6964 families engaged in trade and manufactures, besides 3103 families not comprized in either of these classes. The population of Cambridge consists of 14,142 inhabitants, being 6508 males and 7634 females. That of the Isle of Ely is 40,926, being 20,308 males, and 20,622 females, and that of the whole county 121,909, being 60,801 males, and 61,608 females. The increase in the population since the census in 1811, is 19 per cent. The summary of the parish registers shows, that in the last 10 years there have been

37,491 baptisms, 21,175 burials, and 9,894 marriages in this county during that period.

Married.] At Newmarket, Mr. G. Fisher to Miss Clark.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Nicolson—Mr. Pauley—At Meldreth, Miss E. Mordock—At Chesterton, Mr. Pryor—At Isleham, Mr. J. Wibrow—At Manca, Mr. W. Sears.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Truro, W. Carne, jun. esq. to Miss E. James—Mr. Tickel, surgeon, to Miss Thomas—At Stoke Climsland, Mr. Baker to Miss Rule—At St. Teath, Mr. W. Wade, jun. to Miss M. Wakeham.

Died.] At St. Blazy, Mr. W. Stevens, 89—At Catchfrench, Mr. D. Cowling—At Camelford, Mrs. E. Norcott, 98—At Penzance, Mrs. Paul—Mr. A. Sheppard—At Lostwithiel, Mrs. Nanjulian, 76—At Launceston, Mr. T. Proctor—At Truro, T. John, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Nantwich, Mr. J. Shuffebotham to Miss C. Alexander—At Chester, Mr. W. Harrison to Miss E. Jones—At Holt, Mr. W. Weaver to Miss M. Edwards—At Astbury, Mr. T. Gasquoine to Miss M. A. Jackson—At Frodsham, Mr. W. Bartley to Miss T. Redish—At Prestbury, Mr. J. Hulme to Mrs. M. Bowyer—At Stockport, Mr. J. Cheetham to Miss Mosely.

Died.] At Netherleigh Hall, Lady Cotgrove—At Toft, R. Leicester, esq. 86—At Nantwich, Mrs. Gardner—At Chester, Mr. R. Venables—Mrs. Elson, 82—At Frodsham, Mrs. Latham—At Burton, Mrs. M. Leigh—At Barleydam, Mrs. Maddox—At Ruthin, Mrs. Roberts—At Ouston, Mr. J. Smith.

CUMBERLAND.

At a public meeting at Whitehaven, a Committee of twelve has been appointed for receiving subscriptions and arranging other matters connected with the intended improvement of Ravensglass harbour; four gentlemen in each of the northern ports were likewise chosen for the same purpose. The survey of the harbour has commenced. Properly improved, Ravensglass will become an important asylum to the shipping belonging to the neighbouring coasts, and may be the means of saving much valuable property, and many still more valuable lives.

The new light on St. Bees Head was exhibited on the 1st Jan. 1823. There are nine reflectors.

The Canal between Carlisle and the Solway Frith is now navigable about half its length. On Christmas-day, the Menai came up to Dikesfield to discharge her cargo. The fineness of the day, and the novelty of the scene, attracted a great number of spectators from the neighbouring villages.

Married.] The Rev. S. R. Hartley to Miss M. Gilpin, of Whitehaven—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Kigg to Miss E. Hall—Mr. W. Lamb to Miss M. Robinson—Mr. J. Busby to Miss E. Armstrong—Mr. J. Connon to Miss A. Hamilton—At Penrith, the Rev. T. Holme to Miss Frances—Mr. J. Robinson to Miss G. Greenhow—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Grayson to Mrs. C. Sundry—Mr. J. Holmes to Miss M. Brown—At Workington, Mr. W. Kenyon to Miss H. Thompson—Mr. J. Brown to Miss H. Thompson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Rowell—Mr. R. Bateman—Mrs. E. Crozier, 76—Mrs. Feddon, 94—At Wigton, Mrs. J. Graham—Mrs. Hodgson—Mrs. M. Dand—Mrs. S. Read—At Whitehaven, Mrs. S. White, 93—Mr. J. Nutter, 83—Mrs. Robinson, 77—At Cockermouth, Mrs. Simon—At Keswick, Mrs. M. Rookin, 78—At Glasson, Mr. J. Bell, 92—At Burfoot, Mr. G. Taylor, 103.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Peach to Miss M. A. Pochim—At Spondon, Mr. R. Holbrook to Miss H. Rogers—Mr. H. Perkins, of Belper, to Miss H. Dunbar.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. J. Newham—Mr. Holmes—At Langley Mill, Mr. T. Dunn, 74—At Renishaw, Mr. Appleby—At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Marsh—At Heanor, Mr. B. Hardy.

DEVONSHIRE.

A very rare and curious silver coin of William the Conqueror was lately discovered in the neighbourhood of Exeter. It is in the highest state of preservation, and the inscription quite legible; its circumference is rather less than a common sixpence: on the obverse is an half figure of King William, with full face, and drawn sword, the legend *PILELM RE*, and on the reverse, *GODPINE ON PERH*.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. C. Force to Miss S. W. Rice—At Sampford Courtney, Mr. R. Medland to Miss M. Newcombe—At St. Nicholas Ringmore, Capt. C. Deane to Miss A. Lempriere.

Died.] At Ashburton, Mrs. Furzeman, 103—At Tavistock, Mrs. Hughs, 77—At Tiverton, Mr. G. Gill—At Great Dorwich, Mr. Hodge, 73—At Barnstaple, Mrs. M. Gaydon, 85—At Plymouth, Mrs. Rothwell—Mr. T. Wolrige—Mrs. Dunster-ville—At Dawlish, Mrs. Hoblyn—At Honiton, Mr. R. Aberdein—At Totness, Mr. Hakewell—At Exeter, Mrs. Devonshire—At Littleham, near Bideford, Mr. G. Hole.

DORSETSHIRE.

The contemplated improvement of Bridport Harbour is abundantly supported by the increase of business. Since 1808 this increase has been considerable, and the importance of the harbour to the neighbouring county cannot be doubted. The number of vessels that entered the harbour for the ten years ending 1753 was only 240, averaging 24 per annum. In the ten years ending 1803 no less than 1247 vessels entered that port, averaging 147. Since that time the increase is still greater.

Married.] At Lytchet Minster, the Rev. C. Meath to Miss M. A. Poynter—At Sturminster Newton, the Rev. G. D. Davis to Miss S. Dashwood—At Canford Magna, J. Hill, esq. to Miss S. Hayes.

Died.] At Cerne Abbas, Mrs. Barnwell—At Stockland, Mrs. Anstice—At Sherborne, Mr. P. Clare—At Dorchester, Mrs. Galpin—At Charminster, Mrs. Wright—At Netherbury, Mrs. R. Major, 91—At Langton, G. Snow, esq. 78.

DURHAM.

The county of Durham contains 207,673 inhabitants, viz. Chester Ward, 77,532; Darlington Ward, 44,087; Easington Ward, 30,542; Stockton Ward, 18,203; Islandshire, 7856; Northamshire, 3906; City of Durham, 9822; and the Town of Sunderland, 14,725: Total, 207,673. There are 3741 males, and 4134 females, between 60 and 70 years of age; 1946 males, and 2239 females, between 70 and 80; 647 males, and 802 females, between 80 and 90; 70 males, and 103 females, between 90 and 100; and 6 males, and 9 females, 100 years and upwards. In 1820, there appear to have been 6317 registered baptisms; 1516 marriages; and 3740 burials. Annual average number of unentered baptisms, 448; burials, 88; marriages, 5.

Married.] At Sunderland, R. Hodgson, esq. to Miss Hunter—At Darlington, Mr. Botcherby to Miss Hillock.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. J. Headley—Mr. W. Jopling, 81—At Bishop Auckland, Capt. W. Isles—At Darlington, Mr. R. Child—Mr. T. Byers—Mr. J. Bulow—At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Heppie, 91—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Punsheon, 84—Mr. R.

Barry—Mrs. Beecroft—At Sunderland, Mr. T. N. Russer, 80—Mr. E. Hunter, 78.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. R. Barnes to Miss S. Robertson—At Paldon, Mr. C. Tiffen to Miss M. Hance—C. A. Dyer, esq. of Little Ilford, to Miss S. Greenhill—John Bury, esq. of Southgate, to Miss A. Bellamy—At Romford, Mr. O. Butler to Miss Mowatt—At Canewdon, Mr. Flack to Miss Atkinson—At Buttsbury, Mr. G. Hilliard to Miss E. Bridge.

Died.] At Woodford, Mr. R. Trueby—At Kirby, Mrs. Annis—At Rochford, Mr. S. Reynolds, 84—Mrs. Swayne, 80—At Writtle, Mr. J. Saunders—At Colchester, Mrs. Freeman—Miss Mustard—At Thorpe-le-Soken, Mrs. Patrick—At Great Bardfield, Miss E. Pollett—At Chelmsford, John Crabb, esq.—At Manningtree, Mrs. March—At Plaistow, Mrs. F. Ayre—At Romford, Miss C. Wayland—At Wellington, T. Mansford, esq. 96.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A building is now erecting at Bristol for a Philosophical and Literary Institution. A provisional committee has been appointed to draw up the plan for the future conduct of the establishment, and a prospect was given of the delivery of lectures in the theatre in the course of the winter.

Married.] At Darsley, Mr. J. Phillips to Miss M. A. Disvery—At Tewkesbury, Mr. R. Groves to Miss M. Cox—Mr. T. Tratman, of Berkeley, to Miss M. A. Knight—Mr. W. H. Wicks, of Nailsworth, to Miss J. Miller—At Clifton, Wm. Unett, esq. to Miss E. S. Kennedy—Mr. H. Hathway, of Wick and Abson, to Miss E. Shortman.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Mr. C. Newmarch—the Hon. J. Rodney—Mrs. French—Mrs. Hayward—Mrs. Goodwin—At Gloucester, Mrs. J. Moore—Mrs. S. Wright—Mrs. M. Read—At Pull Court, Mrs. Dunn—At White's Hill, Mrs. Mondon—At Churcham, Mrs. Pickering—At Tormarton, Mr. N. Bennet—Mrs. B. Little, 89—At Old Sodbury, Mrs. E. Limbrick—At Stonehouse Court, Mrs. F. K. Brook—At Tewkesbury, Miss Hyatt—Miss A. Dumble—At Kemerton, Mrs. Ethersey—At Cirencester, Miss Warner—At Tockington, Mr. T. Ward—Mrs. Player, 79—At Burnfoot, Stapleton, Mr. G. Taylor, 103.

HAMPSHIRE.

An Agricultural Society has been formed at Petersfield, in order to afford means of correspondence with other societies, and thereby combine their efforts for obtaining relief under the present distress.

Married.] At Up Nately, Mr. J. Toomer to Miss E. Trimmer—At Warnford, W. H. Heysham, esq. to Miss E. Nunez—At Romsey, Mr. Knowlton to Miss May—At Lyndhurst, D. Gurney, esq. to Lady Harriet Hay—At Southampton, J. Morley, esq. to Miss S. A. J. Wood—At Basingstoke, Mr. G. Davies to Miss M. Howard—At Ringwood, Mr. Harris to Miss J. Travers—At Broughton, C. C. Bompass, esq. to Miss M. S. Tomkins—At Michelmersh, E. Woodcock, esq. to Miss S. Stuart—At Newport, I. W., M. Firebrace, esq. to Miss A. Wavell—Mr. C. E. Plumley to Miss M. Shephard.

Died.] At Romsey, Mrs. M. Figs, 83—At Winchester, J. Tarver, esq. 79—At Lymington, Mrs. A. Colburne—At Worting, Mrs. Gearle—At Arreton, I. W., Mrs. E. Damp, 89.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] W. B. Dickenson, esq. to Miss H. Nott, of Ledbury.

Died.] Mrs. Evans, of Barton Court—the Rev. W. Thomas, of King's Pyon.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] John Chowens, esq. of Welches, to Miss A. Liensby.

Died.] At Hitchin, Mr. Farmer—At Barley, Mr. Hart—Mrs. Royde, 82—At Cashio Bridge, B. Kent, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Berridge to Miss H. Louth.

Died.] At St. Noots, Mrs. Thornton—At St. Ives, Mr. Beales—Mr. Remington, jun.

KENT.

Henry Wright, esq. of Faversham, has recently built six small, but neat and convenient almshouses, for the use of six aged dredgers and their wives, who have not received alms from the parish. Last month the worthy founder of this charity personally called on the inmates, and severally informed them that he intended to endow them with ten pounds a-year, and presented them with half a year's endowment of five pounds each.

A very handsome and commodious Chapel has been erected at Sandgate, at the sole expense of the Earl of Darnley, which was consecrated in the month of May last, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Married.] Mr. G. Bassett, of Chatham, to Miss L. Chambers—At Norton Church, Mr. E. Petts to Miss M. Pilcher—At Chatham, Mr. W. H. Wilson to Miss A. Rolfe—Mr. J. M'Farland to Miss M. Pandal—At River, H. P. Bruyere, esq. to Miss A. J. L. Fector—At Canterbury, Mr. J. B. Igglesden to Miss E. Goldfinch—At Romney, Mr. W. Hutchinson to Miss C. Brown—At Newenden, E. Hooker, esq. to Miss Ayerst—At Speldhurst, T. Baker, esq. to Miss A. E. Camfield—At Sandwich, Mr. J. Fuller to Miss Rose—At Whitstable, Mr. Dodd to Miss E. Newen—At Ulcombe, Mr. J. Hatch to Miss Amour.

Died.] At Greenwich, Mrs. Butler, 72—J. Fielden, esq.—At Bromley, J. Henderson, esq.—At Camberwell, Mrs. Williamson—At Maidstone, Mrs. Pritty—At Gravesend, Miss Brechy—At Merham, Mrs. Bourn—At Staplehurst, Mrs. E. Simmons, 89—At Davington, Mrs. Willdash—At Sittingbourne, Mrs. Beckett, 82—At Chatham, Mrs. Smith—Mr. T. Carden—Mrs. Gardiner—Mrs. E. Burchett, 89—Mr. J. Burton—At Wye, Mr. T. Nurley—At Canterbury, Mrs. A. Carter—Mrs. Wood—At Lewes, Mr. D. Dunstone—At Hythe, R. Shipden, esq.—At Dover, Mrs. M. Millis, 86—Mr. P. Popkis—At Kearsnorth, Mrs. Hamsden, 86—At Whitstable, Mr. Fiddle—At Romney, Mrs. Sims—Mr. J. Dowle—At Lydd, Mrs. Allen—At Seven Oaks, Mr. Graham, 92—Mrs. Arnold, 70—At Blackheath, Mrs. Hadden.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] L. Peel, esq. of Aldwick, to Lady Radcliffe—At Manchester, W. Anderson, esq. to Miss Corns—Mr. J. Radcliffe to Miss E. W. Ouden—At Liverpool, Mr. T. Bartington to Miss J. Galt—Mr. T. Hooson to Miss E. Owens.

Died.] At Bradley Hill, Mr. T. Alker—At Manchester, Mr. R. Barber—Mr. J. Reddish—Mr. T. Hamer—W. Sherratt, esq.—Mr. J. Twiston—Mr. J. Ormandy—At Hutton, near Preston, the Rev. T. Whitehead—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Twiston, 72.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. J. Ross to Miss R. Hafford—Ensign Haywood to Mrs. Nevill—The Rev. W. Yendon to Miss M. Hanbury—At Lutlieworth, J. Goodacre, esq. to Miss E. Burgess—At Sheephead, Mr. J. Healey, to Miss M. Wortley.

Died.] At Rothley, the Rev. J. Rose.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Glington, Mr. M. Cluff to Miss J. Green—At Stamford, Mr. T. Dawson to Miss M. Goodwin—At Fleet, Mr. J. Hodgson to Miss E. Ely—At Whittlesea, Mr. J. Hudson to Miss M. Rowlat—At Boston, the Rev. R. Conington to Miss J. Thirkill—Mr. J. Cracroft to Miss H. Pepper—Mr. G. Bellamy to Miss F. G. Bogg—T. G. Lloyd, esq. to Mrs. Edwards—At Sculcoates, Mr. J. Hall to Miss M. A. Thompson.

Died.] At Elm, near Wisbech, Mrs. S. Flour—At Lincoln, Mr. W. Woodhall, 84—Mrs. Hill—Mrs. Bell—Mr. J. Marshall, 80—At Walesby Parsonage, Mrs. A. B. Younge—At Rushington, Mrs. Pears, 85—At Market Rasen, Mr. S. Sands—At Sutton-upon-Trent, Mr. W. Downing—At Corby, Mr. Healy, 92—At Boston, W. Bunner, esq. 78—At North Luffenham, Mrs. Garrett, 83.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A handsome monument has been recently erected in the parish church of Usk, commemorative of the philanthropy of Roger Edwards, who died in 1624, and who bequeathed various estates in Monmouthshire to charitable purposes.

Married.] The Rev. G. Enoch to Miss M. Morgan, of Newport.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Mrs. P. Watkins—The Rev. W. Morgan, of Lonwenarth—At Whitecastle Farm, Mrs. Palmer.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Telford has delivered in a report on the proposed plan for making Norwich a port; in which he bears ample testimony to the accurate and satisfactory nature of Mr. Cubitt's professional investigations and remarks on that important measure; and strongly recommends its adoption, on the ground both of its perfect practicability and extensive usefulness.

The county of Norfolk in 1821 contained 63,543 houses, inhabited by 166,892 males, 177,476 females—total 344,368 persons (including Norwich 50,288; Lynn, 12,253; Thetford, 2,922; and Yarmouth, 18,040) increase since the year 1811, (exclusive of Norwich 18,082) 30,337 souls.—The number of families in the county was 74,497; of which 36,368 were chiefly employed in agriculture; 26,201 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft; besides 11,928 families not comprised in either of the preceding classes.—The number of houses building was 528. Increase of inhabited houses since 1811, 8,210.

Married.] At Gayton, E. Everard, esq. to Miss A. T. St. John—At Clay, Mr. Rix to Miss Burgess—At Lynn, Mr. W. Gardiner to Miss M. Groom—Mr. S. Linay to Miss M. Cooper—At Ketteringham, Mr. T. Moore to Miss J. Sewel—At Wells, Lieut.-Col. Cassidy to Miss Troy—At Cromer, Capt. F. Pank to Miss M. Pearson—At Norwich, Mr. S. Leggatt to Miss J. Beck—Mr. D. Hodgson to Miss F. Stone—Mr. G. N. Smith to Miss S. Nobbs—At Stowmarket, Mr. G. Hammond to Miss A. Waters—At Aylsham, Mr. L. Cobb to Miss Burton.

Died.] At Southrepps, Mr. Carter—At Pulham, Mrs. Parkerson—At Thetford, Mrs. Wright, 87—At Diss, Mrs. Wilks—At Hingham, Mr. J. Howlett—At Lynn, Mr. J. Forest—Mrs. Birkbeck—Miss Beck—At Aldburgh, Mr. R. C. Harvey—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Balls—Mr. Bracy—Mr. R. M. Boardman—At Downham Market, Mrs. Pidgeon, 89—At Norwich, Mrs. E. Sargeant—Mrs. M. Tooley, 77—The Rev. G. Barwell—Mr. W. Browne, 102—At London, Mr. J. Thorpe—At Frensham, Mr. W. Gent, 88—At East Dereham, Mr. M. Cooper.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. S. Birdsall to Miss E. Cooch, of Harlestone—At Bugbrook, the Rev. R. Rook to Miss M. A. Harrison—At Peterborough, Mr. J. Hoyes to Miss Tebbs—At Northampton, Mr. E. Phipps to Miss E. Outlaw.

Died.] Near Northampton, Mrs. Faulkner—At Northampton, Mr. F. Birdsall—Mr. J. Zear—Mr. E. Heigtington—At West Haddon, Mr. J. Walker—At Oundle, J. Hewson, esq.—At Peterborough, Mrs. Douglas—Mr. J. Shepherd.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Several meetings have lately been held by the freemen of the borough of Alnwick, for the purpose of more vigorously prosecuting the chancery suit now pending between them and the four-and-twenty. It appears from accounts stated, that nearly 700*l.* have been expended in attempting to attain their object; but thinking their present form of borough administration is an encroachment on its ancient constitution, they are still

actuated by the same spirit of opposition which seven years ago originated the contest.

Married.] Mr. J. Stevenson to Miss Hunter, of South Shields—At Newburn, Mr. W. Palfreman to Miss J. Storey—At Newcastle, Mr. M. Liddle to Miss E. Skipsey—At Heworth, Mr. T. Carr to Miss E. Miller.

Died.] At Newcastle on Tyne, Mr. J. Kirton—Mrs. C. Lofthouse—Mrs. Sopwith—Mr. Bedford—Mr. D. Graydon—Mrs. M. Young—Miss M. Gee—Mrs. E. Tone, 95—At Morpeth, Mrs. Hewer, 75—At Hexham, Mrs. H. Wilson—At North Shields, Mr. C. Todd—Mrs. A. Todd, 87—Mr. J. Salkeld—Mrs. Ross—At Alnwick, Mr. J. Horsley—At Berwick, Mr. R. Lambert, 77.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Town of Nottingham.—Abstract of baptisms, burials, &c. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1822:—*St. Mary.*—Baptised, males, 628; females, 612. Total, 1,240.—Buried, males, 412; females, 386. Total, 798.—Increased in baptisms, 117; increased in burials, 40.—*St. Nicholas.*—Baptised, males, 53; females, 58. Total, 105.—Buried, males, 60; females, 63. Total, 123.—Decreased in baptisms, 2; decreased in burials, 34.—Marriages, 39.—*St. Peter.*—Baptised, males, 49; females, 46. Total, 95.—Increased, 14.—Buried, males, 49; females, 51. Total, 100.—Decreased, 11.—Marriages, 29.

Married.] At Breason, Capt. Chawner to Miss Cook—At Strelley, Mr. J. Godkin to Miss E. Warren—At Waltham, Mr. R. Heathcote to Miss Hickling—At Nottingham, Mr. T. Tipper to Miss E. Bromley—At West Bridgford, Mr. J. Holbrook to Miss E. Daykin—At East Retford, Mr. J. Lawrence to Miss P. Scott.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Thomas, 72—Mrs. H. Wright, 85—Mrs. Swan—Mrs. E. Edmonds, 72—At Newark, Mrs. Thompson—At Orston, Mrs. Maltby, 73—At Basford, Mr. J. Blore—At Farndon, Mrs. M. Allison—At Sutton in Trent, Mr. W. Downing—At Mansfield, Mrs. A. Dallas—At East Retford, Mrs. Nottingham, 76—At Kelham Hall, Mrs. Manners Sutton, 72—At Radcliffe, Mrs. Tugman.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. T. Arnatt to Miss C. Bayley—At Henley, Mr. T. Chapman to Miss Maynard—W. F. Riley, of Forest Hill, to Miss M. S. H. Ramsbottom.

Died.] At Chipping Norton, Mr. B. Bedford, 79—At Oxford, Mrs. Harris—Lady Luck—Mr. T. Heading—Mr. W. Taylor—Mr. G. Green—Mr. Harries, 83—Mr. T. W. Best—At Bampton, Mrs. Dutton—At Headington, Mrs. Wilson—At Harpenden, the Rev. Mr. Wyatt—At Neithrop, Mrs. E. Chinner, 80—At Henley, Mrs. Chambers—Mrs. Laurence.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Morcott, the Rev. W. Peach, M. A. to Miss M. Pochin—At Greetham, Mr. R. Almore to Miss E. Rimington.

Died.] Mr. R. Peach, of Liddington—At Uppingham, Mr. T. Hopkins—At Empingham, Mr. T. Wilson.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Blymhill, Mr. T. Meredith to Miss A. Furber—Mr. Cartwright, of Rudge, to Miss S. A. Plant—At Baschurch, Mr. Griffiths to Miss Pineher—Mr. R. Edge, of Bickley, to Miss Brock.

Died.] At Wheathill, Mrs. Churton—At Hope-say, Mrs. Beddoes, mother of the late celebrated Dr. Beddoes—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Curtis—At Ludlow, Mr. R. Wigley—At Moreton Say, Mr. Peplow, 83—At Beaufort, Mr. G. Taylor, 103—Near Hay, Mr. J. Giles, 81—At Shrewsbury, C. Bage, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Trustees of the Wells Turnpike are about to make considerable improvements in the road from Wells to Bristol. A deviation from the present line of road will take place at the upper end of Major Sherston's warren to the right, and pass

directly through that gentleman's demesne. The present road for three miles out of Wells is a continued hill, rising not less than four inches, and in some places upwards of five inches in the yard, whilst that of the projected line will in no instance exceed two inches in the yard, and in some parts not more than three quarters of an inch. The ground is already pegged out, and in the course of a short time the work will commence.

Married.] At Bath, T. Aust, esq. to Miss Dix—H. Jenkins, esq. to Miss Nicholson—W. Jacobson, esq. to Miss A. Williams—M. Kennedy, esq. to Miss E. Williamson—The Rev. W. D. Longlands to Miss J. C. Pendrill—Mr. J. Pring, of Haygrass, near Taunton, to Miss E. Cox—J. Gibbs, esq. of Toll Cottage, Galhampton, to Miss M. Oram—At Bathford, the Rev. H. Middleton to Miss C. Abdy—At Kingston, near Taunton, Mr. W. King to Miss M. Albercot—Mr. M. B. Poole, of Wellington, to Miss E. G. Staple—Lieut. Frankland to Miss A. Mason, of Taunton—At Bridgewater, G. Cook, esq. to Miss H. Wollen.

Died.] At Taunton, Mr. M. Lindon, 87—Miss E. Lockett—Mr. H. Grant, 97—Mrs. Warman, 84—The Rev. S. Smith—At Bath, Mrs. Mitchel—Mrs. Hoblyn, 78—Mrs. Northey—Mrs. Beak—Mrs. Baker—The Rev. D. Jones—Mr. Corner, 86—Mr. L. Hayward, 84—Mrs. Penruddock, 80—J. Bockley, esq.—Mrs. C. Marriot, 77—At Parrock's Lodge, Mrs. Coles—At Wookey Hole, Mr. Snelgrove—At Badminton, Mr. W. Marsh, 92—At Ashton Court, Mrs. E. Howell, 84.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Sir T. C. Sheppard, Bart. of Crackle-marsh Hall, to Miss M. A. Turner.

Died.] At Charlemont, T. Price, esq.—At Great Hollaghurst, T. Mosley, esq.—At Walsall, Mr. W. Green.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Mendlesham, C. Morgan, esq. to Miss S. White—At Blakenham, Mr. J. Southgate to Miss M. Flory—Mr. C. E. Stewart to Miss Sidey, of Sudbury—At Halesley, Mr. S. C. Gross to Miss A. Woolnough—At Glenham, Mr. T. S. Denny to Miss C. Wade—At Coddensham, Major R. M. Leake to Miss C. D. Long—At Wrentham, Mr. Lovett to Miss K. Newberry.

Died.] At Saxmundham, Mr. J. Knight, 81—At Ipswich, Mr. Holden—Mr. R. Hamlin—Miss Greenwood, 74—Mrs. Greenleaf—Mr. R. S. Bronsby—At Bricot, Mr. J. Lilley—At Glemsford, Mr. J. Wallace—At Wattisham, Mrs. Read, 97—At Wetheringset, Mrs. Pyman, 84—At Stradbroke, Mr. H. Adams—The Rev. H. Knivett, 82—At Sudbury, Mrs. M. Piper—At Bury, Mr. S. Pryke—At Yaxford, Mr. W. Evans, 81.

SUSSEX.

The new road between Brighton and Shoreham was opened on New Year's Day. The distance has, in consequence, been reduced to five miles, being a saving of no less than a mile and a half. This desideratum has been effected at an expense scarcely exceeding the sum of 5500*l*. To Thomas West, Esq. banker and wine-merchant of Brighton, the thanks of the public are peculiarly due, for his indefatigable exertions in promoting and accomplishing this most important measure. At Shoreham the event was hailed with the liveliest joy.

Married.] E. Bostock, esq. of East Grinstead, to Miss E. Waddington.

Died.] At Northiam, Mr. W. Miller—At Worthing, Mr. J. Lamport—At Lewes, Mr. W. Martin—Mrs. Freeman, 77—At Brighton, Mrs. Sanders—At Horsham, Mrs. Plumer—At Hastings, Mr. T. E. Currie.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolvey, the Rev. E. Hughes to Miss L. Magin.

Died.] At Wellesbourne, B. Drwes, esq. 60—At Leamington, A. W. Gregory, esq.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. T. Banton to Miss J. Thompson—At Kendal, Mr. R. Rows to Miss R. Thompson—Mr. J. Irvin to Miss A. Hodgson.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. Grisdale—Mrs. Crossley—Mrs. Harrison—At Newby, Mrs. M. Patterson, 80—At King's Meaburn, Mrs. M. Eggleston, 86—At Bampton, Mr. J. Hodgson, 76.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Staverton Chapel, Trowbridge, Mr. J. Besser to Miss Collins—At Collingbourn Kingston, Mr. J. Rackworthy to Miss Barnes—Mr. H. Cook, of Nunton to Miss M. A. Martin—At Chippenham, A. E. Davies, esq. to Miss H. Brown—At Canford Magna, J. Hill, esq. to Mrs. Hayes—At Devizes, Mr. Rowland to Miss R. Neate—The Rev. R. Aitchinson to Miss E. Biggs.

Died.] At Sutton Mandeville, Miss Hibbard—At Salisbury, Mr. W. Thresher—Mr. J. Huggins, 90—Capt. J. Young—At Trowbridge, Mr. R. Long—At Stratton House, C. G. Gray, esq.—At Devizes, Mr. Sweeper—Mrs. Hillman—Miss E. Hall—At Milford Workhouse, near Salisbury, Mr. J. Morris, 83—At Corsham, Mrs. Smith—At Marlborough, Mrs. White—At Organford, Mr. J. Slade—At Stourhead, the Rev. J. Offer—At Chippenham, Mrs. Gould.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Claines, near Worcester, the Rev. H. J. Hastings to Miss T. E. Parsons—At Huddington, Mr. Green to Miss Bayliss—At Pershore, J. Williams, esq. to Miss Baker.

Died.] At Wyre, Mr. W. Bentley—At Malvern Wells, Mr. Steers—At Bewdley, Miss Skey.

YORKSHIRE.

An improvement of considerable importance to the town of Leeds is about to take place almost immediately, by opening a communication from Commercial-street to the West-end of the town, the premises now occupied by Mr. Simpson, in Albion-street, having been lately purchased with the view of being taken down for that purpose.

A meeting has been held at Sheffield, for the purpose of forming a Literary and Philosophical Society in that town, it was numerous and respectably attended. Mr. Montgomery, the editor of the Sheffield Iris, delivered a most eloquent address on the occasion; the Society was formed, and a number of gentlemen put down their names as members.

The establishment of a new Philosophical Society in York originated in the attention excited by the recent discovery of antediluvian remains at Kirkdale, and the regret naturally felt at the dispersion of those remains. The Society, it is understood, will not confine itself to geological researches, but will establish a repository for the collection and preservation of those numerous British, Roman, and Saxon remains of antiquity with which that city and vicinity abound.

Married.] At Sutton-on-the-forest, R. Gibson, esq. to Miss Brown—At Hull, Mr. J. Shouksmith to Miss H. Jackson—Mr. T. Turner to Miss A. Bunney—Mr. J. Morgan to Miss F. White—Mr. J. Hall to Miss M. A. Thompson—At Middleton on the Wolds, Mr. R. Railton to Miss S. Atkinson—At Calverley, J. Radcliffe, esq. to Miss Collett—Mr. G. Edwards, of Halifax, to Miss E. Smith—At York, William Christy, esq. to Miss Tate—F. Leatham, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss E. Blackburn—At Sheffield, Mr. R. Walker to Miss E. Butcliff.

Died.] At Clifton, near York, Mrs. Nelson, 88—Near Sheffield, Miss A. Wilson—At Moor Monkton, Mrs. Kirk—At Pontefract, Mr. Arundell, 94—At Knaresborough, Mrs. Robinson—At Halifax, Mrs. Wetherhead, 91—Mrs. Townsend—At Leeds, Mr. R. Selby—Miss J. Beeston—Mrs. Haxford—Miss Sigston—At York, Mr. G. Wolstenholme—Mr. H. Stevenson—The Rev. A. Ewbank, of Londersborough—At Richmond, Mr. Kilburn—Mr. R. Westgarth—At

Naburn, Mr. Wigglesworth—At Blackburn, Mr. E. Duckworth—Mrs. Cardwell—At Doncaster, Mr. J. Tallis—Mr. B. Aldarn.

WALES.

Married.] At Cardigan, J. Probyn, esq. to Miss A. E. Lloyd—At Northop, the Rev. J. Husband to Miss C. Jones, of Weprehall, co. Flint—At Tarrin, Mr. T. Clayton to Miss Grindley—At Dolgelly, Mr. W. E. Jones to Miss J. Lewis—At Machynlleth, Mr. R. Morris, jun. to Miss A. Evans—At Denant, Pembroke, J. Roberts, esq. to Miss C. Reynolds—Mr. Kay to Miss Penlington, of Wornbrey, Flint.

Died.] At Roath Court, near Cardiff, the Rev. M. Monkhouse, 70—At Denbigh, Mr. W. Edwards—At Coliryan, Montgomery, Mr. Mathews, sen.—At Llanerfyl, Montgomery, the Rev. G. Davies, 89—At Laugharne, H. Cosnam, esq. R. N.—At Llanfair, Mr. O. Baxter, of Belandig—At Tenby, Miss Phelps—At the Vicarage, Llanddewi Valfrey, the Rev. S. Morgan, 79—At Coed, Mrs. E. Thomas, 92—At Llangollen, Mr. S. Roberts—At Machynlleth, T. Lewis, esq.—At Aberystwith, Mr. J. Jones, 84—At Hubberstone, near Milford, H. Stokes, esq. 84—At Anglesey, Mr. W. Griffith—Cynrie Lloyd, esq. of Glodderth—At Upper Soughton, co. Funt, T. H. Ravenscroft, esq.—The Rev. E. Jones, Rector of Hernant—Mr. R. Lloydon, Ty Broughton, co. Flint.

SCOTLAND.

Improvements have commenced with great vigour upon the large piece of unoccupied ground, situated between Queen-street and Heriot-row, Edinburgh. Workmen have been employed in removing the high wall on the north side, preparatory to the ground being laid out into shrubberies and public walks, for the benefit of the inhabitants. The carriage roads through these grounds have been recently enlarged to the width of Dundas-street and Hanover-street.

Married.] At Paisley, Mr. A. Peterkin to Miss J. Dennistown—At Edinburgh, Mr. T. Pender to Miss E. Menzies—J. Cheyne, esq. to Mrs. A. Blackie—Sir A. Ramsay, bart. to Miss E. Maule—J. Rutherford, esq. to Miss S. Hardcastle—J. Block, esq. to Miss S. Wilson—At Adamton, J. G. Campbell, esq. to Miss E. M. K. Reid—At Aberdeen, W. Allardyce, esq. to Miss J. Dingwall—At Hillhouse Cottage, Kilmarnock, the Rev. G. G. Dunn to Miss E. White—At Tanfield, P. Scott, esq. to Miss M. Scott—At Leith, Mr. J. Bow to Miss H. Miller—At Kirkcaldy, Capt. W. Beveridge to Miss M. Henry.

Died.] At Wallacetown, Ayr, Mr. R. Ritchie—At Port Glasgow, C. Anstruther, esq.—At Cumnock, the Rev. D. Willson—At Stirling, Miss Jaffray—At Tarbolton, Mr. D. McNeight—At Dundee, A. Riddoch, esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. L. F. Kennedy—G. Winton, esq.—Mr. J. Caird—Mrs. Paton—W. Johnson, esq.—At Campfield, W. Scott, esq.—At Dumfries, Col. A. S. De Peyster, 96—At Brochu, G. Anderson, esq.—At Broughty Ferry, Mr. T. Abbot, 103.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Lieut.-Col. Stackpole to Miss A. Reilly—H. Hudson, esq. to Miss E. Cotton—Mr. M. Dignan to Miss Harper—J. Creed, esq. of Limerick, to Miss M. Creed—E. Coffey, esq. to Miss Holmes, of Drogheda—R. Heywood, esq. to Miss J. Magee—Lieut. E. Hill to Miss C. Hover—R. Swanton, esq. of Swantonstown to Miss A. Swanton—At Ballycallan Church, H. Wemyss, esq. to Lady E. Cuffe—At Clonmell, J. Carew, esq. to Miss C. Stretch—J. Harrison, esq. to Miss Thompson, of Belfast.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Wyon—The Rev. R. Benson—W. Garvey, esq.—Miss Smith—Mrs. A. Rooney—At Belfast, Mrs. Wright—Mr. H. Wilson, 76—At Leixlip, Mr. R. Hane—At Spring Mount, L. Williamson, esq.—At Donaghadee, Surgeon M. Kay—At Longford, Mrs. Carbery—At Shanagolden, co. Limerick, T. Hodges, esq.—At Cork, J. T. Jones, esq.—Mrs. Knolles—At Rathmines, Mrs. J. Sherman, 75—At Brookborough, W. G. D. Hearn, esq.—At Belview, A. Armstrong, esq.—At Glasnevin, Mrs. Vance—At Randalstown, Mrs. Dixon—At Kilrush, J. McMahon, esq. 89—At Belgcet, O. Mac Gusk, 106.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—On the 4th ult. Parliament was opened by Commission, the indisposition of his Majesty preventing his personal attendance. The House of Commons having been summoned to the bar as usual, the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:—

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen, —We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that since he last met you in Parliament, his Majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe. Faithful to the principles which his Majesty has promulgated to the world as constituting the rule of his conduct, his Majesty declined being party to any proceedings at Verona which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of Foreign Powers. And his Majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain. In the East of Europe his Majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved, and his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from other Powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his Majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his Majesty's object on his part to maintain. We are further commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the Court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects in the West Indian seas, and other grievances of which his Majesty had been under the necessity of complaining; those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish Government of the justice of his Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for satisfactory reparation. We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty has not been unmindful of the Address presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament, with respect to the Foreign Slave Trade. Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the treaties upon this subject, already concluded between his Majesty and the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend

the operation of those treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons, —His Majesty has directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year. This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the Revenue, have produced a surplus exceeding his Majesty's expectation. His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

“ My Lords, and Gentlemen, —His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his Person and Government, which his Majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart. The provision which you made in the last Session of Parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts of Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects; and his Majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation, as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquillity of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people. Deeply as his Majesty regrets the continued depression of the Agricultural Interest, the satisfaction with which his Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of our commerce, in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest which is the most important of them all.”

The Earl of Morley moved the address in answer to the speech. In alluding to the affairs of Spain, his lordship observed, that the French minister asserted the right of France to interfere in the affairs of Spain, which the King of England did not admit. He had combated the policy of the French government at Verona and at Paris, and spared no exertions to impress upon the mind of the King of France the

danger that must result to Europe from such a policy, and the peril of attempting the invasion of that country. His lordship then alluded to the state of Ireland, and the efforts made for its amelioration; adverted to the agricultural distresses; and after going over the different points of the speech, concluded his observations by congratulating the House on the internal happiness and prosperity of the country. The Earl of Mayo seconded the address. Earl Stanhope then rose, and after lamenting that there seemed no intention on the part of government to administer relief to the agriculturists, moved, that the House "views with the deepest regret and anxiety, the severe and unexampled distress which now afflicts the country, and will immediately proceed to enquire into and examine its causes; also the results which have arisen from altering the value of the currency; and the means of administering speedy and effectual relief." The Marquis of Lansdown thought it desirable that the address should be unanimously carried. Though the distress of the country was great, there was a crisis impending on the Continent, which ought to fix their lordships' attention almost to the exclusion of every other subject. The Marquis then animadverted upon the conduct of the continental governments—alluded to the question of the currency, and concluded by supporting the address. Lord Liverpool stated, that government viewed the question of Spain as one purely Spanish, and not mixed up with any other. That its constitution had been adopted by Spain, and acknowledged by Great Britain, when war raged in that country. If it wanted correction, the monarch had the power of correcting it when he first accepted it. The Spaniards did not wish to interfere with other countries, they disclaimed it. Such being facts, there was no doubt as to the policy which this country ought to pursue. In case of war, which he dreaded as affecting Spain, he dreaded it still more as affecting France. There was no one who did not feel that the policy of this country was to preserve neutrality; but he still considered that the door of reconciliation was not closed. But if a war were at last necessary, and the people called for it, the country was prepared

to meet it. He still, however, hoped for an adjustment. Lord Ellenborough thought the representations made by our representative at Verona, ought to have been backed by the representations of the people at large. Why was not Parliament sooner assembled, and thus a distinct declaration obtained in favour of our policy? The House divided: for Lord Stanhope's amendment 3—against it, 62—majority 59. The House then adjourned until Friday the 7th; when Lord Ellenborough obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the new Marriage Act.—On the 10th, this bill was read a first time.—On the 11th, a petition was presented for an amendment of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and the house adjourned to the 13th: when Lords Colchester and Holland presented petitions, the one against the Marriage Act amendment bill, and the other from some traders of Nottingham against the Insolvent Debtors' bill.—On the 14th, some unimportant business was transacted, and the House adjourned to the 17th; when a committee was appointed, on the motion of Lord Stowell, to consider the state of the law relative to marriage, and report upon the same.—On the 18th, it was agreed, that no petitions on private bills should be received after the 24th inst., nor reports from the judges on such after the 22nd of April.—On the 19th, several petitions were presented, and appeals heard; and the Archbishop of Canterbury brought in a bill to render valid marriages which had been solemnized in contravention, through ignorance, of the New Marriage Act passed the last session.

House of Commons.—The House having heard the Royal Speech read, Mr. Childe moved the address. He rejoiced that the speech of his Majesty contained so satisfactory a declaration of those principles which admitted the right of self-government on the part of other nations. He could not forbear expressing his opinion, that the interference against Spain would be most disgraceful to this country, were she to become in any degree a party to it. It was not for him to discuss in that place the nature of the Spanish constitution; it was for the Spaniards themselves to examine that constitution—but he believed that there existed in Spain the power of maintaining its

liberties, unless put down by the pressure of external force. He saw nothing that could possibly justify the threatened interference of France, of Austria, or of Russia. He congratulated the House on the reduction of the public expenditure, and the increasing state of the revenue. Agriculture alone was still most grievously distressed. Notwithstanding the difficulties of their situation, he yet hoped for better times for the agriculturists: he looked forward to an equalization of the growth of produce, and of the consumption of the country, by which means the agriculturists would derive that fair profit, which every member, as well on private as on public grounds, would wish to see them receive. Mr. Wildman seconded the motion. Sir J. Yorke said, all were bound on that occasion to express their feelings, not only of the impolicy but the injustice of invading Spain. A more outrageous act of violence could not be committed—never was committed. That noble people had placed the Bourbons upon the throne, and had preserved his own throne for Ferdinand, when he basely truckled to the usurper of it at Bayonne. Could we see such an act with indifference? Could we be so stupid as not to discover that after the first blood shed upon the Bidassoa it would be impossible we could remain neuter? It was the duty of every man to strengthen the interposition of the government to prevent a war, and not to remain neuter. Mr. Brougham rose, and in a most eloquent speech exposed the principles of the Holy Alliance, and the grovelling hypocrisy and canting by which its practices had been accompanied. He praised the sound and liberal views which ministers had adopted. The course they had taken would be hailed with joy and exultation throughout all England. He hoped we should pass through the crisis without war, but no one could expect that would be our good fortune. He alluded to the ebullition of feeling displayed at the Norfolk meeting as arising from distress and error, which he should feel a disposition to overlook, considering the state of agricultural distress. He hoped that ministers had not used such language as Verona, as pledged them to a neutral course under all circumstances. We were

pledged to support Portugal, and if hostilities commenced in Spain, we should be dragged into a war. He characterised the extravagance and monstrous nature of the Declarations of the Holy Alliance in due terms. The Emperor of Russia had, in 1812, concluded a treaty with the Cortes, and acknowledged the present constitution in every *iota*. The three powers spoke but one language to all Europe; "We have hundreds of thousands of armed mercenaries, and we will not stoop to reason on points of law or of equity with those nations or individuals, who may not act or think in that way which we consider most consistent with our policy." And he could not but admire the unparalleled frankness with which the Spaniards had met that declaration. It was, indeed, as frank and plain as it was accordant with the best feelings of men. It was this—"We have millions of freemen, and we will not stoop to the dictation of tyrants." The Prussian king should give his subjects the constitution he promised them ere he invaded Spain. Austria, before she was generous to Ferdinand, should be just to George, and pay the 20,000,000 he had borrowed of England. Even Alexander might be asked why he was so very sensitive at the sight of blood in a palace. No doubt he was pure himself and all his agents, but it was known that his father had been slaughtered and de-throned. God forbid it should be imputed to his immediate ancestors; to the fathers or mothers, sisters or brothers, or uncles or aunts of the victim!—but such things had been done. Louis of France had even gone beyond the manifestoes of the Junto. It was not the countries that were the objects of hatred among them, but freedom, the power of which they dreaded—the spirit of which they detested. He thought we ought to send out a naval armament of observation in case of war commencing, and that free states alone can be our safe allies; and concluded by supporting the address. Sir F. Burdett would not say a word to disturb the unanimity of the House. He trusted they would not only have an unanimous vote, but also, what had not appeared for a long time, an unanimous detestation of the unwarranted interference of tyranny, and a love of the best interests of mankind. Mr. Peel

said, that the interests of Europe demanded a general peace; but that if it were impossible for the rest of Europe, it was necessary for this country to maintain a strict neutrality. He regretted Mr. Brougham's observations upon the members of the Holy Alliance—the allies of this country. Russia, in particular, had been distinguished for her forbearance in respect to Turkey. The conduct of Austria in taking possession of Naples was fully justifiable to prevent the danger with which her own dominions were threatened. Our conduct in respect to Naples and Spain was perfectly consistent, and the same principles regulated our policy in both cases. The Hon. Gentleman then gave notice of the intention of Mr. Robinson to enter, at an early period, into a general explanation of the state of the affairs of the country, and lay before the House details of a plan of retrenchment and economy. To the increasing prosperity of the manufacturing and commercial interests only could the relief of agriculture be looked for. Sir J. Mackintosh said, the monarchical principle, broached from the very commencement of the Holy Alliance, and which he deemed to be the most sarcastic reflection ever cast on monarchy, was this—that no amendments in the institutions of absolute monarchs could be legitimate, unless they flowed from the absolute monarchs themselves. This was the principle on which the King of France relied; and if this principle be admitted, the king of these realms is an usurper. It arraigns his title to the crown—it brands King William as a conspirator, and our ancestors who seated him on the throne as a gang of banditti—it brands our ancestors who extorted Magna Charta, as conspirators—the most solemn acts on which our constitution rests, become null and invalid—every privilege of the House is annihilated, and his majesty's occupation of the throne is nothing but a continued usurpation, and a violation of that pretended monarchical principle, which is applied to the affairs of Spain, by those whom he was sorry to hear called the allies of this country. Mr. Denman could not help thinking that such remonstrances ought to have been made as would have prevented the appearance of that disgusting speech which had issued from

the mouth of the King of France. If the Congress had in fact been the scene of remonstrance on the part of England, the aggression of France against Spain, in the teeth of that remonstrance, was of itself an act of hostility against England. The address was then carried unanimously.—On the 5th after some business of little moment, Mr. Child brought up the report of the committee on the address. Sir R. Wilson wished to guard the House against the word “neutrality.” He contended that in a political, military, and financial point of view, this country was bound to interfere,—for, by spending a few thousands now, she might save millions in future. The gallant officer vindicated the Spanish Government, and said, it was notorious that in almost all the frontier towns of France bands had been formed, armed, and paid by French gold, with the intention of promoting the cause of rebellion in the Spanish nation. The address was agreed to.—On the 10th, several petitions were presented, and papers moved for; and Mr. Peel stated, that the King had presented his father's library to the nation.—On the 11th, some unimportant business was transacted and notices given.—On the 12th, Mr. Canning and Mr. Herries took their seats for Harwich. Mr. Wallace moved the revival of the Committee of Foreign Trade, and signified his retirement from the office of President of the Board of Trade. Certain papers were ordered by Mr. S. Rice relative to the conduct of Baron O'Grady. Mr. Hume moved for an explanation of the appointment of a new Lieutenant-general of Ordnance against the recommendation of the Committee of Military Enquiry. Mr. Canning justified the appointment, and Mr. Hume withdrew his motion.—On the 13th, only 36 members being present, the House adjourned to the following day, when a petition was presented against the new Marriage Act from the Archdeacon of Oxford. Mr. Maberly moved for a return relative to the public expenditure. The Marriage Act amendment bill was read a second time, and Mr. Brogden brought up the report of the Committee of Agricultural Distress. Mr. Canning then, in the most open and candid manner, met the question, and stated, that though Government

felt the greatest sympathy with the distresses of the agriculturists, it was not the intention of ministers to bring forward any measure for their relief, from the inadequacy of every project which had been, or could be, devised to meet the evil successfully.—On the 17th, a petition in favour of reform was presented from the City of London by Alderman Wood. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply. Mr. Creevey then moved, that it should be added to the resolutions, that the House “should also consider the grievances of the empire.” Mr. Canning and several other members opposed the amendment, and the original motion was agreed to. Eight hundred thousand pounds were then granted to pay off Exchequer bills. Mr. Hume moved for a return of the distribution of stamps in Great Britain.—On the 18th, Mr. Goulburn brought forward his motion for the reduction of the Staff of the Irish Militia; the extent of the saving would be about 30,000*l*. Leave was given to bring in a bill for that purpose. Mr. Grenfell moved for an account of the balances in the hands of the Bank, which was agreed to: and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.—On the 19th, after some preliminary business, Mr. Hume moved that the appointment of another Lieutenant-general to the Ordnance was at variance with the 13th Report of the Military Commission, and was not essential to the service except in time of war. Mr. Warde opposed the motion. Mr. Canning entered at length into the circumstances of the appointment, and shewed that the office was not filled up from favour, but by a due consideration of the merits of the case. In the absence of the Duke of Wellington, on more important affairs, the Lieutenant-general executed his duty. Three officers of distinguished merit had been named, and two had refused the situation. The House divided ultimately on the original motion. Ayes 73—Noes 200—Majority 127.

The *ex-officio* information against the Orange rioters in the theatre at Dublin has been tried. It appears that a regular plan was laid to insult the

Lord Lieutenant, and raise a disturbance in order to compel the Government to remove him. The evidence was the clearest possible, yet the jury could not agree; and, after being locked up a night, was discharged. The Judges expressed themselves surprised at the small number of names returned on the list of jurymen before the trial commenced. What else could be expected where the Orange faction hold the keys of power? and what chance can there ever have been of impartial justice being dealt to any who were obnoxious to it?

County meetings have been held to petition Parliament respecting the distressed situation of agriculture, and for a reform in Parliament, in the counties of Somerset, York, Berks, Middlesex, Surrey, Southwark, &c. The resolutions were of the usual tenor; but were, in one or two instances, characterised by the interference of Mr. Cobbett in the debates.

Mr. Robinson has succeeded Mr. Vansittart as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Huskisson has become President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Arbuthnot is appointed to the Woods and Forests; Mr. Lushington to the Treasury; and Mr. Herries to the Secretaryship held by Mr. Lushington.

The King's speech, and the liberal measures which the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has shewn an inclination to pursue, have produced a great sensation in the country. All parties unite in supporting measures adapted to the spirit of the age and reprobative of the conduct of the Holy Alliance; in which had England joined, one gloomy depressing despotism might have been expected to pervade the Old World, and fling the institutions of improved times into the grave of freedom, from whence only a violent and sweeping revolution, great and mischievous in proportion to the compression exerted against it, could ever recover the nations. The popular feeling will support ministers in their intended measures; and Mr. Canning deserves well the thanks of his country for conduct, which, by uniting the efforts of all parties in support of reason and justice, will make his measures irresistible in effect.

FOREIGN STATES.

France, under its ultra ministry, has gone on in its measures for destroying the repose of Europe. The hope of reducing her to her ancient state of vassalage, and of recovering their confiscated estates, by embroiling the country in a new war, and calling in even foreign aid under other pretences, seems to be a moving and secret cause of the new measures. The Sanitary Cordon in reality was the commencement of operations against Spain, and neither promises nor gold were spared to excite disturbances in that country, at a time when such measures were little dreamt of by the public, and the King solemnly asserted that the prevention of the Barcelona fever from entering France was the sole cause of assembling this precautionary force! The priest-ridden influence exerted over the King, and the ignorance of the men in power, is fast bringing on a catastrophe which will lead to their own downfall. Talleyrand has remonstrated against invading Spain; all persons who have any experience as statesmen have pointed out its folly; but the *Ultras* persevere. The commander of the army is the Duke D'Angoulême, and few of the military men of known talent are to be employed; but the experienced emigrants, the redoubtable *garde du Corps*, and the tactics of the imbecile Duke, are expected to make up for every thing, even to eclipse the talent of the late Emperor and his triumphs. The speech of the King on opening the Chambers breathes war, and war only—it invokes the God of Justice to sanction crime; talks of liberty, of which it feels nothing; and of religion, which it violates—it is as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—The length of the two last Sessions, the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off for a short time the opening of the present. But the regular vote of the expenditure of the State is an advantage of which you have felt all the value; and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotion which were necessary for me to obtain it. The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved; the administration of justice loyally exercised by the juries, wisely and religiously directed by the magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which were encouraged by the hope of impunity. I have concluded with the Holy See those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new dioceses of which

the law authorizes the establishment. Every where the churches will be provided with their pastors; and the clergy of France, completely organized, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence. I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, regular order in the accounts. My Ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipt and expenses effected in 1822, and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1824. It results from these documents, that all prior expenses being liquidated—even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary—we enter upon the year 1823, with 40 millions of excess upon the accounts open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a balance of receipts and expenses, without requiring the employment of this reserve. France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which people cannot obtain but by the return to religion—to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives. But Divine justice permits, that after having for a long time made other nations suffer the terrible effects of our disorders, we should ourselves be exposed to dangers brought about by similar calamities among a neighbouring people. I have made every endeavour to guarantee the security of my people, and to preserve Spain herself from the extremity of misfortune. The infatuation with which the representations made at Madrid have been rejected, leaves little hope of preserving peace. I have ordered the recall of my Minister; one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a Prince of my family—by him whom my heart delights to call my son—are ready to march, invoking the God of St. Louis, for the sake of preserving the throne of Spain to a descendant of Henry IV.—of saving that fine kingdom from its ruin, and of reconciling it with Europe. Our stations are about to be reinforced in those places where our maritime commerce has need of that protection. Cruisers shall be established every where, wherever our arrivals can possibly be annoyed. If war is inevitable, I will use all my endeavours to confine the circle, to limit its duration: it will be undertaken only to conquer peace, which the state of Spain would render impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give to his people institutions which they cannot hold but from him, and which, by securing their tranquillity, would dissipate the just inquietudes of France. Hostilities shall cease from that moment. I make, Gentlemen, before you, a solemn engagement on this point. I was bound to lay before you the state of our foreign affairs. It was for me to deliberate. I have done it maturely. I have consulted the dignity of my crown, the honour and security of France. Gentlemen, we are Frenchmen: we shall always be agreed to defend such interests."

The Spanish Ambassador has quitted Paris. Urgel has been taken by Mina, and the Cortes are making every preparation to meet the war with firmness and effect.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

SINCE our report of last month nothing new has been produced in the musical department of this theatre; *La Gazza Ladra* and *Tancredi* having been the only performances for some weeks past. In both these operas, however, some changes of parts have occurred, compared with former representations; and three new singers have made their first appearance in England.

In *La Gazza Ladra*, Signor Placci, as Fabrizio, filled the place of Angrisani; the part of Ninetta's father, performed last season by Cartoni, who has left the company, was assigned to De Begnis; and the Podestà, previously in the possession of Signor Placci, was allotted for the *début* of Signor Porto, a new performer. Placci by no means made amends for the loss of Angrisani; but he played and sang respectably. He seems to be a useful and convenient member of the operatic corps: he is put into all sorts of parts, and goes through them sufficiently well; and in the concerted pieces, his bass is very effective.

The *sombre* part of the father of Ninetta is quite out of Signor De Begnis's line; and he undertook it, we understand, against his inclination, in compliance with the request of the managers. His exertions, therefore, claim the greater approbation, as they were, upon the whole, satisfactory, and, as far as singing goes, entitled to decided praise. Signor Porto has been engaged from the Italian Opera at Paris, where he acted *Primo Buffo Cantante*, and was a great favourite. As far as we could judge from his representation of the Podestà, in which there is some scope for the display of humour, Signor Porto is by no means a first-rate comic actor, although we would not wish to pronounce definitively on his qualifications in this respect, until we have seen him in another character. At present, the humour he possesses appears to us to be of rather a rough and coarse kind: it is neither the chaste comic of Naldi, nor Ambrogetti's irresistible fun and waggery. Of Mr. Porto's vocal powers we entertain an opinion nearly similar. Gifted with great physical force of voice, his bass penetrates every part of the house: he sings the music correctly, and with

purity of tone, but there is little mellowness in his divisions; his organs seem to be too sturdy and vigorous to admit of much smoothness and flexibility. This, however, is so frequently the case with very powerful basses, and indeed so natural, that it would be almost unreasonable to look for the rare exceptions which the general rule so seldom has furnished. In our estimation, Signor Porto's voice will prove of the utmost service and effect in concerted pieces; and on this account we consider him an acquisition upon the whole.

In *Tancredi* the two first appearances were Signora Borgondio, Tancredi, and Signor Reina, in the part of Argirio. The part of Tancredi is set for a low *soprano*, a range of female voice not often met with in absolute perfection. La Grassini, Marconi, and Bellocchi, were of this description; and the last-mentioned lady will probably long live in the recollection of real judges as a model of every thing that is chaste, finished, and truly perfect in the vocal art: her style was the true one; none sings Rossini's music as she did; her Tancredi will never be forgotten. Madame Borgondio's performance of the same arduous part, without giving offence, was not of a nature to make a great impression on an audience like that at the King's Theatre. Advanced in years, her voice, whatever it may have been, is past its bloom. Its fair compass is from *a* to *e*; beyond the latter the ascent is not without visible effort; and her lower notes have lost the *timbre* of organic vigour. In the middle of her scale the tones are yet good and mellow; and here she sings, and especially terminates her phrases in a style of purity and neatness which bespeaks cultivation and a good school. Madame Borgondio was unsuccessful in the few quick passages she attempted; and she appeared to avoid divisions as much as possible. In her first air, the well known "*Di tanti palpiti*," she ventured upon a variation which failed absolutely. As an actress, little can be said to her advantage; we discovered few traces of animation or expression in her features, delivery, or general deportment on the stage; but we must admit, she evidently laboured under apprehensions from an audience who seemed in part unwilling to give

encouragement: and, at Madame Borgondio's age, the male costume of a gallant young warrior, tight flesh-coloured silks, helmet and feathers over a broad motherly face, &c. may have operated as a further drawback on the effect of her exertions. We have some doubts whether this lady is a native of Italy; her countenance is German, and her pronunciation did not seem to proceed from a *bocca Romana*. Upon the whole, her engagement for our boards is a matter of surprise.

Signor Reina did the part of Argirio creditably. He is not a first-rate tenor: perhaps all Europe cannot muster three at this time! but his voice is mellow and agreeable, and he appears to be a good musician. In his divisions and quick passages the notes are not uttered with sufficient distinctness; they are "mashed" too much into each other. This may partly be the effect of a certain degree of hurry which we observed in his general manner, and which sometimes put us in mind of Mr. Kean, between whom and Signor Reina we fancied we perceived some other points of resemblance, *quant au physique*. With the acting of Signor Reina we had reason to be satisfied; he was lively and impressive, although perhaps not sufficiently elevated and dignified. But it is scarcely possible to judge correctly of the merits of a performer from one character: in this way some late *débûts* on the English stage have been overrated, and the reverse is just as likely to happen. Madame Ronzi de Begnis, allowing for the peculiarity of her voice, sang and acted the part of Amenaïde with great success. The most difficult passages come from her lips with apparent ease, in a manner so neat, so clean, and so tastefully modulated and cadenced, as to delight every real connoisseur. Placci sang Orbazano very respectably; played it but so so, and dressed it miserably. He looked exactly like Don Quixote in the prints of Vander Gucht, with the addition of whiskers, nearly in contact with his nose, and almost as long. Our critical authority, perhaps, does not extend to these *rifiorimenti di faccia*; but we may be allowed a pious wish towards their abbreviation, seeing that they are so much in the way of "making the face" for most of the parts in operas. There are several other gentlemen of

the establishment whom we could find it in our hearts to subject to tonsorial operation; and a clause on that subject, in all future engagements, seems to be imperatively called for. Be this as it may, our hint to Mr. Placci as to dress is applicable to more than one part we have seen him in, especially the heroic.

Signor Di Giovanni still will come on the stage; at his time he ought to content himself with managing matters behind the scenes; the eternal nasal twang at the end syllable of every recitative sentence, not to mention other disrelishes, we cannot get over. Of the Gardener in *Figaro*, and his favourite and great part, the Jew Pedlar in *La Gazza*, it would be cruel to dispossess him.

A day is fixed for Rossini's *La Donna del Lago*.

In the Ballet, the novelties produced during the month are *L'Offrande aux Graces*, and *La Nôce du Village*, recently. The latter we have not yet found an opportunity of seeing. *L'Offrande aux Graces*, first brought out as a ballet, could hardly deserve that name. It has since been reduced to a *divertissement*, and, as such, we have seen it more than once with great pleasure. A more elegant and well-composed *divertissement* has seldom appeared on the boards of the King's Theatre. Mademoiselle Aurellie, a new acquisition, is a dancer of considerable pretensions; the precision and elegance of her steps have established her firmly in the favour of the public. M. Des Forges, although not an Albert or a Paul, ranks likewise high in the art; and our old favourite, the precise, the neat, the firm Ronzi Vestris, is stepping daily more and more into the good graces of the public.

ORATORIOS.—The Oratorios at Drury-lane Theatre this season are, as last year, under the management of Mr. Bochsa. The first took place on the 30th of January, in a house crowded to the very ceiling, and lasted five good hours! that is to say, nearly two hours more than our sensitive organs can, with any satisfaction, endure the galvanism of sweet sounds. It is true the music is *ad libitum*, inasmuch as Mr. Bochsa does not, like the heads of public offices, insist on absolute regularity in attendance; the fines for transgressing it being limited to the performers,

and the audience being allowed to come and go when they please. But this indulgence was unfortunately not extended to ourselves. The lady who honoured us with her company on the occasion being 1½ more musical than ourselves, wished to await the sound of the last trumpet; which the German Æolus, Mr. Schmidt, did not give out until the cockney cocks about Russell-court began to prelude for their own matin oratorios—ten minutes past twelve precisely.—*Pacienza!* we sat it out; ay, and we felt gratified to see our fair companion pleased to the last.

It was quite a city-feast of harmony, and a mere transcript of the bill of fare would impress our Continental neighbours with respect for our musical propensities. The instrumental orchestra was numerous, complete, and good. There were also vocalists in abundance, particularly *soprani*: Madame Camporese, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Tree, Madame Vestris, Miss Goodall, Miss Povey. Among the tenors, Mr. Braham and Mr. Sapio stood prominent, although the latter unfortunately sang but one solo. Still there was a striking deficiency in good basses.

In the Messiah, a copious selection of which constituted the first act, Mr. Braham sang with great pathos and fervour, but, as usual, frequently out of tune; his major thirds, in particular, approach the flat third within a diesis. Mrs. Salmon needs not our praise; Miss Tree sang sweetly, and with feeling; and Miss Goodall, who is improved whenever we meet with her, excelled all her companions in pathetic delivery, and the inward feeling of her text.—Mozart, by his accompaniments to the Messiah, paid a valuable tribute of veneration to the genius of his great countryman; they will tend to prolong the existence of this Oratorio for another generation. The great novelty of the evening was an Oratorio, or rather an Opera on a scriptural subject, composed by Rossini: *Cyrus in Babylon*. The subject, Belshazzar's Feast, presents some striking dramatic materials. Poets, painters, and composers, have tried their strength upon it. It is difficult to form a just opinion on a dramatic composition performed in a concert; it is nothing without the accompaniments of legs and arms, looks, frowns, smiles, &c. We thought much

less of *Mosè nel Egitto* at Covent-garden than of *Pietro l'Eremita* at the King's Theatre. The same, no doubt, is the case with *Cyrus in Babylon*; which has, moreover, been subjected to the additional and depressing disadvantage of a translation into English verse. Italian music is neutralized and cut up by the cacophony of the consonants, the diphthongs, the hissing and short cut of the most unmusical language in Europe, the Dutch hardly excepted. At present, we think *Cyrus in Babylon* much inferior to *Moses in Egypt*; it contains more Rossinisms, more plagiarisms from previous works of the same composer, and less original melody. It is, like all Rossini's productions, full of dramatic effects, but has but two or three pieces which left with us any striking and permanent impression. We became wearied, although our quantum of musical endurance had not been exhausted.

Among the more prominent attractions of the evening were, a violoncello concerto, so so as to composition, but beautifully executed by Mr. Linley; and a better violin concerto, played by Mori in a delightful manner. This gentleman has now arrived at a degree of eminence in his art, which would gain him applause in any Continental capital; he is within sight of absolute, and perhaps unrivalled, perfection, and it will depend upon himself to reach it speedily. The means, indeed, appear to us to be chiefly of a negative kind. They seem to consist in the relinquishment of certain—we hardly can find a name for what we wish to imply—we will call them whimsies, over-confident occasional fantasticalities, which sometimes leave a doubt with his admirers whether he is inwardly worshipping the art with serious and impassioned devotion, or treating her like a mistress, of whose heart he has obtained an absolute sway by peculiar gifts of nature joined to a due exertion of assiduity. We also often have occasion to observe, at the conclusion of rapid passages, a certain smack, which is not in good taste, however it may proclaim a complete mastery of the bow.

The second Oratorio (14th of Feb.) we were prevented from attending. It consisted of *Acis and Galatea*, a repetition of *Cyrus in Babylon*, and a miscel-

laneous act. The principal novelties of composition were, a descriptive chorus, composed by Beethoven, translated and adapted from the German of Goëthe, entitled "The calm of the Sea and the rising Breeze," and a quartett and chorus from a requiem composed by Mr. Bochsa, accompanied on

thirteen harps, forming three Orchestras! We have heard such harp-tutti, and found them to interest the eye more than the ear. The house, we understand, was again crowded in every part, and the performances met with the greatest applause.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE last has been a splendid month at this house; crowded with performances of various kinds, but each of the first order. In tragedy, *Cymbeline* has called forth the united powers of Kean and Young; in comedy, Liston has made some of his most prodigious exertions; and in opera, Miss Stephens has revisited the longing eyes and ears of the town, supported by Braham, Liston, Miss Povey, and others, now humble waiters on her state, who once shone themselves as stars, glimmering all day in large letters in the playbills, and shining forth at night to admiring and empty houses. There has been no parsimony in the distribution of talent; a wise prodigality has been always manifested; and this liberal spirit has, we believe, met with its abundant reward.

Cymbeline has never within our recollection been nearly so well acted as on this revival. The little which there is of Leonatus Posthumus is excellently adapted to Kean;—it is fitful, passionate, and wayward;—with occasional touches of tender thought and pathetic remorse. His suppressed passion where Iachimo first questions Imogen's virtue, was finely portrayed; though his best exertions were reserved for the scene where the scoffer returns apparently triumphant. Here the transitions from indifference to rage; from rage to listening anxiety; from suspense to the agony of conviction, with the relapses into hope and love, were "hit fiery off indeed." The scene is but a sketch compared with the full developement of the passion of jealousy in *Othello*; but it has a noble outline, which was nobly followed by the actor. Mr. Young was an admirable Iachimo; the cool dry sarcasms were given with most appropriate voice and gesture; and the descriptions of Imogen, with a poetic fervour which seemed

to redeem a part morally despicable, and to cast an intellectual glory round ineffable meanness of purpose and of action. A Miss Williams appeared as Imogen, and manifested considerable dignity of action and force of expression; but was as unlike the "cunning pattern of excelling nature," that loveliest child of Shakspeare's thought, as possible. Did she think by a measured stride, a swelling speech, and a sweeping and exuberant action, to pourtray the quiet, retiring graces of the part, which, when fitly bodied forth, should "almost make us steal away and weep?" Alas! these accomplishments may win applause for a night, but they will never sustain an actress even for a season. Had Miss Williams played *Calista* in the *Fair Penitent*, or *Alicia*, or some other part which required a flourishing manner, she might have succeeded; but choosing to attempt Imogen she failed, and Mrs. West, who is very little nearer the mark, was substituted in her room. It is, we think, a mistake to assert, as some excellent critics have done, that the poetry of a character like this can produce no effect on the stage. It will not, indeed, win that loud applause which follows the delineation of strong passion, or the delivery of lofty sentiment; but if sweetly and unaffectedly spoken, it sometimes comes home to the heart with a refreshing and harmonizing power which is unfelt in the solitude of the closet. The mind, when strongly excited, is more alive to these gentle impressions than even in its calmest repose; as festive scenes revive the most sacred recollections of early friendship, and as a plaintive air is often most welcome in the midst of buoyant happiness.

Mr. Liston, long promised, has at last appeared, and has played in his most felicitous style. He stands more on his dignity than he did at his old

quarters: he does not use the same freedoms to the audience or the performers, into which he was apt to deviate; and accordingly his acting gives more unmingled satisfaction than usual. His humour is in itself of so rich and abundant a cast, that it is best when most chastened and confined within the strictest boundaries;—when it is not lavished on questionable irregularities; but seems always ready to overflow, and scarcely to be “constrained by mastery.” He played “young Master Launcelot,” in the *Merchant of Venice*, to Mr. Kean’s Shylock; and the play, as acted by them, afforded one of the richest combinations of talent recently seen.—Kean’s Shylock is one of the most complete—perhaps the most complete—of all his characters; it is a portrait including not only passions but peculiarities, and is, therefore, individualized even to the senses. In other parts, when he most awes or softens us, it is by touching on a range of feelings which are common to humanity, rather than by setting before us one person sharing in the great emotions which belong to his kind, yet distinguished from all others by traits which cannot be mistaken. His manner, his action, his very walk; the zest with which he gave all the poetic *hebraisms* scattered through the part; tended to complete the realization of the Shylock of the Poet. His scene in the third act, where he is informed of Antonio’s ruin, and of his daughter’s treachery, was the finest of all. Here his intense feeling of the wrongs of his nation; his horrid joy at the prospect of vengeance on one who had heaped indignities upon him; his rapid transitions from one passion to another, preserved from abruptness by the ever-varying eye, and the delicate modulation of tone, produced an electrical effect on the audience. In the trial, his acting was more subdued than usual; but his eye never ceased to glance to his victim with a savage fire; and the few bursts of passion in which he indulged had a wild grandeur, which gave to his meditated revenge the character of justice. Mrs. West, who acted pleasingly in the lighter scenes of Portia, disturbed this scene by her unreasonable exertions. She screamed out the words, “Tarry a little,” and rushed between

the parties to the cause with an attitude which no judge has ever assumed since the time of Scroggs, and which would scarcely be allowed to a counsel on the other side of the Irish Channel. This violence greatly impairs the effect of the quibble, (it is no other,) which, if it be given with a pleader-like dryness and a judicial gravity, would not only be more characteristic, but would afford the finer contrast to the impatience and the agony of the Jew. Liston in Launcelot was exemplarily quiet and delectably ludicrous.

Miss Stephens has added her mild lustre to the “Stars” at this house, and has created nearly as great a sensation as if she had been invisible for years. It seems, at first, a little singular that the mere removal of a favourite performer from one establishment to another should create a new interest in exertions by which we have been often gratified; but slight reflection will serve for the solution of the paradox. The distance between Covent-garden and Drury-lane is nothing in space, but it is immense in the imagination of the play-goer. The recollections attached to each, the associations which hallow them, the feelings with which we enter and leave them, belong to different classes, and refuse to mingle in confusion. To us the light of the stage lamps is a different thing at each of the houses; an old air does not convey the same sentiment in both; the impressions which we receive from good acting are “like, but, oh, how different!” In general, performers do not consult their permanent interests in changing their places; they take root more deeply and kindly in the affectionate remembrances of the public if they continue; and prevent a harsh discovery of those ravages which they must endure from the silent touches of time. But any regulation compelling them to remain, is so absurd and tyrannical, that we are heartily glad the combination by managers against them on this subject is broken once and for ever.

Mr. Kean has dared to do that which an absurd prejudice has rendered every one afraid of doing for a century;—he has played the last scene of Shakspeare’s *Lear*. A sort of mysterious horror seemed spread over this; it was too shocking to be represented; for which

it was impossible to assign any reasonable cause. The catastrophe is not so distressing as many which are borne with very tolerable composure; when the young are cut off in the midst of hope and love, and years of happiness waited on them; and more especially when some provoking oversight, some attendant's blunder, a five minutes' anticipation or delay, occasions the useless misery. It is the only proper ending of the sorrows of the aged king, unless all these are to be taken as mere empty fooling, and there is nothing in them serious or awful. The idea that there must be some violent paroxysm here was also so erroneous, that one might almost suppose those who advanced it, had read no farther in the scene than the words "Howl, Howl, Howl, Howl," with which it begins. Lear is worn out, no less by intellectual excitement than by strange suffering; his powers which have been set "loose to act on the follies and crimes of the world," are all concentrating their force on one object,—the corpse of his wronged and most dutiful child; stupified almost as to every thing else, his fleeting sense settles on her, and, after ranging with terrible companions, he is left alone in the world with her to die. Such was the idea which the acting of Mr. Kean conveyed; it was quiet, gentle, yet intense; and each word and sigh seemed to come from a breaking heart. It produced no appalling effect, as had been foolishly anticipated, but was received with silent tears. This change will, no doubt, prepare the way for the restoration of the play from the beginning; for now all the love making between Edgar and Cordelia, "which with its darkness dares affront the light" of Shakspeare, is now utterly useless, and all the trash about "injured kings" is an impotent satire on the author's meaning.

A new farce, with Mr. Liston as the principal character, excited much curiosity, which it did not altogether gratify. The title "Deaf as a Post," naturally suggested the idea that Mr. Liston was to act the deaf man, and shew how irresistibly blank and stupid he could look deprived of one of his senses. But it proved that Mr. Cooper was to assume the virtue of "deafness," but "to have it not;" and that Liston was only to play Sappy—quite an old

part under a new name. The idea, however, of obtaining introduction to a party by mere dint of inability to hear, and of taking possession of another's chamber, was good, and very well wrought out both by the author and performer. Liston, if not new, was great in his character—softest of all the Sappies—and gave with especial humour his yawnings in an uneasy chair, and his preparation of a regular bed for himself on the table. The farce was too long by half, and excited much opposition towards the close; but liberal curtailment ensured for it a very favourable reception on the next evening. In nine cases out of ten the necessity for pruning largely is so evident on the first representation of a piece, that it is quite incomprehensible to us, why persons skilled in theatrical affairs do not employ it before, instead of after, an author's fate is decided.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

This month a Play has been produced called "Nigel; or, the Crown Jewels," respecting which considerable expectation was excited. It was said to owe little more to the novel than its ground-work, and the names of the characters; and that in diction and spirit it resembled the old romantic comedy of Massinger and Fletcher. Had this been true to its full extent, the author would have done flagrant injustice to himself, because he would always seem, to the superficial observer, to derive his chief attraction from the novelist, and the spectators of his play would feel disappointment when they found other incidents and other language than those with which they are familiar. "Nigel," if not all that the preliminary eulogists asserted, is a very ingenious production;—bringing the loose and scattered scenes of the novel into compactness and order, and clothed in no common grace of allusion and language. The three first acts, up to the death of the usurer, are very interesting, but, unfortunately, the two last do not approach them in bustle and theatrical effect, which is the worst misfortune a new play can suffer. Its author has manifested at least a fine taste for those racy dramatists whom he attempted to copy, and has, in some instances, reaped the reward of his generous daring. A scene in which the

scrivener describes his riches to Margaret, in order to induce her to accede to his proposal, is written with that richness of exaggeration which distinguishes some of his models. His play gave scope for excellent acting: Kemble was most spirited and buoyant in Lord Dalgarno; Bartley, humorous and characteristic as James; Blanchard, uncommonly faithful as the usurer; Farren, admirable as the scrivener, Miss Lacy striking and pathetic in Martha, and Miss Foote delicately pettish as Margaret. As the piece did not meet with unmingled success, it was pertinaciously ascribed to Mr. Horace Twiss, in spite of the denials of that gentleman, who had good-naturedly furnished a beautiful song. It is really distressing to find how impossible it is for any one, whose name is in any degree known, to do a friendly act which can be laid hold of, without being subjected to the iron despotism of the periodical press. "Nigel," in spite of the party feeling absurdly arrayed against it, was played several times to good houses.

Mr. Larkin has appeared at this theatre in the parts of Young Meadows and Captain Macheath with fair and well-merited success. His voice is a tenor of rather low tone, uncommonly ripe and full, and is extended by a clear and brilliant falsetto, to which he has frequent recourse. Although not a highly finished singer, he has evidently

a correct taste; for he sings very plainly and intelligibly, and is not seduced by the splendid vices of a great example. His chief defect is in his management of his falsetto, to which he frequently hurries from his rich and mellow undertones with a transition so abrupt as to jar painfully on the ear. He has the air of a well-educated and sensible man, and plays admirably for a singer. We have never seen any one act Macheath with nearly so much spirit and feeling.

Miss Tree and Miss Paton have composed their differences, and harmony is restored where it ought never to have been broken. They sang first together in the "Comedy of Errors," where appropriate compliments were paid to each;—loud applause followed the brilliant execution of the latter, and a low audible hush of expectation preceded the efforts of the first, and checked every slight approach to disturbance while she sang. They are to alternate the parts of Susanna and the Countess in the "Marriage of Figaro;" but we hardly think the town will care much for this contention in little. Miss Paton sang many of the airs in Polly delightfully, but her acting is a great deal too affected and precise. She moves her limbs at right angles, and speaks mincingly; which is a sad perversion of the simple-hearted Polly, who is neither the heroine of a romance, nor the pupil of a finishing boarding-school.

FINE ARTS.

THE WORKS OF CANOVA, engraved by H. Moses.—We return to a more detailed notice of this interesting publication. Each number contains five engravings; and the works fixed upon for the subjects of each are chosen more with an eye to variety than to their comparative degrees of merit. Number 1. contains, first, a bust of Canova, by himself, which is considered to be by far the best likeness that exists of him in marble. It is undoubtedly a fine head—calm, cool, contemplative, and sensitive.—The second plate is from a mural monument to the memory of Emo, one of the last heroes of the Venetian Republic. This monument is chaste and pleasing; but demands no particular description, as it does not afford scope for any very remarkable display of talent.—The

next plate is from one of the most charming and characteristic of Canova's productions—the Graces. This is a very sweet and harmonious composition—full of that quality which it aims to personify; yet not in any degree departing from that merely human beauty which can alone make it interesting in human eyes. Its grace is the grace of nature alone—there is no art in it, and not the least degree of affectation. As a whole, too, it is perfectly consistent—there is a nice propriety in all its parts, and they all blend and interfuse themselves very charmingly together. The positions of the four hands, and their reference to each other, are worthy of particular observation. If this composition has a fault, it is perhaps to be found in the heads of the figures—or rather, in the arrangement of the hair—

in which Canova almost always failed. There is a crispness in the curls on the foreheads of all his youthful females, as well as a want of expansion in the forehead itself, which give something of a meanness and littleness to the aspect. The hard round knot, too, which he places on most of his heads, is far from graceful, either in its direct or its associated effect.

The Venus Victrix is the next work which is copied. This reclining statue is said to have been modelled from one of Napoleon's sisters, — the Princess Borghese. There is a silent, self-possessed repose about it which is very fine—a conscious power seems to rest upon every part, and to be content to rest there, without exerting itself upon any thing external. To be beautiful seems sufficient for it. There is always, about perfect beauty, this self-satisfied (not self-complacent) air. It is the qualities we do *not* possess, that we would be thought to possess; those that we do possess, and are sure of possessing, we never take the trouble of insisting on.—The last plate in No. I. is from the draped and sitting statue of the Goddess Concordia. We do not conceive this to be a work exhibiting much characteristic merit. It is chiefly a specimen of drapery—which is cleverly managed, but does not include much of either grandeur or grace.

The first plate in No. II. is from the group of the Graces noticed above—a back view. It is in most respects correspondent with the front view of the same figures. The upper part, in particular, consisting of the intertwining arms, meeting bosoms, and fondling cheeks, is delightful. But it strikes us that there is a little clumsiness in the lower parts of the two left-hand figures, which we do not remember in the original: and yet we seldom meet with any defective drawing in Mr. Moses's outlines; they are in general exceedingly correct and masterly.—The second plate in No. II. is in a style not often attempted by Canova; and he appears to us to have succeeded in it, in this instance, better than might have been expected. It is a long relievo, representing the Procession of the Trojan Matrons to the shrine of Minerva—from the Iliad—and is not without a certain graceful grandeur, added to a quiet and subdued tragic interest, which

are very appropriate to the subject. The line of heads is very skilfully varied, by means of the different attitudes into which the matrons are thrown, by their different degrees of emotion; and the draperies, the long unbroken line of which gives a fine sombre effect to the scene, are very chastely and classically conceived. The two hands which are stretched forward at the farther end of the composition, so as to call upon the imagination to continue the line of procession beyond the visible extent of it, do not produce the desired effect. In order that they may be seen, they are necessarily placed too high—so that the owner of them must be supposed to be placed considerably above the other figures. This plate is most exquisitely engraved. The draperies are decided and masterly; and the story of the extraordinary birth of the Goddess, which is depicted on the pedestal of her throne, is touched out with curious neatness and precision. The remaining three engravings in this number do not claim particular notice. They consist of a monument to Volpato, the Italian engraver, a cinerary urn, and a fancy bust of Beatrice—from Dante. This latter does not strike us as being in any way characteristic of its subject: but we are not acquainted with the original.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF LIVING ARTISTS, at the British Institution.—The above exhibition, which is just opened, must be considered as very indifferent this year; though more from its want of novelty than from any unusual deficiency of merit. A great number of the works exhibited, and nearly all the meritorious ones, formed part of the last exhibition of the Royal Academy. Passing these over by merely referring the reader to our former notice of them in their due place, we find little left to remark upon except a very extraordinary picture by Martin, representing Adam and Eve entertaining the Angel Raphael, in Paradise. If this work contains a more than usual proportion of this artist's faults, and consequently a less than usual share of the beauties of his style, it is, nevertheless, an extraordinary performance—full of the workings of a highly-gifted imagination, which, if it be not very deeply imbued with the forms and attributes of the real world of external

nature, has taken hints and images from that, by the aid of which it is enabled to build up for itself and for others a rich and poetical world of its own, capable of calling forth sensations and impressions little less permanent and valuable than those arising from its actual rival. We refer exclusively, in the instance before us, to the scene in which the figures are placed, and entirely leave out of the question the figures themselves. We would state it as our opinion, once for all, that Mr. Martin is entirely incapable of communicating any passionate or characteristic interest to the human figure, and will always remain so. We have on former occasions strenuously urged him to direct his studies to this point; but we now believe that it would be worse than in vain for him to follow our advice; it would be neglecting the path in which his genius directs him to move, in order to walk in one alien to her views, and therefore certain of not leading to success. Claude would never have painted historical figures well, even if he had never attempted any thing else; and it is lucky for us that he knew this, and acted accordingly. It is the same with the artist before us; and it is perhaps hypercriticism to make this a subject of complaint against him. If he will but learn (as we almost think that he may, if he will) to paint us landscapes as fine as Claude's—though in a different manner—we may be content to let him occasionally introduce figures into them no better than Claude's—worse they cannot be. To return to the work before us,—it is the landscape part alone, which claims attention, and which is intended to claim it; and this we have no hesitation in pronouncing to be a composition of singular richness and beauty, and such as none but the mind of genius could have conceived, and the hand of genius have executed. The scene seems to be professedly an illustration of Milton, and his splendid description has been attended to, as it ought to be; but the result is, no servile attempt to embody the detail of that description, but only to catch the spirit of it. We have the “crisped brooks” —the

“Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not
nice art,

In beds and curious knots, but Nature's
boon
Pour'd forth profuse on hill and dale
and plain.”

We have

“The open field, and where the unpierced
shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers” —
“Groves whose rich trees wept odorous
gums and balm;
Others whose fruit, burnish'd with gol-
den rind,
Hung amiable” —

We have “lawns and level downs” — “the palmy hillock” — “the irriguous vale” — “umbrageous grotts, and caves of cool recess” — and “murmuring waters” falling “down the slant hills:” in short, we have all the detail of this noble description, worked up into a scene of singular coherence and consistency, and yet with all that ideal and poetical character about it which the nature of the subject requires. Perhaps, too, the somewhat unnatural tone of colour which is flung over the whole (whether designedly or not) is far from disturbing that impression which the whole scene ought to leave upon the mind. It must not be forgotten, either, that artists like the one before us are not to be called upon to paint for their own time alone. We do them injustice if we look at their works with any other than a prospective eye. If Mr. Martin were to glaze down this picture, as he might, so as to give it the misty softness and indistinctness of Claude, what would it be two centuries hence? This must and ought to be left to the hand of Time alone. *He* is your only glazer. It is true he takes a long while to do it; but he does it more delicately and effectually than any one else can; and those whose works are not unworthy of being taken into his keeping, will be content to defer a portion of their fame also, and enjoy in imagination while they live what they may be sure of their memory receiving after they are dead. Two hundred years hence this picture of Paradise will be incomparably finer than it is now; for it will then have lost none of its beauties, and all its faults—which latter consist almost entirely in that glare, crispness, and crudity of colour which are apt to strike the unpractised eye as unnatural, simply because it is accustomed to make

no distinction between the common effects of light and shade, and the uncommon ones. Transfer the fac-simile of a rich autumn sunset to canvass, and there is not one spectator in fifty who would not pronounce it to be utterly unnatural and extravagant.

There is scarcely any thing else in this exhibition which claims particular notice, except a sweet little picture of "a girl at her devotions," (16) by G. S. Newton; an extremely clever picture by Linton (49), "a morning after a storm;" a very indifferent one, by Briggs (64), apparently painted as a companion to the really capital one which the same artist had in the R. A. exhibition last year, of Goneril, Regan, &c. from Lear; "Le Billet," by Chalon (86), and "Belinda at her toilet," by Fradelle (249), which are delightful; an admirable little bit, by Edwin Landseer (282); and some small pieces by Eastlake, and one large one by J. P. Davis, painted at Rome.

We cannot close our notice of this Exhibition without expressing our fears that if some means are not adopted to give it more novelty in future, it will fail of reaching the valuable ends for which it was established, and to which a judicious management might unquestionably lead it.

EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, &c. *Soho Square*.—Mr. Cooke has here collected together a very pleasing selection of Drawings and Engravings, which are well worth an hour's perusal; but we must be allowed to doubt whether such exhibitions as these can fairly claim the public patronage, or whether impartial critics can, in the exercise of their office, safely recommend them as being entitled to encouragement and support. We would not be misunderstood: if this exhibition of Mr. Cooke's be worthy the public attention, there is no reason why that attention should not be

claimed to twenty such within a month from this time—for there would be no difficulty in getting as many together, or in finding as many meritorious artists who would be glad to benefit by this kind of speculation.

But perhaps the truth is, this exhibition will meet with as much encouragement as it deserves; and no more. Those whose time and shilling hang heavy on their hands will go to see it, in their passage to the Bazaar; but we take it that on no other spot in London, except next door to that attractive establishment, would such a collection of objects have had any chance of paying the expenses of arranging them for public inspection. So that perhaps we might safely have spared our warning voice for some more important occasion. Neither the public nor Mr. Cooke need fear that he will have many rivals in his undertaking; and to prevent a too great increase of such mere *commercial* speculations is all that we desire. The Fine Arts cannot hope to flourish where those who should support them think of nothing but of being supported by them.

It will not be expected that we should go into detail respecting an exhibition which has called forth the foregoing remarks. Without doing it invidiously, or with reference to this instance in particular, we would discountenance all public exhibitions connected with the Fine Arts, when they are instituted for the especial emolument or aggrandisement of any one individual. There may be extreme cases in which they are allowable; but as a general practice, and to the extent which it has lately been reaching, we have no doubt whatever that it is highly injurious to the true interests of Art, and begets that paltry and exclusive spirit which cannot consist with high desert.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, January 29.—On the 27th, Dr. Smith's Prizes to the two best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were adjudged to Mr. George Biddell Airy, of Trinity college, and Mr. Charles Jeffreys, of St. John's college.

The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem for the present year is, *Cornelius*.—*Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarship*. The examination for a scholarship on this foundation will commence on Wednesday the 7th of May next.

A grace has passed the Senate, "To confirm the report of the Drainage Syndicate, dated January 8, 1823; and to authorise the present Syndicate to superintend, on the part of this University, the execution of the plan of drainage therein recommended."—Dr. Clarke Whitfeld, Professor of Music in this University, has been appointed Professor for the study of the Organ, at the Royal Academy of Music.

Oxford, Feb. 8.—In a Convocation on Tuesday, Feb. 4, the proposal to contribute the sum of two hundred pounds from the University Chest, in aid of the establishment of a College in the Principality of Wales, under the immediate patronage and direction of the Lord Bishop of St. David's, was approved.

Dr. Chalmers has accepted the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's, and leaves Glasgow, to the great regret of that city.

Mr. R. R. Reinagle has been elected a Member of the Royal Academy, in the room of the late Mr. Farington.

Newcastle Literary Society.—An interesting paper has been read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, on the probable situation, condition, and prospects of Capt. Parry, and his brave fellow-adventurers, an inquiry surely not ill-timed at a season to us of joy and festivity, to them of dreariness and darkness. "It shewed the probability of their having succeeded in getting a passage through some inlet in the N.W. of Hudson's Bay, since, if this had not been the case, they would have returned, or at least been heard of. If they should have got beyond the Copper Mine River the first summer, it is a subject of hope rather than expectation, that they may have passed Mackenzie's and pushed through Behring's Straits, in which case we may expect intelligence very soon. But in this case, probably Franklin would have heard of them.—Or they may have been taken short by the climate before reaching the Pacific, and are now passing a second winter on this side of Behring's Straits;—still a fair hope may be entertained of their ultimate safety; but it may be the end of this year or the spring of the next, before we hear of them.—Or, thirdly, they may not have been able to find a passage to the Pacific; and then the question is, Can they get back to the Atlantic before the open weather closes; or have they the means of passing a third Polar winter? Various presumptions are in favour of this.—But on a fourth, not improbable, supposition, of damage to the ships, or deficiency of, or injury to the resources, or sickness, disabling from

exertion, their situation must indeed be wretched; and what ought the country, in contemplation even of its possibility, to do? First, to dispatch directions to the governors of Canada, Hudson's Bay, and the North-West Company, directing them to equip different parties of natives, with proper supplies, to go in search, by the Copper Mine and Mackenzie's Rivers, and other routes, with a security of being rewarded at any rate, and munificently in case of success. Secondly, that two or three small vessels be sent in different directions. Thirdly, that the Davis Straits ships be encouraged to sail a fortnight or more before the usual time, and explore the coast before they come to the fishing ground." Accounts have reached England since the above was read, *via* Russia, that two vessels answering to those of the expedition, had been seen by some Russian Colonists off Icy Cape. If so, the ships are now on their return by the Pacific Ocean.

Yorkshire Philosophical Society.—In the formation of this Society, its promoters have had two objects principally in view. The most general of these has been to establish a Subscription Library, by means of which, persons of various scientific pursuits, in different parts of the county, may be enabled to consult expensive books, on the subjects of their respective studies, which it might not be convenient to them, individually, to purchase; and, for that purpose, a collection of such books will, by degrees, be made, which will consist of the transactions of Philosophical Societies, Journals of Science, and works on Arts, Antiquities, and Natural History; especially those parts of it which relate to mineralogy and geology: to be consulted in the Society's Reading-room, at York, and sent out to subscribers residing at a distance. The more particular object of the Society is, to elucidate the geology of Yorkshire. There are few counties in England which are traversed by so great a variety of strata as this, few of which the strata contain so many fossils interesting to the geologist, or so many minerals important to the arts, and few of which the geological relations are so imperfectly and doubtfully determined. The foundation of such a museum has been laid, by a present made to the Society of a very valuable and perfect collection of the fossil remains lately discovered in the Cave of Kirkdale; to which there have since been added specimens of the Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Ammonites, and other fossils of the Alum Shale, and of the various vegetable impressions, from the districts of the Iron Stone, and

Coal. But though the illustration of geology is the principal design of the Yorkshire Museum, it will be open also to other objects of scientific curiosity, and will be a proper repository, it is conceived, for those antiquities, with which the county, and particularly the city of York, is known to abound. Some very curious antiquarian remains have been already presented to the Society. In this statement of their designs, the Society not only have it in view to increase their efficiency, by adding to the number of their members, but hope also to induce many other persons to promote, what cannot be considered otherwise than as a project of public utility, by sending to the Museum specimens of minerals and fossils, which, of however little value they may appear, if the place in which they occur, the kind of stratum, and its position with respect to other strata in the neighbourhood, be only noted, cannot fail of being interesting to the Society.

Botany.—The wonderful progress made in the cultivation of this branch of science in late years, may be in some measure estimated by the following comparative summary, and especially a late German enumeration, which treats of it:—*Linnaeus* has 34 *Veronicas*, *Persoon* 63, *Wahl* 73, *Roemer and Schuller* have in their new edition 136.—Of *Utriculariæ*, *Linnaeus* has 8, *Persoon* 18, *Roemer and Schuller* 61.—*Linnaeus* has 4 *Gratiolæ*, *Roemer and Schuller* 42.—*Linnaeus* has 32 *Salviæ*, *Wildenow* 76, *Persoon* 104, *Wahl* 137, *Roemer and Schuller* 173; &c. The authors last referred to, have retained the *Linnaean* system, except the 23d class. One volume only is published; the 2d volume, now in the press, is announced to contain *all* the *Grasses* of the 3d class.

Phosphate of Soda and Ammonia.—*M. Anatole Riffault* has given the following as the composition of this salt, derived from very careful analysis. It accords perfectly with the composition and views given by *M. Mitscherlich* in his memoir on crystalline forms.

Phosphoric acid	. 34.491
Soda	. . . 14.875
Ammonia	. . . 9.000
Water	. . . 41.634

100

Or, Neutral Phos. Soda 31.999—1 atom.
Phosp. Ammonia 26.377—1 atom.
Water . . . 41.634—10 atoms.

100

Microcosmic salt, of which the analysis is given by *Fourcroy*, consists of one atom sub-phosphate of soda, one atom sub-phosphate of ammonia, and three atoms of water; so that by calcination it becomes a neutral phosphate of soda.

Sulphate of soda and ammonia consists of

Sulphate of soda	. 42.239—1 atom.
Sulphate of ammonia	31.729—1 atom.
Water	. . . 26.032—5 atoms.

Ann. de Chim. xx.

His Majesty George the Fourth has presented to the Nation the library of his late father at Buckingham-house, consisting of 120,000 volumes. The gift was made known by a letter to the Earl of Liverpool. It is not yet fixed whether it will be placed at the British Museum, or whether a building will be erected solely for its reception.

New Series of the Geological Transactions.—The Geological Society has just published a half volume of transactions, being the commencement of a new series. It contains the following papers: on the Geology of the Southern Coast of England from Bridport to Babbacombe Bay, Devon. By *H. T. De la Beche, Esq.* On the Bagshot Sand, by *Henry Warburton, Esq.* On a Freshwater Formation in Hordwell Cliff, by *Mr. Webster.* On Glen Tilt, by *Dr. Mac Culloch.* On the Excavation of Valleys by diluvian action, by the *Rev. Professor Buckland.* On the Genera *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*, by the *Rev. W. Conybeare.* Outline of the Geology of Russia, by the *Hon. William T. H. Fox Strangways.* On the Geology of the Coast of France, Département de la Seine Inférieure, by *H. T. de la Beche, Esq.* On the Valley of the Sutluj, in the Himaláya mountains, by *H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.* On the North-Eastern Border of Bengal, by *H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.*, with various other papers, and notices; the whole illustrated by twenty-four plates, maps, and sections, many of them coloured.—*Journal of Science.*

Anatomy.—*Mr. Abernethy* has privately circulated a very sensible paper on the subject of the recent punishment of purveyors of dead bodies for the dissecting-rooms, about which so much more noise has been made than was necessary. He says:—"All foreigners express astonishment when informed that the teachers of anatomy in this country are obliged to depend, for the power of communicating this most necessary and important knowledge, upon a precarious supply of bodies, which have been suffered to become

putrid, and afterwards been interred. This is indeed a national disgrace; and formerly I would not willingly have acknowledged the fact of the disinterment of bodies, because it tends to disquiet the best feelings of the public. The newspaper writers, however, have so blazoned it forth, as to render any attempt to conceal it unavailing. Still I would beseech these worthy gentlemen, nay, indeed, even magistrates in general, to consider, 1st, the necessity of the case; and 2dly, that the act is uninjurious if unknown. It only becomes injurious in consequence of its promulgation, and therefore its detection ought as much as possible to be suppressed." The good sense of this advice is apparent. Not one instance in a thousand would be made known were not magistrates and newspaper reporters alike neglectful of the interests of science; the one in not evading as much as possible the infliction of severe punishment on body-snatchers, and the other, in reporting cases which never ought to appear in print at all—which, indeed, it is a duty to suppress. The feelings of the living would be less often wounded were not attention kept alive on the subject. The benefit of dissection to the living is beyond all calculation, and the real injury inflicted on living or dead is nothing. The mixture of the remains of human beings with the soil of the church-yard is rapidly effected. A decayed coffin is quickly broken up to make room for a new one, sometimes in a few months' space, and whether the sexton prematurely mangles with the spade, or the surgeon with the knife, it is much the same thing. The feelings of the heart will, however, long, and naturally so, continue to revolt at the thought of the violation of the tomb of a relative, and reason will, perhaps, never be sufficiently powerful to overcome them; but how often have they unnecessarily been made to do so! The question is one which is of infinite consequence to the real welfare of the living. It is one where natural feelings are opposed to a public benefit, and where, while the former are as much as possible to be respected, it is a duty not to lose sight of the latter and more important object.

The Readings and Recitations given by Mr. Putnam this season, at the Argyle Rooms, have attracted a numerous assemblage of elegant company. He was most favourably received, and his efforts met with no inconsiderable applause.

Royal Institution.—This year's Prospectus of Lectures, at the Royal Institution, offer much of promise to Science. Those on Experimental Chemistry, including the principal operations of Chemical Analysis, are by Mr. Brande; those on the Improvements and Discoveries that have taken place in Natural Philosophy, and particularly in the subjects of Optics and Magnetism, are by Mr. Millington, &c. &c.

Flowers of the Common Mallow (Malva Silvestris) an excellent Test of Alkali.—MM. A. Payen and A. Chevalier state, that an alcoholic infusion of these flowers (previously dried by a steam heat out of contact of light) gives a sensible tinge of green on being mixed with pure water containing $\frac{1}{10000}$ part of potash, $\frac{1}{1000}$ part carbonate of soda, and $\frac{1}{25}$ of lime-water. According to the same chemists, the colouring matter of the fruit of the *cerasus mahaleb* (wood of St. Lucie) is an excellent test of acids, but inferior in delicacy to litmus. Infusions are more sensible to change of colour than coloured paper.

Method of Colouring Alum Crystals.—In making these crystals the colouring should be added to the solution of alum in proportion to the shade which it is desired to produce. Coke, with a piece of lead attached to it, in order to make it sink in the solution, is the best substance for a nucleus; or, if a smooth surface be used, it will be necessary to wind it round with cotton or worsted, otherwise no crystals will adhere to it.—*Yellow.* Muriate of iron.—*Blue.* Solution of indigo in sulphuric acid.—*Pale Blue.* Equal parts of alum and blue vitriol.—*Crimson.* Infusion of madder and cochineal.—*Black.* Japan ink thickened with gum.—*Green.* Equal parts of alum and blue vitriol with a few drops of muriate of iron.—*Milk White.* A crystal of alum held over a glass containing ammonia, the vapour of which precipitates the alumina on its surface.—*Journal of Science.*

Sir David Moncrieffe, Bart. has presented the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth with a very handsome donation of two beautiful gold coins of Robert II.; two gold (St. Andrew's) of Robert III.; and six silver coins of Robert III.—two of the latter struck at Perth, and all in the finest preservation. They were turned up by the plough on the farm of Balgony, in the parish of Abernethy, belonging to Sir David.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Egyptian Measure-standard. — Extract of a Memoir of M. Jomard, on a Metrical Standard adorned with Hieroglyphics, found in the ruins of Memphis by M. Drovetti, consul-general of France in Egypt:—"It was at Memphis that M. Drovetti obtained this piece, which is a *cubit* in the form of a thick rule, made of wood of Meroë. It is wholly covered on three faces with hieroglyphics, divisions, and figures, and seems to be in perfect preservation. Its thickness is nine lines: this thickness is occupied on one side by a long frieze of hieroglyphics, and on the other by divisions engraved on the edge. Lastly, the flat (side) of the rule is covered, 1st, by another frieze of hieroglyphics; 2d, by three bands (stripes,) each divided into twenty-eight parts. Almost all these eighty-four divisions (or parts) are covered with characters of the sacred writing. These characters are incrustated to the depth of half a line, and filled with a white stucco. The workmanship and design are equally good, and the beauty of the hieroglyphics adds to the importance of this antique measure. The third and last band, which is near the edge, contains nothing but hieroglyphic figures (ciphers,) as well as the hieroglyphic which, in my opinion, signifies *cubit*. The first division from right to left contains the number 2, the second the number 3, the third the number 4, and so on to the fifteenth division, which contains the number 16. All these numbers are engraved exactly according to the manner which I have explained on another occasion. The other thirteen divisions must be taken from left to right: in fact, besides that the sign *cubit*, which is not in the first fifteen divisions, is in all these, and always in the same direction, we read above the first, and in larger figures, the number 1, above the second, number 2, above the third, number 3, and above the fourth a hand without a thumb, expressing the number 4. In these first four divisions from the left the sign *cubit* is accompanied by a small dash, whereas in the following nine it is accompanied by two dashes, an arrangement which is extremely remarkable. I proceed to the divisions marked on the edge, corresponding with the fifteen divisions only, which I described above, and which go from right to left: corresponding with the 1st division there are two spaces marked by a line; with the 2d, three; with the 3d, four; with the 4th, six; with the 5th, seven; with the 6th, eight; with the 7th,

nine; with the 8th, ten; with the 9th, ten; with the 10th, twelve; with the 11th, twelve; with the 12th, thirteen; with the 13th, thirteen; with the 14th, fourteen; and with the 15th, sixteen. Thus we see that there is some irregularity in the manner in which the divisions proceed; but the important point is, that the relation is generally observed, and that the two extreme divisions contain really two and sixteen subdivisions, as the hieroglyphic figures placed above them require. I must observe that these subdivisions are very crowded in the last divisions; on the 15th, each part is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a millimetre.

"For the sake of precision and simplicity, I compare the absolute size of the instrument found at Memphis, and that of its divisions, with the French metre. Measured on the upper flat side the cubit is 0^m,520 long, on the lower side the same; but measured on the edge, about half a millimetre more, or 0^m,5205; but the execution of the upper side of the rule appears extremely precise, and there is no reason to depart from the exact measure which it furnishes uniformly on the two flat sides. We observe that the twenty-eight divisions are not of equal size. On the left side the first four are larger, those that follow smaller. The mean size of the first is 0^m,01925, or 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ millimetres; that of the others 18 $\frac{1}{4}$.

"In examining the cubit found at Memphis, it would be difficult not to recognise that the divisions of which it is composed answer to so many digits; the number of these parts is indeed twenty-eight; whereas that of the digits of the ancient cubit was twenty-four, according to Herodotus, S. Epiphanius, and all the authors who have spoken on the subject of the Egyptian system; but the measure itself will reply to this difficulty. In effect, let us suppose that two measures of the cubit were in use at successive periods, or in different parts of Egypt, it is natural that the artist should have marked on the standard of the most recent measure, the absolute value of the digits of the ancient measure; and this is what is clearly written on our cubit. On the left, the hieroglyphic numbers, 1, 2, 3, are inscribed in the first three divisions in a very striking manner, I. II. III.; their length together is equal to 0^m,058, or three digits of the ancient cubit, each of 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ millimetres. If we measure the rest of the rule, we find 0^m,462, which is exactly equal to this same ancient cubit, and to twenty-four digits of the same measure. Thus the cubit of Memphis makes exactly

twenty-seven digits of the ancient cubit, or one cubit and a quarter. These first three digits are below the commencement of the great hieroglyphic frieze on the left, from which side, as we have said, the characters proceed; and the only ones that are marked in this manner. The numerical characters are strokes twice as large as the others, and they are also doubled. Lastly, the hieroglyphic cubit, which is below, is marked with the sign I., that is the first or ancient cubit. It is nearly in the same manner that, in the monument of Rosetta, the first temples are marked with the sign I., the second with the sign II., and the third with the sign III., and, in fact, after the first four digits on the left, which, as I have already said, are longer, the following are all smaller, and below these new digits, the hieroglyphic cubit is marked with the sign II., that is to say, the *second* or later cubit. Now this indication of the second cubit is continued to the last of the numbered divisions, which begin at the right. Another remark seems to me too striking to be passed over in silence. The fourth division on the left is marked by a hand without a thumb; which is evidently the sign of the palm. Thus beginning at the left and counting four divisions, we have the entire palm of four digits: now this is the ancient palm: its length is $0^m,077 = 4 \times 0^m,01925$. These four divisions therefore are appropriated to the palm, or quadruple digit; what confirms it is, that each of them bears the mark 4, which does not occur elsewhere. It is clear then that it has been repeated in each of these first digits, to show that they all belong to the ancient palm; and they measure indeed $19\frac{1}{4}$ millimetres, and the number four is every where accompanied by the mark *first cubit*, while the nine following all bear the mark *second cubit*. Thus we find marked upon the instrument the length of the first cubit, of its palm, and its digit.

“I have described above, the divisions on the edge of the rule, and said that the last, numbered sixteen, is however only the fifteenth. This is a fact, the explanation of which is very simple. Without some means like that employed by the artist, it would not have been easy to count such numerous divisions. When thirds of digits were wanted, they were found under number 3, fourths under number 4, tenths under number 10, twelfths under number 12, sixteenths under number 16. It has been thought that the digit, or 24th part of the cubit, was the last subdivision of the Egyptian measures: but this opinion was gratuitous, and even contrary to se-

veral passages which I have quoted in explaining the ancient metrical system. The instrument found at Memphis fully confirms my opinion on this point. We see the digit divided by lines more or less near to each other, so as to furnish the fractions $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}$. &c. up to $\frac{1}{24}$. The denominator of each fraction is equal to the rank of the digits of the cubit+1.

“The extent of the second pyramid, called that of *Cephrenes*, measured on the socle of the north face, is 208^m ; if we take the 400th part of this length, we have $0^m,520$. Is it not very remarkable, that this should be precisely the length of the instrument of Memphis? It is thus that the base of the great pyramid of *Cheops* is 400 times the *pyk betady*, or cubit of the country. The third pyramid, or *Mycerinus*, has a base which is the subduplicate of that of *Cephrenes*, that is, 200 times the cubit of Memphis. Thus we have two measures of the cubit preserved, each in different pyramids. Since it is certain that the difference of length in the bases of the two pyramids is proportional, and correspondent to that of the two cubits, is it not probable that the bases in question were measured with the two cubits, and that consequently it was intended to record their lengths in great and almost indestructible monuments. It will at least be allowed, that such an explanation of their differences is more satisfactory than the supposition of a fortuitous coincidence between four purely arbitrary dimensions. On the other hand, the simple proportion between the measure and the base of the pyramid proves that our standard or rule was accurately made, and that it has neither become contracted nor dilated: these are two data which confirm each other. The delicate division of the instrument also sufficiently shows the intention of the artist to furnish accurate dimensions. It may be inferred from all these observations, as well as from the researches which I formerly published, that a first cubit was instituted by the Egyptians at a remote era; that this ancient cubit was used in the construction of their monuments; that it was twice augmented by three digits in ancient times, and by four digits, or a palm, in later ages; lastly, that its magnitude is found in the standard of Memphis. Perhaps this successive augmentation of the Egyptian cubit is the source of the confusion of ideas which has prevailed on this subject; some raising this measure to the magnitude of the Hebrew cubit of the Sanctuary, others reducing it far too much, and all supposing it to have been invariable during all the periods of the Egyptian Empire. How-

ever this may be, I think that the discovery of this instrument throws an entirely new light on ancient mensuration; and if it should be found that some of the ideas which I have expressed are not sufficiently supported; if, notwithstanding the palpable meaning of the hieroglyphical and numerical signs, the interpretation which I propose should not be satisfactory as to the strictness of the proofs; I hope, at least, that every body will allow the importance of this precious instrument, which may be called a monument of ancient civilization. Perhaps I may be permitted to add, that it furnishes a very satisfactory confirmation of the graphic system of Egyptian numeration, as I have formerly explained it."

French Stonehenge.—This monument is situated between the village of Essé and that of Marcillé, seven leagues south-east of Rennes, in Brittany. The authors who have mentioned it are in error as to its origin and destination, especially Ogée, who regards it as the tomb of a Roman general. The slightest glance is sufficient to convince any one that it is a work which cannot justly be attributed to a people advanced in the arts. The rustic shape, the rude appearance, and the clumsy proportions of this building, rank it in the series of primitive monuments so common in Brittany and in England. The monument of Essé is raised on a little eminence in the middle of a ploughed field. It is composed of forty stones. The plan of it is a rectangular parallelogram, divided into two parts. The first apartment is thirteen feet six inches long, by eight feet four inches wide. It is ornamented with a *facade* formed by three hewn stones, two upright, and the third serving as the lintel. The entrance from this first division into the second is by an opening in the shape of a door. The second apartment is forty-three feet two inches long, by eleven feet four inches wide at one end, and ten feet eight inches wide at the other. It is divided, lengthwise, on one only of its sides by three large flat stones, which serve as partitions, and form four cells. The circumference of the building is constructed of enormous and unbewn stones planted vertically, and a fourth part covered with masses of rock placed from the one side to the other, without cement, without clamps, but rendered immoveably solid by their extraordinary weight. One of these stones is nineteen feet four inches long, six feet two inches thick, and eight feet four inches broad. The others are nearly of the same dimensions, which gives to the fabric a colossal and almost a supernatural

appearance. Indeed the inhabitants of the neighbouring country call it "the Rock of the Fairies." It was the fairies, they say, who built it up, and who, from a quarry about a league distant, brought the stones on their heads, or in their aprons, while they kept spinning their flax! The Breton peasants tell much the same story about the primitive monuments which surround them. They give them generally the name of "Ty-ar-Gorrighed" (the House of the Fairies;) and they pretend that their ancestors were accustomed, ages ago, to see troops of little black dwarfs dance round these wonderful rocks. The inhabitants of Essé and Marcillé state, that there was formerly in the inside of the monument a round stone, hollowed in the shape of a vessel for holy water, but that it was taken away, and carried to the Château de la Rigaudière, where it has been long in use as a drinking vessel for cattle. They add, that by the side of this stone there was a trough, which has disappeared, as well as three large chairs or seats of stone, which were in the cells.

Mineralogy.—The very complete mineral collection of the celebrated M. Haüy, of Paris, will shortly be sold by public auction in that city. The professor, in his lifetime, refused for it an offer of 600,000 francs (24,000*l.* sterling.)

A new religious Paris Journal, *L'Eclair*—Recueil de pièces destinées à concourir au rétablissement du règne de Dieu et de son Christ sur toute la terre. It is not a pecuniary enterprise, but a benevolent and pious attempt on the part of some very excellent and enlightened Catholics to excite attention to the truths of the Scriptures, and to the present state of religion in the world. It is, of course, destined for Catholics, or the mass of the French people nominally Catholic. It is the first Catholic Journal that has appeared free from political and party views.

SWEDEN.

Public attention at Stockholm is at present occupied by some very extraordinary cures of obstinate syphilitic disorders, which have been effected by a Sudermanian peasant of the name of Anderson, who uses fumigation for the purpose. The President of the College of Health, and several other physicians of Stockholm, have closely observed this curative process. Anderson has been liberally rewarded; and there can be no doubt that the details of the new method will be published in the Transactions of the Swedish Medical Society.

GERMANY.

Observations have been lately made in Germany on detached human bones, not

entire skeletons, like those from the long-known Carib burying-grounds in Guadaloupe, which have been found copiously mixed with detached bones of great numbers of large and of small animals, some carnivorous and some otherwise, some of extinct species, and some of the existing animal species; the whole enveloped in hardened mud or loam, in certain fissures or cavities, which once had been open spaces in several gypsum quarries, in a low situation by the river Elster, near Kostritz. The facts stated are too numerous to be recited in our limited space.

On the first of September, a dreadful thunder-storm took place in the lordships of Pirnitz and Trebitsch, in Moravia. All the windows in the towns and villages, facing the north-west, were destroyed, and geese, fowls, ducks, and all kinds of tame and wild birds, and a great many hares, were killed. Some hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, others the size of pine-cones. This hail-storm extended, with more or less violence, over a tract of twelve leagues, and a league in breadth. Then followed inundations, and a destructive tempest from the west, which rooted up trees, and threw down whole tracts of forest; the fruit-trees, in particular, suffered severely.

RUSSIA.

Population return.—From the official statement published by the Synod (which however includes only the members of the Russian Greek church) it appears that in the year 1820, there were in the whole empire—Born, males, 827,729; females, 742,670—total, 1,570,399. Died—males, 467,683; females, 449,997—total 917,680—Excess of births, 652,719.

The births were 48,265 more than in the year 1819; yet notwithstanding the increase of population, the deaths were 1429 fewer than in 1819. The deaths of male children under five years of age were 243,029; being above one half of the whole. Among the males who died in the same year, (the ages of the females are not stated,) 807 had attained an age of above 100 years; 301, 105; 143, 110; 78, 115; 41, 120; 14, 125; 7, 130; 4, 135; 1, between 140 and 145.

The greatest number of those who attained the age of above ninety years, in proportion to the population, was in the governments of Tambof, Kaluga, and Kasan; the fewest in Archangel, Woronesch, and the Ukraine. In the governments of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Archangel, and Mohilew, no person attained the age of a hundred years. It is to be observed, that if we except the ten first years of infancy, the greatest mortality takes place between the ages of sixty and sixty-five; for in this period the deaths of the male sex were 17,460, that is, the 27th part of the whole. The marriages were 317,805, being 22,470 fewer than in 1819. In St. Petersburg, in 1821, the number of births was 8504; including, however, the Catholic, Lutheran, and other communities; the number of deaths was 9706.

Scientific and Literary Travels.—Professor Nevi has been employed by the Emperor of Russia to make researches in the steppes of Independent Tartary, and to examine the course of the Oxus, and the towns of Balk and Samarcand. The expedition will extend, perhaps, as far as the Lake Saisan. Ambassadors have been previously sent to prepare the way in these countries, which are so little known; and there is reason to think, that at least much geographical knowledge will result from the expedition.

Count Romanzoff, who fitted out at his own expense the expedition under Kotzebue for circumnavigating the globe, has sent out travellers to cross the ice from the eastern coast of Asia to the western coast of America.

M. Hippus, a celebrated painter, on his return from Rome to St. Petersburg, conceived the happy idea of publishing, under the title of "Contemporaries," lithographic portraits of all the eminent statesmen, writers, and artists, now living in Russia. The work is to consist of twelve quarterly Numbers, each containing five portraits of the size of life. The first two Numbers have already appeared, and evince the progress of lithography in Russia.

RURAL ECONOMY.

An easy Method of raising Mushrooms.

By Mr. W. Wales.

To procure the Spawn.—The month of March is the fittest time. Take two barrow-loads of cow-dung, one load of sheep, and one of horse-dung; dry them well; then break them quite small, so as they may go easily through a coarse garden sieve. When well mixed together, lay them up in a round heap, finishing at top

in a point. The operation is to be conducted in a dry shed. Observe to tread the heap as it is put up, to save it from heating too much. If a stick were thrust into the heap as a proof, and when taken out, if it feels very slightly warm in the hand, the heat is doing well; for in the whole mode of raising mushrooms, it should be particularly observed to take great care of the heat, as the mushrooms

are impatient of either too much heat or cold: the best adapted heat, is from 55 to 60 degrees of Fahrenheit, and the nearer the beds are kept to this heat, the greater the success. The heap is to be covered with horse-litter, in a state of fermentation, to the thickness of four inches all over. If the shed be warm when the heap is put up, I would recommend old bass-mats rather than dung, as the least over-heat would spoil the heap. In this state, let it lie for one month; then throw the litter a little aside, thrust the hand into the heart of the heap, and take out a handful. If the spawn has begun to run, you will observe numerous small white fibres or threads through the dung. If not begun to run, let another covering be put on above the old one, of the same thickness as the first; and after a month more, you will undoubtedly find the heap to abound with spawn. I have had it running in three weeks, and sometimes it has required ten weeks, much depending on the state of the dung. The spawn thus procured, is of the very best quality, far exceeding what is got in fields or in old hot-beds.

To make Spawn Bricks.—Take of horse-dung without litter, three barrow-loads; two barrow-loads of the mould of rotten tree-leaves; two barrow-loads of cow-dung; one barrow-load of old tan-bark, such as is thrown out of the pine-pit; with one barrow-load of sheep's dung; mix all these well together, till the mixture seems to be one compost, and to be as fine and soft as common mortar, or as the clay used in grafting, otherwise it will not come easily out of the mould. Then take a small frame, such as brick-makers use for moulding their bricks,—the size six inches long, four broad, and three deep. A portion of the mixture should then be forced into the mould or frame, and the sides of the mould being a little wetted beforehand, the spawn-brick will easily come out without breaking. After the bricks have stood two hours or so, take a blunt or rounded dibble, and make three holes in the middle of each brick, an inch from each other, and about half through the brick; these holes are for receiving the spawn. I find it is the best way, to lay the bricks as they are made upon boards, that they may be carried out of doors in a good day to dry. The bricks should be rendered perfectly dry, as the least damp would spoil the spawn. They will often seem dry on the outside, while they continue wet in the inside. The best way to prove them, is to break a brick, and observe how dry it is in the inside. It is to be observed, that great care must be taken in the turning them upon the

boards, for fear of breaking, they being very apt to go to pieces, till nearly fit for receiving spawn. When fit, they are firm, and quite dry on the outside: this happens in the course of three weeks, if the weather be dry and the bricks be rightly attended to. Now take fresh horse-litter, which has been laid up in a heap to sweeten as when for hot-beds; lay a bottom course of this six inches thick, whereon to lay the bricks. The horse-litter which is to be prepared for covering the spawn-bricks, ought to be rank, because the drier and sweeter the heat, the spawn will work the freer; and if the weather be warm, the less covering will serve; also, if there be any heat in the old covering at the expiration of three weeks, add no more new covering, as the old will perfectly serve the end. Every hole in the bricks must next be filled quite close up with the spawn; and as the bricks are laid one upon another, the upper side of the brick, when laid, must also be covered with spawn: at the same time, observing, as the bricks are laid, to keep them as open between one another as possible, so as to let the heat and steam of the dung go through all parts of the heap. The heap is to be terminated at top by a single brick. When all are thus laid, place round the sides and top, six inches of the hot dung, which will soon raise a fine moderate heat; observing, that all this must be done in a shed, or where rain cannot enter to cool the dung. After two weeks, add three inches thick of additional fresh dung upon the old; this will renew the heat, and make it work forcibly for the space of two weeks more, when the litter may be taken off, and cleared all out from the spawn-bricks. Before the cover is taken off, it will be proper to lay a little of it aside, and take out a few of the bricks, to see whether the spawn has run all through each brick or not; if not, replace the bricks again, and the cover, and let them remain for ten days longer, when they will be found to be, every one as it were a solid mass of spawn. They may be allowed to stand and dry for a few days in the heap: they are then to be laid up in some dry place, till wanted for use, where they will keep good for many years.

Having given an account how to procure the spawn, which is the principal point, I shall next proceed to state how mushrooms are to be raised from the spawn with dung. I raise the mushrooms in boxes, hampers, or, in short, in any thing which will hold the dung and the soil together. These boxes, or vessels, are placed in the back sheds of the hot-houses, or in any house whatever, where no damp nor frost can enter. There

should be several boxes, a part only being filled at a time, so as to keep a rotation of them, and have mushrooms at all times ready for the table. I shall suppose three boxes to be filled at one time. Each box may be three feet long, one and a half broad, and seven inches in depth. Let each box be half-filled with horse-dung from the stables, (the fresher the better, and if wet, to be dried for three or four days before it be put in the boxes:) the dung is to be well beat down in the boxes*. After the second or third day, if any heat has risen amongst the dung, it is then a fit time to spawn; break each spawn-brick into three parts as equal as possible; then lay the pieces, about four inches apart, upon the surface of the dung in the box. Here they are to lie for six days, when it will probably be found, that the side of the spawn next to the dung, has begun to run in the dung below; then add one inch and a half more of fresh dung upon the top of the spawn in the

* Since this *paper* was written, I have found it very useful to add to every three barrow-loads of horse-dung, one of perfectly dry *cow-dung*, beat down to powder as it were, and well mixed among the horse-dung, after the horse-dung has lain under cover for four or five days to dry. The reason I tried the *cow-dung* dry was, that I still found the horse-dung to have a strong damp, after having lain in the boxes for some time; but the *cow-dung*, when beat down to powder, has the effect of drying up this damp, and also makes the horse-dung lie in the box more compactly; and the more it is pressed down, the finer the spawn will run amongst it.

box, and beat it down as formerly. In the course of a fortnight, the box will be ready to receive the mould on the top: this mould must be two inches and a half deep, well beat down with the back of a spade, and the surface made quite even. But before the box be earthed over, it will be proper to take up a little of the dung, as far down as near the bottom of the box, to see if the spawn has run through the dung; if not, let the box stand unearthed for some days longer; for, were it to be earthed before the spawn had run through the dung, there would be but a poor crop. In the space of five or six weeks, the mushrooms will begin to come up; if then the mould seems dry, give a gentle watering, the water being slightly heated in any warm place before being applied. This watering will make the mushrooms start freely, and of a large size. I cut three myself, which weighed 18½ oz. from a box treated as above. The boxes will continue to produce for six weeks, and I have had them productive sometimes for two months, if duly attended to by giving a little water when dry, for they need neither light nor free air. I have had thirty-two pretty well sized mushrooms, in one cluster. If cut as button-mushrooms, each box will yield from 6 to 12 Scots pints, according to the season and other circumstances. The plan now described, I prefer for yielding numbers of mushrooms, and where a great many are required; but when reared without dung, they are best flavoured. They are not then to be distinguished from those which grow naturally in the fields; but comparatively few are in this way produced.

USEFUL ARTS.

On Hardening and tempering Cast-steel.—For saws of the usual description, and springs in general, the following is an excellent hardening and tempering liquid, viz.

Twenty gallons of spermaceti oil;
Twenty pounds of beef suet, rendered;
One gallon of neat's-foot oil;
One pound of pitch;
Three pounds of black rosin.

These two last articles must be previously melted together, and then added to the other ingredients; when the whole must be heated in a proper iron vessel, with a close cover fitted to it, until all the moisture is entirely evaporated; and the composition will take fire on a flaming body being presented to its surface; but which must be instantly extinguished again, by putting on the cover of the vessel. The

cast-steel articles, if *thin* or *slender*, may be quenched in this composition, in order to harden them; and then be blazed off, as the operation is termed, over a clear fire, in order to temper them. If the articles are *thick*, such as sword-blades, &c. they should be previously hardened, by quenching them in rain-water: and then be tempered, by wiping them over, on both sides, with a thin coating of the tempering liquid, applied by means of a round hard brush, and then be blazed off, in order to temper them.

Ice Life-preserver.—Dr. Balfour has invented a simple apparatus for preventing persons drowning, when the ice breaks under them in skating. It consists of an iron ring, elongated on one side into a perforator of about two inches in length, or adapted to the head of a walking cane.

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If the latter be preferred, a person may carry it in his pocket with the part stuck in a cork, and screw it on and off at the ice. It is very evident that when a person feels himself going down, he will instinctively strike the perforator into the solid ice nearest him; and, as the specific gravity of the human body is not much greater than that of water, the slightest hold will

suspend him till assistance is procured; nay, it is quite possible for a person so armed to extricate himself. The instrument cannot fail in any case to preserve life, except when the ice gives way to a great extent, and even then it will answer the purpose of suspension, if stuck in a large piece of floating ice.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

G. Richards, of Truro, for improvements in grates, stoves, furnaces, and other inventions, for the consumption of fuel, and in the flues connected with them, whereby they are rendered more safe, and the smoke prevented from returning into the rooms in which they are placed; and also, for an improved apparatus for cleansing the same. Dec. 26, 1822.

T. Rogers, of Store-street, Bedford-square, for a method or apparatus for the purposes of attaching trousers and gaiters to boots and shoes. Dec. 26, 1822.

J. Neville, of New-walk, Surry, for an improved method of producing and applying heat to, and constructing and erecting furnaces and other reservoirs, used for the various purposes of roasting or smelting metallic ores, or other substances, melting metals, or any other matter; and for heating pans or boilers, or substances usually contained in pans or boilers, in the various operations of producing steam, distilling, brewing, dyeing, boiling or baking sugar, boiling soap, or any other manipulation or operation in which the application of heat is necessary; and also, for the purpose of producing and applying heat to furnaces, pans, boilers, and reservoirs, already erected and used, or to be used, for the purposes above mentioned; and likewise, for effecting a saving in fuel, and producing a more complete combustion of smoke than at present takes place, as well as a better mode than any now in use, of collecting and preserving any volatile substance contained in, or combined with, metallic ores or other substances in the separation of which heat is neces-

sary; and for the purpose of applying heat to the operations of baking or dyeing substances in kilns, floors, or racks, or in ovens. Jan. 8, 1823.

W. Johnson, of Great Totham, for a means of obtaining the power of steam for the use of steam-engines with reduced expenditure of fuel. Jan. 8, 1823.

W. Lister, of Baildon, Otley, for improvements in the method and machinery for preparing and spinning wool, silk, mohair, and other animal fibre, of any quality or length of staple. Jan. 16, 1823.

R. Copland, of Clerkenwell, for combinations of apparatus for gaining power; part of which are improvements upon a patent already obtained by him, for a new or improved method or methods of gaining power, by new or improved combinations of apparatus applicable to various purposes. Jan. 16, 1823.

G. Miller, of Lincoln's Inn, for a method or plan of communicating the spiral motion to shot and shells when fired from plain barrels, and for igniting, by percussion, shells to which the spiral motion has been thus communicated. Jan. 16, 1823.

J. Taylor, of Raven-row, Mill-end, for a new method of constructing the bottoms of merchant ships, and placing the pumps so as to prevent damage to the cargoes by the bilge-water. Jan. 16, 1823.

J. Smith, of Old Broad-street, for certain improvements on a machine for washing, cleansing, and whitening cotton, linen, silk, and woollen garments, or piece goods. Jan. 20, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN. WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ARCHITECTURE.

Pugin's "Specimens of Gothic Architecture." Vol. II. and last, with 54 engravings, and 10 sheets of letter-press.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Anecdotes, Biographical Sketches, and Memoirs, collected by Lætitia Matilda Hawkins.

The authoress of this collection is the daughter of a man whose name is familiar to all who are even slightly conversant with the history of English literature. Every body knows that Sir J. Hawkins published a History of Music, which was much abused for its old-fashioned notions of the science, for defects and redundancies, and for a great deal of gossiping and irrelevant matter. It is not so generally known as it deserves to be, that the same work contains a body of information which would be sought for in vain elsewhere. Sir John Hawkins, though nobly descended, was bred a clerk to an attorney, married well, and about the age of 40 became an independent gentleman and an useful and active magistrate (though accused of a disposition to be arbitrary). He published a work on the Highways, which has stood the test of criticism better than any of his works

on subjects of taste. He was knighted. He knew very intimately most of the eminent literary men of his time—including in the circle of his friends, Johnson, Reynolds, and Garrick, &c. He was among the earliest founders of Johnson's Literary Club. He gained celebrity by Cantatas for Stanley's music, though but an indifferent poetaster. He edited Isaac Walton's Angler; and wrote a very stiff life of Dr. Johnson. Altogether he was a highly respectable man and an industrious author; but as a public character, neither very eminent nor interesting.

His daughter now publishes her Recollections of the Times, Manners, Events, and Characters, amidst which her father, it may be too polite to say, flourished, but amidst which he at least spent a respectable, and not insignificant existence. The children of a man so situated, might certainly have been expected, with an ordinary degree of cultivation and intellect, to have given an interesting account of their father's times. They ought to have possessed a rich store of anecdote. And the book before us has an object, perhaps the most completely fascinating that can be imagined for the lounging disposition of a modern mind. With all its defects, the book has indeed bewitched us to read it through. As far as the nature of a book can make pleasant, it is a perfect

rocking-horse to the curiosity. It takes us back into times and manners which are not so remote as to be obscure, but which are nevertheless sufficiently by-gone to be curious. The narrator is modern enough to bring us down to the present age, yet, by allusions to old information, is old enough to make us oscillate back on our hobby to the days of Queen Anne. In one page we smile at the information of a living descendant of Shakspeare, the widow of a butcher, having written a Drama on the Battle of Waterloo; and in another, we have a description of the feelings of those spectators who saw the rebel lords of the Rebellion of 1715 pass to execution. The picture of Sir Samuel Prime, in the costume of Queen Anne, is exceedingly well drawn; and there are many traits and anecdotes over which we have bent with pleasure and attention. A few passages, interspersed by the son of Sir John Hawkins, are pregnant with good sense and decided liberality.

But we are, nevertheless, very sorry to say that the great bulk of the book, the avowed production of Letitia Matilda Hawkins, falls short of the expectations which we entertained even from her father's child. We grieve to say it, but we must say it, that she is a prosing and prejudiced lady. We have to thank her for many anecdotes about really interesting personages—very naively and agreeably conveyed; but we object to the multitude of beings whom she has introduced—about whom it is impossible for the fancy to suggest one momentary dream of interest. Who under the canopy of Heaven cares about Miss Barsante—or about Mr. William Gostling, a minor canon in Canterbury Cathedral? There is also a great deal of cant and anility in this worthy lady. She enters on men's orthodoxy of belief as a part of their moral character—is shocked at Lowth being defended from the imputation of Socinianism by being called an Arian—and shews her utter ignorance of the selfish and hypocritical causes of pretended orthodoxy in the present day, by preferring the present to past times by this test: "*that points now considered as indispensably requiring the most definite construction, were not then so settled as they have been since.*"

Life of Alexander Reid, a Scottish Covenanter. Written by himself, and edited by Archibald Prentice, his great-grandson.

This is a peculiarly interesting memoir. It was found in MS. in the hand-writing of the author, amongst the papers of his son, the Rev. George Reid, minister at Ochiltree, and was published in 1802, but in a very slovenly manner, and with so many typographical errors, that respect for the memory of his ancestor induced Mr. Prentice to reprint it.—We have here a simple and touching picture of the trials and fortitude of the Covenanters—a class of men to whose resistance of tyranny we are mainly indebted for the possession of the rights which we enjoy at this moment.

Memoirs of George Heriot, Jeweller to King James VI. with an historical account of the Hospital founded by him at Edinburgh. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life of C. A. Stothard, F.S.A. &c. &c. 8vo. 15s.

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Memoir of the Life and Writings of John Gordon, M.D. By D. Ellis. 12mo. 6s
Life of the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, &c. By the Rev. T. R. England. 8vo. 12s.

BELLES LETTRES.

A Second Series of the Curiosities of Literature. By I. D'Israeli, esq. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Bouterwek's History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature. Translated from the original German. By Thomasina Ross. 2 vols. 8vo.

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FINE ARTS.

Views in Wales, engraved by Finden, from Drawings by Captain Batty. No. I. 8vo. 5s.

Views of Ancient Castles in England and Wales. By E. W. Brayley, jun. No. I. 8vo. 4s.

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A Supplement to the twenty-third edition of Burn's Justice of the Peace, &c. By G. Chetwynd, esq. M. P. 8vo. 16s.

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A new View of the Infection of Scarlet Fever, &c. By W. M'Michael, esq. 8vo. 6s.

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Life in Paris, &c. embellished with plates. By D. Carey. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A Universal Technological Dictionary, &c. By George Crabb, A. M. 2 vols. 4to. 5l. 8s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

German Popular Stories, translated from the *Kinder und Hans Marchen*, collected by M. M. Grimm. Small 8vo. with etchings by Cruickshanks. 7s.

In this selection from the *Collectanea* of M. M. Grimm, clothed in an English garb, we recognise the pen of an old contributor to our pages. It may easily be divined that we allude to the author of "*German Popular and Traditionary Literature*," from which our readers have, no doubt, derived much entertainment. From Germany proceeded most of the simple tales that were the amusement of our childhood, and that, changed a little by the lapse of ages, are yet substantially the same as those which have been recently collected from the wilds of the Hartz forest and the most secluded parts of that country. Though it seems clear that our Saxon ancestors introduced them into England, it becomes a matter of farther and curious research to trace them to the source whence the Tuscans first received them. Cal-

mucks, Celts, and Scandinavians, are familiar with the same stories. Many of them, it is probable, were derived from the East, where human knowledge first broke forth. From Arabia and the shores of the Nile they radiated into neighbouring countries, and spread yet farther into the most remote. To Northern nations they must have assisted to beguile their dreary winter nights before the hour of sleep arrived; and among the Southern, the mid-day halt, to pass the burning hours ere travelling could be conveniently resumed, was devoted to relating them. The relaters in time might have altered somewhat the colouring of the original narratives in coincidence with the genius of each people: the Southern would change but little; the Northern would naturally introduce characteristics foreign to the habits of the people from whom they were first derived. To trace them to their origin is a task for antiquarian research, which the result would well reward. Is there no one versed in Oriental literature that possesses enthusiasm sufficient for the investigation? When we have so few of the "thousand and one nights" in our vernacular tongue, will no one extend farther our knowledge of Arabian fiction? We cordially hope, now there are so many travellers over the deserts, that before long our queries will be answered satisfactorily. In some of the present tales there are strong traces of Eastern original; the "Fisherman and his Wife," the "Twelve dancing Princesses," the "Three Children of Fortune," &c. partake to a certain extent of this character; others of more modern date originated, perhaps, in associations with the more ancient, by introducing objects familiar in a ruder climate and among a different race of people. Still, such an inexhaustible store of Oriental literature is unknown in Europe, that the originals of most of these stories might perhaps be traced out, were more of it accessible to us.

The present volume contains about thirty tales taken indiscriminately from the German collection. Our old friend Tom Thumb is among them. We also observe a tale called "Chanticleer and Partlet," that go to gather nuts: this reminds us of a tale among the young in the remoter parts of England, called "Hecka, or Hekka, and his Mother, who go out to gather nuts." The word Hecka sounds as if it were of Scandinavian derivation, and the original may perhaps be discovered on the Continent. In the present selection a tale or two will be found far above the level of those we have been accustomed to hear in our childhood, and calculated for maturer years. Such is the tale of the Student, who is elevated in a sack in expectation that "wisdom will come to him." We hope we shall ultimately be favoured with the whole German collection in an English dress; let us have them all, for, though in themselves of little account, they have much that is valuable connected with them. We should like to see also a good English collection. Our stock is rapidly diminishing. The sway of reality is daily circumscribing the empire of imagination, and substituting less pleasing things in its room. In our large cities such tales are unknown; we must search the provinces for them. However trifling they may appear, their very recollection warms the bosoms of those who have not drunk too deep of the world's heartlessness—they re-

vive associations that are dear to us, and recall delicious days to memory, and vivid feelings, which it is the destiny of man to taste of but once. The present translation is ornamented with humorous designs by Cruickshanks, and ought to be in the possession of the man as a curiosity, and of the child as an amusement.

The Bridal of Dunamore. By R. M. Roche. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Temptation, a Novel. By Leigh Cliffe. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

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Macrimmon, a Highland Tale. By the Author of *Redmond the Rebel*, *St. Kathleen*, &c. 4 vols. 1l. 4s.

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POETRY.

The Celt's Paradise, in six Duans. By John Banim, author of *Damon and Pythias*.

This is a very pretty poem by a writer already favourably known by his dramatic work. We are glad in giving our humble concurrence to the approbation bestowed upon it by the Great Bard of the North Country.

The Republic of the Ants, a Poem. Illustrated with notes, developing the various modes of life of that singular little insect. By the Author of the *Monarchy of Bees*. 2s. 6d.

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Thoughts and Details on the high and low Prices of the last 30 years. Part I. By T. Tooke, esq. 8vo.

A Letter to the Proprietors and Occupiers of Land, on the causes of, and remedies for the Declension of Agricultural Produce. By Thomas Lord Erskine. 8vo. 2s.

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TRAVELS, TOURS, &c.

A Diary of a Tour through Southern India, Egypt, and Palestine, in the years 1821 and 1822. By a Field-Officer of Cavalry. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Travels in Asia, from Modern Writers, with Remarks and Views. By W. Bingley, esq. 12mo. 7s.

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Journal of a Tour from Astrachan to Karass, containing remarks on the general appearances of the Country, Manners of the Inhabitants, &c. By the Rev. W. Glen, Missionary, Astrachan. 12mo. 4s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Voyage à la Trappe, suivi des notes historiques sur l'état actuel de cet Ordre Religieux. 1 vol. 8vo.

A Frenchman, driven to despair by irretrievable misfortunes or disappointed passions, who cannot make up his mind like an Englishman to quit the world by rope or razor, fire, water, or poison, makes himself a *Trappist*. It is of such forlorn persons that this doleful order of monks is for the most part composed. After three or four years of a very calming and cooling regimen, the violence of their despair or of their passions is reduced to a tolerably low temperature, giving some of them *sang froid* enough to intrigue very artfully for promotion in the order. Several of the brethren become imbecile, and doze out the remainder of their existence in a state of semi-idiocy, while others feel a sufficient return of good sense to throw the cowl and cassock behind the fire, and make their escape into the wicked world they had renounced. This is a rapid abridgement of the Order of the Trappists. There is one circumstance at least that renders the monastery of La Trappe interesting to the man of sentiment. It is mostly peopled by the love-lorn victims of unfortunate or ill-requited passion. If the author of this account of La Trappe, interesting as it is, had possessed a little more of a philosophical spirit, he might have given to the world an excellent and highly instructive work. There is one way of rendering this institution, if it must exist, of some use to mankind, namely, making it imperative on every one admitted, to write in a book, to be kept for that purpose, a faithful narration of the circumstances and misfortunes which led him to seek a refuge in this most unattractive of retreats. This, in a spiritual point of view, could not be objected to, as it would be perfectly consonant with the precepts of Christian humility, which enjoin us to confess our errors, and humble ourselves before men; and in a profitable point of view (and where is the Order, lay or religious, which looks not a little

that way!) what a brilliant prospect would it not hold out! There is not a bookseller, at least a London one, that would not give a princely price for such an unique collection of auto-biographies. It may be thought that in the present day France would furnish but few subjects to this taciturn and secluded order; but the contrary is the fact. There is at present a very strong disposition to fly from the feverous agitation, uncertainty, and alarm of the times, to the supposed uninterrupted calm of the cloisters or solitude of the desert. The superior of one of the most celebrated convents in the vicinity of Paris was but a little while ago whirling in the very vortex of gaiety and pleasure, and it will excite a sincere disgust for the perfidies of men and the lassitude of mundane pleasures, that she has torn the jewelled tiara from her brow, and exchanged it for the forehead-cloth of the nun.

Odes et Poésies sacrés. Par M. Hugo. vol. 1.

To write verse correctly has become a species of trade or handicraft in French literature. By serving a kind of apprenticeship to it for three or four years, and learning by heart a great portion of Racine and Delille, any young Frenchman, unless the versifying boss be altogether missing from his brain-pan, may succeed in producing any given quantity of verses, which shall be not only correct, but appear tolerably good to the reader at the first coup-d'œil; but the misfortune is, that after the first fifteen or twenty verses the patient is attacked by the most invincible and inevitable propensity to yawn. This is a quality of modern French verse, which the writer of the excellent article upon French poetry in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* omitted to enumerate. When verse-makers of this stamp venture upon a subject, in which the indispensable common places of Racine's poetry would be out of place, such as *les Muses*, *l'Apollon*, *l'Helicon*, *les Eumenides*, *l'inspiration*, *la mélancholie*, *les souvenirs*, &c. at that moment their occupation is gone, they are at sea without helm or compass.

city of affairs he had on his hands, and the shortness of his career. The moment the construction of a canal was finished, he sold it to a company, and with the produce commenced another. In a very short period he laid out in the construction of canals, from twenty-five to thirty millions of francs, a sum far exceeding the expenditure of Louis XVI. for the same purpose during a reign of nineteen years. M. Pomeuse has made himself the historian of those great and useful works. He seems to have collected and arranged his materials with scrupulous exactitude; and though his book may not be amusing, it will certainly be found instructive. If we mistake not, he describes some contrivances in the construction of canals that have not as yet been practised in England.

Nouveaux Contes, par Madame Guizot. 4 vols. 12mo.

This is a charming collection of tales, which, though written expressly for the perusal of young

ladies, yet may be turned over not unpleasantly, nor unprofitably, by persons of maturer age. The fair authoress, Madame Guizot, has shewn herself possessed of a good heart, as well as a sound and cultivated mind. Before her marriage, she gave considerable celebrity to the name of *Pauline de Meulan*, under which signature she published several articles of no ordinary merit in the periodicals of the day. She and her two sisters were left with but little fortune; Pauline made over her share to them, got them advantageously married, and then declared that she herself would never marry unless she found a man generous enough to take her without a portion. M. Guizot, under-secretary of state during the administration of M. Decazes, and distinguished by his talents and literary acquirements, had the good taste and good feeling to marry Pauline de Meulan on these terms; and she has more than recompensed him for the want of fortune, by the very efficient assistance she gives him in his numerous literary enterprises.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. BARRY CORNWALL's new Poem may be expected to appear in a few days.

The Editorship of the *Memoirs of the late Mr. Hayley*, the friend and biographer of COWPER, has been confided to the care of the Rev. Dr. JOHNSON, one of the most intimate friends of the deceased Poet.

"*The Hermit Abroad*," by the author of the "*Hermit in London*" and "*Hermit in the Country*," the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed, will appear in a few days; and at the same time, a new and improved edition of the "*Hermit in the Country*." 3 vols.

The *Memoirs of the celebrated and eccentric General Rapp*, the first Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon, written by himself, are preparing for publication, in French and English.

Miss AIKIN is preparing for publication, a *Memoir of her Father*, the late John Aikin, M.D., together with a *Selection of such of his Critical Essays and Miscellaneous Pieces as have not been before printed in a collective form*. Improved editions of the most popular of Dr. Aikin's works are also preparing for the press, under the care of his family.

Mr. JOPLIN has in the press a work entitled '*Outlines of a System of Political Economy*,' written with a view to prove to Government and the Country, that the cause of the present Agricultural Distress is entirely artificial; and to suggest a plan for the management of the currency, by which it may be remedied now, and by which a recurrence of similar evils may be prevented in future.

A Second Edition of the first two Volumes of *NAPOLÉON'S Own Memoirs* will appear in a few days.

M. ROSCOP has nearly completed his Translation of Sismondi's *History of the Literature of the South of Europe*.

Mr. WILLIAM DANIELL is preparing for publication the seventh volume of his "*Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain*," which will comprise the range of coast from the Nore to Weymouth. In the course of the ensuing summer he proposes to prosecute his voyage along the coast of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, to the Land's End, where, in the year 1813, he commenced his laborious *periplus* of Britain.

The First Number of "*Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London*," will appear on the first of April, and will contain seven engravings of St. Paul's Cathedral; the new entrance to the House of Lords; the Temple Church; and the Custom House, with two sheets of letter-press.

A new edition of "*The Etonian*" is just ready for publication, in 3 vols. post-octavo.

A *Treatise on Mental Derangement*. By Dr. WILLIS, is in the press.

The Author of the *Cavalier*, &c. has a new Novel in the Press, entitled *The King of the Peak*. In 3 vols. 12mo.

Sir EVERARD HOME, Bart. will shortly publish a Third Volume of *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

A Gentleman long known to the Literary World is engaged on the *Lives of Corregio and Parmegiano*.

Preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 12mo. *Wine and Walnuts; or, After Dinner Chit-Chat.* By a Cockney Greybeard. These papers, it will be recollected, originally appeared in the *Literary Gazette*, where they attracted much attention.

The third volume of the *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay* is just ready for publication.

A Poem, entitled the *Judgment of Hubert*, is about to make its appearance.

The *Edinburgh Annual Register* for the years 1819 and 1820, are nearly ready for publication.

In the course of a few weeks will appear, in 1 vol. *Fables for the Holy Alliance; with other Poems, &c.* By THOMAS BROWN, the younger.

Proposals are issued by Mr. R. Baynes, for the publication of an uniform edition of the *Works of Dr. John Owen*. To be edited by THOMAS CLOUTT, M. A.

Mr. SCORESBY, who is already favourably known to the public, by his *Description of the Arctic Regions*, and by various scientific papers, has now in the press an *Account of his Voyage to Greenland*, in the summer of 1822. In the course of this voyage he explored the Eastern Coast of West Greenland, to the extent of between 700 and 800 geographical miles.

MUSIC.—Proposals are circulated for publishing by subscription, in two folio volumes, a Selection from the most admired Works of that eminent Composer, the late Dr. CALLCOTT, including several Manuscript Pieces never before presented to the public, and a Memoir of the Author, written by Mr. Horsley. As it is to be published for the benefit of the Doctor's family, we are sure the friends of musical genius will not be slow in giving it their support.

Mr. N. L. KENTISH, of Winchester, civil engineer and surveyor, purposes publishing, in periodical numbers or sheets, *Kentish's Hampshire*, which will be dedicated to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. the Lord Lieutenant. To consist of a plan made from actual Trigonometrical Survey of the county on forty sheets, each 4ft. by 2ft. 6in. or upwards, in 1 volume, 2ft. by 2ft. 6in. on the immense scale of five inches to one mile.

Mr. FREDERIC CLISSOLD, who made the next Ascent of Mont Blanc, after the fatal

Accident that befel the Guides of Dr. Hamel, in 1820, by the fall of an Avalanche, is about to publish an *Account of his Journey*, for the benefit of the Guides of Chamouni.

J. M. TUNCAN, A.B., of the University Press, Glasgow, author of "*A Sabbath among the Tuscarora Indians*," is preparing for publication an account of Travels through part of the United States and Canada, in 1818 and 1819, intended chiefly to illustrate subjects connected with the Moral, Literary, and Religious condition of the country.

Mr. Richardson has in the press an English Translation of the *Gulistān*, with an Essay on the Life and Genius of Sadi, the author, dedicated, with special permission, to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Directors of the Hon. East India Company, and chiefly intended for the use of their Colleges, from the Persian text of *Gentius*, by JAMES ROSS, esq. well known as an Oriental Scholar by his *Persian Anthology*, and other translations, under the name of Gulchin.

Preparing for Publication, by subscription, "*Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis*," being a reprint of scarce and curious Tracts relating to the County and City of Gloucester; illustrative of, and published during, the Civil War; with biographical and historical remarks. To be published in parts.

Mr. BRITTON's "*History and Antiquities of Canterbury Cathedral*," in 1 vol. 4to. is just completed. It contains 26 engravings, with history and description of the building, account of the monuments, anecdotes of the Archbishops, &c.

The same author's "*Illustrations, graphic and literary, of Ronthill Abbey*," is announced for publication early in April; and will contain 11 engravings, instead of 9, as originally promised.

Early in the spring will be published, in 1 vol. 12mo. with a Plate, "*The Art of Valuing Rents and Tillages*." By J. S. BAYLDON.

Mr. BIRD, author of the "*Valley of Slaughden*," &c. has a volume in the press, entitled "*Poetical Memoirs*."

Mr. MEYER has nearly ready for publication, a fine Engraving in the Line and Chalk manner, from the greatly admired Painting by Kidd, of the "*Stolen Kiss*."

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous. By HENRY NEELE.

A Tragic Drama, entitled "*Clemenza, or the Tuscan Orphan*." By WHITELOW AINSLIE, M. D. author of the "*Materia*
VOL. IX. NO. XXVII.

Medica of the Hindoos." To which are added, Lithographic Impressions of the Music of the various Songs; the chief scene, and the costume of the Swiss peasants, with explanatory notes.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from January 1 to January 31, 1823.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Jan. 1	27	38	29,67	29,69	Jan. 17	25	38	29,29	29,34
2	30	40	29,63	29,77	18	25	33	29,30	29,31
3	35	43	29,78	29,75	19	4	21	29,41	29,49
4	35	41	29,69	29,67	20	4	29	29,56	29,65
5	34	41	29,77	29,66	21	24	33	29,73	29,80
6	35	43	29,79	29,96	22	20	28	29,83	29,88
7	36	42	29,98	30,06	23	21	25	29,71	29,70
8	38	40	30,06	30,04	24	19	28	29,61	29,78
9	23	33	29,89	29,84	25	21	27	29,74	29,59
10	23	32	29,78	29,77	26	20	30	29,62	29,69
11	24	31	29,78	29,85	27	25	34	29,59	29,43
12	21	30	29,82	29,71	28	30	43	29,41	29,40
13	22	30	29,62	29,51	29	41	48	29,09	29,19
14	15	29	29,49	29,44	30	37	47	29,31	29,40
15	20	27	29,20	29,24	31	36	43	29,15	28,97
16	19	34	29,27	29,29					

An eclipse of the moon took place on the 19th. The moon rose at 18 min. 46 sec. after 4, at which time she was eclipsed 11 digits 14 min. and 20 sec. Shortly after ascending the horizon, her orb was wholly immersed in the shadow of the earth; it began at 22 min. 26 sec. after

four o'clock: the middle took place at 5 h. 11 min. 28 sec.; the immersion, or termination of total darkness, was at 6 o'clock, and the moon quitted the shadow of the earth at 58 min. 1 sec. after six, apparent time.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE last month was one of rather unusual severity; still no very serious injury is anticipated from its effects. The white turnips, it is true, were somewhat affected by the intensity of the frost, unaccompanied as it was in many places by the protection which a timely covering of snow would have afforded them; and the probability is, that the whole are deteriorated in their quality, and a portion so far injured that the decay will be more apparent and extensive as the spring advances. The Swedish turnips are wholly uninjured; and as the quantity in reserve is large, when compared with the number of grazing beasts now in hand (which may be fairly estimated at one third less than former years would produce in the months of March and April), there is no apprehension of a scarcity of cattle food at the spring of the year, even should the season turn out unpropitious, which, however, there is at present no reason to anticipate.

The wheats maintain a healthy and vigorous appearance, and the check which the plant experienced from the late severe weather, will, no doubt, prove much more serviceable than otherwise. We observe no preparations which indicate an intention of putting spring-wheat upon the turnip lands this year—the practice is

at all times improper, and unprofitable in the end; but the disproportion in the relative value of wheat and barley at the present moment, perhaps, is the only inducement for the advocates of the system not to persevere against the evidence of sound policy.

Should dry weather set in during the month of March, the lands which are mellowed by frost will be in fine order for the reception of spring corn and pulse; the planting of the latter has already commenced under favourable circumstances.

Layers are strong—hay is plentiful—stock is improved in value—prices in general are looking upwards—labour is cheap, yet the poor not dissatisfied—Nature smiles—the legislature is candid and considerate; and, taken as a whole, the situation of the landed interest is altogether better than heretofore, although much in need of further amendment. Manufactures are said to be in a flourishing state: we rejoice at the circumstance; but let it not be at the expense of agriculture—for *alterum alterus auxilio eget*; therefore, it is far better to seek a timely remedy for the one, than to suffer reaction to produce that which would be decidedly injurious to both.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Jan. 11th, 40s 5d—18th, 40s 10d—25th, 40s 8d—Feb. 1st, 40s 0d
 Corn Exchange, Mark-Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jan. 11th.						Jan. 25th.					
Wheat	8,798	19,538	1	8	Aver. 44 4	Wheat	749	1,620	19	6	Aver. 43 8
Barley	4,816	6,808	17	1	81 6	Barley	252	877	8	0	29 11
Oats	8,714	9,167	1	1	21 0	Oats	1,915	2,163	8	4	22 7
Jan. 18th.						Feb. 1st.					
Wheat	4,431	9,848	9	5	44 8	Wheat	2,815	6,155	15	8	43 8
Barley	2,541	8,924	15	8	80 10	Barley	3,314	4,991	18	3	80 1
Oats	4,157	4,455	0	4	21 5	Oats	3,830	4,324	19	7	22 7

POTATOES.—Spitalfields
Market.—Per Ton.

Ware	-	-	3l	0s	to	4l	10s
Middlings	-	-	2	0	to	2	10
Chats	-	-	2	0	to	2	5
Apples	-	-	0	0	to	0	0
Onions per bush.	-	-	7s	0d	to	0s	0d

MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of
8lb. at Newgate Market.

Beef	-	2s	4d	to	3s	4d
Mutton	-	2	4	to	3	6
Veal	-	3	0	to	5	0
Pork	-	2	8	to	4	8
Lamb	-	0	0	to	0	0

COAL MARKET.

Feb. 14.	
Newcastle, from	41s 0d to 52s 6d
Sunderland, from	41 0 to 53 6

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Reduced were on the 24th ult. 74½. Three per Cent. Consols 73½. Three and a half per Cent. —. Four per Cent. 92½. Bank Stock —.

New 4 per Cent. 92½. India Stock —. Four per Cent. India Bonds 20 pm. South Sea Stock —. Imperial 3 per Cent. —.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Feb. 24, 1823.

THE confusions in the political world have produced such intense interest throughout the mercantile community, that every day, and almost every hour, is marked by fluctuations of opinion, of speculation, of purchase and sale, and of real or conjectural profit and loss. Whether to continue to hold a commodity, or to part with it at the price offered, depends on a breath;—on some expression said to have fallen from the well-informed Mr. Such-an-one—on some phrase in a letter received by the latest mail, or on some echo of what has been surmised to have formed the subject of the last Cabinet Council. It may be stated, generally, that most articles are rising in price,—but, that the Public Funds are declining. The Foreign Loans are prominent instances of such decline; and the incautious have sufficient cause for regret if not for remorse.

It is evident, that, besides other inconveniences attending a state of war, should war unhappily prove to be inevitable, imports of all kinds will be charged with additional expenses,—higher freight, higher wages, &c. &c.—which have not attached to articles already in the warehouse. Take that bulky article COTTON as an instance;—to say nothing of war duties, convoy duties, &c. the mere hire of ships, and of sailors, loss of time,

higher insurance, disappointment, &c. must be met by an advance in price.—The article, therefore, is at this moment in general request; every dealer is desirous of securing as large a portion of stock as he can; the holders feel their advantage, and obtain improved prices. It is conjectured, that almost the whole of what was bought at the last sale at the India House has changed hands at an advance: and most other kinds have felt the benefit of an enlarged enquiry, much exceeding what has been common of late.

The same,—and, indeed, more than the same—is the state of the SUGAR market; at an early hour, on more than one day last week, the houses of the principal brokers were filled with buyers eager to obtain the first offers and choice;—and in various places the sales continued two hours later than the usual time of closing business. To say that the commodity rose in price, is merely to report the natural course of things; but, we might almost add, that the rise did not deter purchasers; which is saying much more.

Sugars bought two months ago are now sold freely at an advance of six or seven shillings per cwt. and those sold a week or ten days back, may now realize a profit of two shillings, or three shillings, or more. Refined goods follow the market; and five shillings per cwt. advance is

thought reasonable. Foreign Sugars are not omitted; some obtain two shillings, and some three shillings, above their former currency.

But, perhaps, nothing has equalled the rise in SALTPETRE, that indispensable ingredient in gunpowder. At the time of our last Report, it was worth 25s. or 26s. It is now worth 40s.—being an advance of more than half of its former value, in the short space of a single month.

Hemp has advanced somewhat more than ten per cent. and naval stores of all kinds have received more or less of the same advantage.

The PROVISION market must not be overlooked: besides a considerable rise at Smithfield, shipping stores rise daily. For Beef, an advance of three shillings to five shillings is asked; and Bacon, if prime, realizes in proportion. Rice has started from 34s. and 36s. to 42s. 43s. and 43s. 6d. Mark-lane has also witnessed improvement in various instances; and bonded grain has begun to make a movement.—In the meanwhile, there are several

commodities which are pretty strongly withheld from the market. COFFEE, of which we had a superabundance not long ago, at the sales, must now be sought after; a whole week, or more, has elapsed without a sale.

ROM, that was greatly depressed, is held by the speculators with a firm hand; they have already realized a handsome profit—but they look for more; and as rumours thicken, of which, some say, they take care, their determination is more strongly expressed.

It will naturally be supposed, that various other articles are held in suspense: some which come to market periodically, have not yet found their time; others know not well what their fate may be, or how the demand for them may stand. Minor matters will, undoubtedly, follow those of most magnitude; and little more can be said of them than what this Report opened with, that all articles of import are likely to feel the anticipations of increased expenses, whether those anticipations may be eventually realized, or not.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JANUARY 18, 1823, TO FEBRUARY 11, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ALLAN, A. jun. Topping's Wharf, provision-merchant. (Tanner, Finsbury)
 Alloway, J. Rotherhithe, timber-merchant (Bridges and Adams, Angel-court)
 Armstrong, W. Arundel-street. (Young, Poland-street)
 Anna J. C. Annulet, sugar b. (Drake)
 Atmore, W. C. Manchester, warehouseman. (Chubb, Mark-lane)
 Barlow, J. and W. Sheffield, razor-makers. (Sorby)
 Bamberidge, J. Queen-street. (Hodgson and Ogden St. Martin's-court)
 Barton, J. Fr. cheubam, innkeeper. (Holman and Jackson, Barb)
 Bennett, J. Hunter street, roachmaker. (Richardson & Co. Golden-square)
 Birch, J. Birmingham, jeweller. (Tee and Son)
 Blair, G. and Phipps, W. Lower Thames-street, seedsmen. (Lawson and Chatfield)
 Blount, G. Liverpool, iron-merchant. (Belmer)
 Blundell, W. son Bass Milling, farmer. (Brace & Selvey, Surrey-street)
 Bowman, J. Bedford, dyer. (Whitehead, Manchester)
 Bradshaw, J. Adlington, dealer. (Cashell, Wigan)
 Bracknell, S. Cythring of Whistons hap-merchant, Parker and Smith, Worcester
 Brown, W. Lorton on Lumber, nurseryman. (Graham)
 Byene, J. King street, tailor. (Robinson and Hyne)
 Chalk, J. Blackfriars-road, coachmaker. (Young and Co. St. Aldred's-court)
 Child, J. Bristol, grocer. (Gregory)
 Clark, R. H. St. Mary at Hill, wine merchant. (West, Cashion-court)
 Collins, R. Regent street, carpet-dealer. (Fisher, Paratral's Inn)
 Colverhouse, C. Walpot, flour-factor. (Meele, Bath)
 Coomings, A. J. Southwark, cheesemonger. (Hickson, Crown-court)
 Davis, R. Chancery-lane, vintner. (Arundel, Faraira's Inn)
 Dewarop, W. C. St. Bride's-court, painter and knook. (Kearling)
 Diebena, G. J. Skinner street, cordwainer. (Cartar, Lord Mayor's Court office)
 Dowson, M. J. J. St. James's, tailor. (Bwale and Co. Gold Jewry)
 Dudley, J. Brighton, carpet-dealer. (Fisher and Munday)
 Elam, T. W. Bradford, clothier. (Richardson, Walbrook)
 Fitzgerald, T. Laurence Pountney Hill, merchant. (Dunn, Lincoln's Inn)

Park, F. W. Whitechapel-road, baker. (Wright, Fenchurch-street)
 Gadsdner, C. E. Lime-street-square, broker. (Dromie, Walbrook-street)
 Goodrich, R. Painswick, baker. (Stone, Tetbury)
 Grattex, C. B. Abberley, apothecary. (Spencer and Co. Birmingham)
 Green, J. & J. Somerleyton, brick-makers. (Palmer, Great Yarmouth)
 Greco, J. Great Yarmouth, brick-maker. Bell and Son
 Harrison, H. Southwark-bridge, stone-mason. (Hayward, Took's-court)
 Huvall, H. Backlebury, baker. (Smith, Reading)
 Holbham, P. London-street, wine-merchant. (Long, Fenchurch-street)
 Irving, C. Southampton, schoolmaster. (Pepper)
 Isherwood, J. Worley, Leeds, cloth-manufacturer. (Pollen)
 Jameson, J. Little Queen-street, coachmaker. (Sons and Bailey, Charlotte-street)
 Johnson, D. Neutwich, druggist. (Edmonds and Elwood)
 Kelsey, W. and T. Hochdyka, farmers. (Drown & Co. Barton on Hambar)
 King, W. Edgware-road, cheesemonger. (Pogbie, Dean-street)
 Lane, T. Chandos-street, Oilman. (Dewes and Chatfield, Angel-court)
 Larkbaster, J. and Warwick, B. New Birmingham-street, wine merchants. (Butler, Watling-street)
 Larton, W. Peterborough-court, gold-beater. (Hodgson, Kings-road)
 Lewis, G. London, merchant. (Wills, Birmingham)
 Lister, S. jun. W. and Walker, W. Laurence-lane, stuff-manufacturers. (Printle, Queen-street)
 Littlefield, J. Portsea, plumber. (Moochin and Son)
 Lovell, W. Kilmersdon, linen-draper. (Goulden, Bristol)
 Macgrath, E. Winchester-row, dealer. (Cook and Wright, Cliftonwell)
 Manning, R. Backville-street, tailor. (Robinson, Half-moon-street)
 Master, T. Ticehurst, farmer. (Stone & Son, Mayfield)
 Mason, C. Birmingham, druggist. (Swarrior & Co.)
 Marvilly, L. H. & Dayle, J. Finsbury-square, merchants. (Wilde and Co. College-hill)
 Mitchell, P. Bangay, stationer. (Chippendale and Yellap, Great Queen-street)
 Molyneux, T. Holborn, bootmaker. (Allen and Co. Carlisle-street)
 Morchouse, J. Wells, cabinet-maker. (Welsh)

Morgan, F. Brighton, jeweller.	(Mayhew, Chancery-lane)	Stevenson, W. Jan. Bawtry, cooper.	(Green)
Musk, R. and Hodgkin, J. Maidstone, grocers.	(Bentley and Co. Upper Thames-street)	Stinson, B. Dudley, grocer.	(Parter and Smith, Worcester)
Nathan, J. Liverpool, watch-manufacturer.	(Topham)	Stirk, W. Beeston, woolstapler	(Oates, Leeds)
Nawland, J. Liverpool, bootmaker.	(Hinde)	Storton, J. H. Stood, tinskeeper.	(Flexney, Bedford-row)
Neel, L. J. J. Great Ormond-street, bill-broker.	(Rosen, Crown-court)	Ullitt, G. Taddington, farmer.	(Byrch, Evesham)
O'Brien, J. Broad-street-buildings, merchant.	(Knight and Fyson)	Upmell, H. Wood Enderby, antler-jobber.	(Selwood, Horncastle)
Osburn, H. New Broadford, salmonger.	(Brooking Lombard-street)	Wade, W. Gloucester-street, carpenter.	(Knight and Fyson)
Parkwood, J. Ratcliffe-Highway, carpet-dealer.	(Fisher and Munday)	Wagstaff, S. and Baylis, T. Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturers	
Pinsler, R. Watchfield, corn-dealer.	(Mullings, Watton House)	Wagstaff, D. and J. H. Skinner-street, carpet-warehousemen.	(Knight, Basinghall-street)
Porter, H. Taunton, draper.	(Ashurst, Sandbrook)	Walker, W. Rochdale, woollen-manufacturer.	(Elliot, Rochdale)
Safford, S. Mittingham, farmer.	(Kingsbury, Bangay)	Wighton, J. Basinghall-street, woollen-warehousemen.	(Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street)
Saith, J. and Foster, J. B. Kingston, common-brewers.	(Rippon, Surrey-street)	Williams, J. Pinner's Hall, merchant.	(Swin & Co. Old Jewry)
Sampson, J. H. Sealcoates, merchant.	(Frost, Hull)	Willington, J. and E. Birmingham, cabinet-case-makers.	(Webb, Birmingham)
Sanders, J. Aldergate-street, painter.	(Kodling and Kepp, Takehouse-yard)	Wincom, J. Andover, linen-draper.	(Mann, Northampton)
Sassonelli, R. Frome Salwood, fuller.	(McMister)	Wright, J. Stanwick, horse-dealer.	(Jays, Northampton)
Seabell, J. Hinton St. George, builder.	(Marley, Crawkerne)	Wright, R. Hatfield-brood-mo. Ave-Marie-lane	(Cole and Wragge, Old Jewry)
Shude, W. Old Change, baker.	(Stevens and Wood)		
Sholl, A. Wapping, baker.	(Clark, Gray's Inn)		
Smith, T. Watling-street, woollen-warehousemen.	(Brook ing, Lombard-street)		
Smith, J. Hulme, brewer.	(Clays and Thompson)		
Smith, H. Tooting, vicinallor.	(Preston, East-place, Lambeth)		
Spice, R. G. Dryden-lane, ham-dealer.	(Woodfield, Chatham-place)		
Spencer, J. Eagle-street, stable-keeper.	(Shirriff, Salisbury-street)		
Spinks, W. Brixton, baker.	(Chippindall and Yallop, Lincoln's Inn)		
Stephens, W. Oxford, liquor-merchant.	(Walsh)		
Stevens, J. Newgate-street, carpet-warehouse.	(Ponsers, Warrford-court)		

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

William Fendler and Co. merchants, Greenock
 George Wilson, spirit-dealer, Edinburgh
 William Muir, of Kilgirth, grocer
 Finlay M. Phane, of Droop, Argyleshire, glazier
 James Moffat, wright and builder, Glasgow
 John Scotland, of East Lascar, merchant in Dumfries
 Malcolm Robertson, merchant, Glasgow
 David Davidson, merchant, Glasgow

DIVIDENDS.

ATHERTON, J. Warrington, Mar. 4	Green, W. Jan. Exmouth str. Feb. 8	Parter, S. London, Feb. 25
Atkinson, P. Rathbone place, March 1	Grimm, D. Walworth, linen draper, March 1	Port, E. J. Rugby, March 3
Ball, R. Lambeth, Feb. 29	Gyles, J. E. Shoreditch, Feb. 18	Post, W. Sherrers, Feb. 29
Bamber, W. Bury, T. and Cochrane, T. Hayton, Feb. 25	Halliday, T. Old South Sea house, Feb. 8	Prior, J. H. Southwark, Feb. 29
Barnardine, A. Gravesend, Feb. 11	Hancock, J. Limehouse-hole stairs, Feb. 15	Railton, J. Manchester, Feb. 25
Bennet, A. A. Wombwell-street, Feb. 22	Hardisty, G. and Cowing, J. Bedford court, Feb. 4	Raines, J. Kingston upon Hull, Mar. 18
Bingles, G. Piccadilly, Feb. 25	Harrison, T. Whitechapel road, Feb. 28	Randall, W. Leeds, Feb. 20
Birmingham, F. Charles str. Feb. 15	Harrison, J. E. Tower street, Feb. 29	Rodley, R. Bloomsbury, Jan. 28
Bird, J. S. Liverpool, Feb. 20	Hoy, H. and T. A. Turner, Newcastle street, March 1	Riddiough, R. Liverpool, Feb. 18
Blyth, G. and W. and F. Birmingham, Feb. 18	Herbert, T. Chequer yard, Feb. 15	Ritchie, R. and Signby, J. Deptford, Feb. 15
Boldaro, C. and E. G. and Sir H. Lushington, and H. Boldaro, Cornhill, March 1	Hewlett, J. Gloucester, March 3	Rodd, C. W. Broadway, Feb. 15, 25
Bradbury, R. Stone, March 1	Hinds, T. Liverpool, Feb. 26	Rout, J. Whitechapel, Feb. 15
Bullman, J. and T. M. Thorp, Feb. 24	Hitchon, J. H. Kidderminster, Feb. 18	Rucker, S. Old South Sea house, Feb. 29
Burgie, J. Mark lane, Feb. 8	Hodson, J. and Hargreaves, M. Liverpool, Feb. 26	Rudkin, T. H. Charlotte-str. Feb. 29
Bysh, J. Paternoster row, Feb. 15	Hyde, W. Earl street, Feb. 29	Shannon, W. Whitechapel, Feb. 21
Cann, W. Oakhampton, March 7	Jackson, J. Kensington, Feb. 26	Sherriffs, J. Farnham, March 8
Clarke, H. and Grundy, P. Liverpool, Feb. 26	Jaffe, F. Coventry, Feb. 27	Sherris, W. T. Paternoster row, March 1
Clarke, W. Leicester street, Feb. 15	Kemp, W. Bath, Jan. 23	Slater, J. and J. and J. Jan. Yeading, Feb. 24
Clements, R. Coventry, Feb. 27	King, J. Great Yeldham, Feb. 8	Smith, T. H. Chancery lane, Feb. 28
Court, H. Fish st. w. ch. 1, Feb. 29	Knutts, J. H. Lloyd's coffee-house, March 1	Smyth, J. Hackney, Jan. 25, Feb. 24
Cripps, J. Wisbeach, March 1	Ladkin, W. Leir, Feb. 27	Sutherland, R. and R. Birmingham, Feb. 24
Croaker, C. Gray, March 1	Lee, T. Staplehill, Nov. 19	Tarleton, J. Liverpool, Feb. 27
Crookshank, J. J. Guttergate Feb. 18	Lythgoe, J. Liverpool, Feb. 18	Taylor, I. Bristol, March 7
Cuffs, J. Regent street, Feb. 22	Mackenzie, C. Caroline street, Jan. 28	Tucker, G. Buxton, Feb. 22
Davison, I. Hinchley, Feb. 27	Macleod, J. C. Huntley House, Leicester fields, Feb. 4	Thomson, J. May 200, Feb. 28
Dawley, J. W. low street, Feb. 7	Madduck, E. Quinn, R. & Untcho, J. Liverpool, March 3	Thomson, S. St. Paul's, Feb. 23
Edmunds, J. East-charged, Feb. 19	Marchant, J. Maidstone, Feb. 26	Townsend, W. Westbury, Feb. 23
Elmore, R. Birmingham March 7	Masters, R. Coventry, Feb. 27	Tucker, J. 23 Jersey street, March 1
Farron, H. Broad street, Feb. 15	Mather, J. Jewin-street, Feb. 15	Watts, J. T. rices March 6
Field, J. West Smithfield, Feb. 8	Mouley, T. Bath, Feb. 24	Weiss, J. W. rices March 3
Fisher, W. Avon cliffs, March 1	Noels, G. Grantham, Feb. 12	Whitely, H. Coventry, Feb. 27
Foulkes, J. Chester, grocer, March 7	Nicolson, W. Hall, Feb. 11	Whitcroft, S. Southfield, Feb. 12
Frost, L. jun. Liverpool, March 3	Palfrey, W. Hinchwick, Feb. 25	White, C. J. Miter court, London, Feb. 1
Furlong, W. and J. Bristol, Feb. 5	Parker, C. Colchester, March 5	Whitaker, W. and J. York, March 5
Gibson, T. jun. Liverpool, Feb. 21	Parks, T. and Lawton, A. Birmingham Feb. 14	Whitehead, J. Denham March 5
Gould, W. and Grassley, F. Maiden-lane, Feb. 29	Peasley, J. Bristol, March, 3	Wigfall, H. Sheffield, Feb. 24
Goodman, T. Witherley, Feb. 25		Witchurch, J. Worsley str. Feb. 22
Gooding, G. Chesterfield, Feb. 11		Wood, W. Holm Farm, Feb. 18, March 5
Graham, Sir R. and Railton, J. Manchester, Feb. 25		
Graham, Sir R. London, Feb. 25		

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Health of London.—Sir Gilbert Blane, in some remarks on the comparative health and population of England at different periods, which he has lately published, states, that the annual mortality of London, in 1700, was one in 25; in 1750, one in 21; in 1801, and the four preceding years, one in 35; in 1810, one in 38; and in 1821, one in 40. Sir G. Blane conceives the causes of superior health to consist in a general improvement in the habits of life, particularly with regard to ventilation and cleanliness; a more ample supply of water, particularly since the new Water Companies began to supply the town; greater abundance and better quality of food; the improved state of medicine, and the better management of children. An analogous improvement in salubrity has occurred in the other large towns of the kingdom.

New Bridge.—The Committee for the erection of the New London Bridge have awarded the premiums offered for the three best designs; to Mr. Fowler the first premium of 250*l.*; to Mr. Borer the second premium of 150*l.* and to Mr. Busby the third premium of 100*l.*

At a Court of Common Council last month, an election took place for two City Common Pleaders. Four candidates stood the poll, and the result was—

The Hon. Charles Evan Law . . .	147
John Mirehouse, esq.	145
Arthur Wilton, esq.	103
Archer Ryland, esq.	62

Sheriffs for 1823.—*Bedfordshire*, Thos. Charles Higgins, of Turvey, esq.; *Berkshire*, Henry Piper Sperling, of Park-place, esq.; *Buckinghamshire*, Wm. S. Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, esq.; *Cambridge and Huntingdon*, Wm. Rayner, of Wisbech, esq.; *Cheshire*, John White, of Sale, esq.; *Cumberland*, Edward Stanley, of Ponsonby Hall, esq.; *Cornwall*, Chas. Trelawny, of Coldrinick, esq.; *Derbyshire*, Thos. Bateman, of Middleton by Youlgrave, esq.; *Devonshire*, T. Bewes, of Beaumont House, Plymouth, esq.; *Dorsetshire*, Henry Charles Sturt, of Moor Critchell, esq.; *Essex*, John Jolliffe Tuffnell, of Langley, esq.; *Gloucestershire*, John Smith, of Stepleton, esq.; *Herefordshire*, Edmund B. Pateshall, of Alensmore, esq.; *Hertfordshire*, Robert Sutton, of Ross Way Northchurch, esq.; *Kent*, Thomas Austen, of Seven Oaks, esq.; *Leicestershire*, Sir Wm. Walker, of Leicester, Knt.; *Lincolnshire*, Sir Wm. Earle Welby, of Denton, bart.; *Monmouthshire*, Joseph Bailey, of Nanty Glo, esq.; *Norfolk*, Sir Edmund Knowles La-

con, of Osmesby, bart.; *Northamptonshire*, Thomas W. Hunt, of Wadenhoe, esq.; *Northumberland*, Prideaux J. Selby, of Twizell House, esq.; *Nottinghamshire*, Wm. Mason, of East Retford, esq.; *Oxfordshire*, Daniel Stuart, of Wykham Park, esq.; *Rutland*, Thomas Thompson, of Tinwell, esq.; *Shropshire*, John Mytton, of Halston, esq.; *Somersetshire*, John F. Pinney, of Somerton Erly, esq.; *Staffordshire*, James Hordern, of Wolverhampton, esq.; *County of Southampton*, E. Knight, jun. of Chawton Park, esq.; *Suffolk*, Hen. Usborne, of Branches Park, esq.; *Surrey*, Charles Hampden Turner, of Rook's Nest, esq.; *Sussex*, Richard Prime, of Walberton House, esq.; *Warwickshire*, Edward Willes, of Newbold Comyn, esq.; *Wiltshire*, John Fuller, of Neston Park, esq.; *Worcestershire*, John Williams, of Pitmaston, esq.; *Yorkshire*, Walter Fawkes, of Farnley, esq.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Right Hon. N. Vansittart to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and also to the dignity of Baron Bexley of Bexley, in the county of Kent.

T. Green, esq. to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

Mr. Courtenay to be a Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Baron Wood.

Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Wurtemberg.

C. R. Vaughan, esq. to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated States of the Swiss Cantons.

The Hon. Algernon Percy, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at Paris.

G. C. Antrobus, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Turin.

W. J. Crosbie, esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Confederated States of the Swiss Cantons.

Commanders to the rank of Post-Captains.—Captains G. Pechell, A. Branch, H. Powell, C. Reid, H. Collier, J. Coffin, J. Boswell, C. White, John Smith, John Brenton, H. Stanhope, Frederick Hunn.

Lieutenants to the rank of Commanders.—Lieutenants John Longchamp, James Brasier, Henry Kent, William Sandom, Thomas Bushby, G. Gilbert, Edward Hibbert, R. Yates, Hon. W. Waldegrave, C. Cochrane.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Harwich.—The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, and John Charles Herries, esq.

Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst.

Borough of Windsor.—Edward Cromwell Disbrow, of Walton Hall, in the county of Derby, esq. in the room of Major-General Sir Herbert Taylor.

Borough of Ripon.—The Right Hon. Fred. J. Robinson.

Borough of St. Germans.—The Right Hon. C. Arbutnot.

City of Peterborough.—Jas. Scarlett, esq.

Borough of Wilton.—Edward Baker, esq. vice Sheldon.

Preferred.—The Rev. T. Stacey, B.A. of Jesus College, Oxford, Curate of Cardiff, to the Vicarage of Roath, Glamorganshire.—The Rev. J. Pratt, B. A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Fordham, Norfolk.—The Rev. G. Gunning, to the Rectory of Deeping, Lincolnshire; and the Rev. Mr. Latey, to the Rectory of Doynton, Gloucestershire.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, L. Loyd, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Park-lane, to Mrs. Mary Champion, of Grosvenor-square.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. H. A. Beckwith, A. M. to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Pownall, Hatton-garden.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. Bartlett, esq. of Buckingham, to Miss Eliza Handcomb, of Newport Pagnell.—Captain W. G. Roberts, R. N. to Sophia Frances, youngest daughter of the late W. Wyndham, esq.—At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, H. C. Teed, esq. of Plymouth, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of W. Rothery, esq.—At St. Margaret Pattens, Mr. H. Capel, of Little Tower-street, to Mary, only child of the late Mr.

Stephen Osmond.—At the Holy Trinity Church, Guildford, Mr. B. Finnimore, of Guildford, to Miss S. Lambert.

DEATHS.

R. Blake, esq. M. P. for Arundel, at his house in John-street, Bedford-row.—J. Gregory Shaddick, esq. late one of the sworn Clerks of the Court of Chancery.—In Cork-street, R. G. Townley, esq. of Fulbourn.—At her house in Harley-street, Lady Rumbold, widow of Sir T. Rumbold, bart.—In the 90th year of his age, S. Moody, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and Carpenters, Watford, Herts.—W. E. Smith, esq. of the Poultry.—At Blackbeath, in her 19th year, Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. R. R. Mawley.—At the house of her mother, Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late R. Price, esq.—At her house in Great Marylebone-street, Mrs. Clare.—J. Coles, esq. of Little Trinity-lane, Queenhithe.—The Lady of George Vincent, esq. of Berkeley-square.—Mrs. K. King, of Mount-row, Lambeth.—At his house, No. 14, Burton-crescent, the Rev. T. E. Partridge, late of Hillsley, in Gloucestershire, and Rector of Uley.—Frances, the wife of the Rev. R. Watts, Librarian of Sion College.—At his house in Southwark, J. Evans, esq. of Tooting.—At Kensington Gravel-pits, Miss S. Stewart.—At his house at Hendon, W. Lewis, esq.—At her house in Stoke Newington, Mira Hodgkins, relict of the late Rev. G. Hodgkins.—At his house at Denmark-hill, Mr. M. Robins.—At his house in Portland-place, in the 66th year of his age, G. W. Jordan, esq. M. A. F. R. S. one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

CHARLES YOUNG, ESQ.

Died at Southampton, in the 26th year of his age, Charles Young, esq. son of the celebrated Professor Young, of Glasgow; a gentleman of whose future literary eminence, his natural talents and early acquirements afforded the most flattering promises. He passed through the course of Languages and Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, with uniform approbation, and on several occasions with public marks of distinction: afterwards he studied several years at Oxford; but his delicate health obliged him to leave that University and his country, and to repair to the milder climates of France and Italy. After spending two years in them, gratifying and cultivating his taste for the Fine Arts, extending his knowledge of classical and modern literature, and enjoying the society and friendship of many celebrated

men of learning, in Paris, Rome, and Naples, he returned home with no common share of refined and elegant accomplishment, but without any essential benefit to his health. His complaints compelled him to abandon the prospect of a literary occupation, for which his taste and his talents rendered him eminently qualified, and to these complaints he fell a victim on the 17th of December. He ended his short and virtuous life with the most perfect composure and resignation, and retained to the last hour of it the exercise of those faculties, and of those kind and gentle manners, which had so much endeared him to his family, his friends, and his acquaintance.

W. LEWIS, ESQ.

Died, 7th February, at his house, at Hendon, William Lewis, esq. F. L. S.—Mr. Lewis was a native of Jamaica; but, sent to England at an early age, he re-

ceived the rudiments of his education at Hadley, under the father of the present Baron Garrow; and was afterwards transferred to the counting-house of his own guardian, Mr. William Bond, where he acquired those habits of business, and that quickness at accounts, which distinguished him through life. Mr. Lewis was confidentially concerned in the payment of the principal prizes captured by Lord Keppel; and accordingly took an essential part in rescuing his lordship's character from the charges brought against it. After being a short time a distiller himself, he filled the office of Honorary Secretary to the Society of Rectifying Distillers. Mr. Lewis had studied chemistry under his friend Dr. Higgins; to whose early researches, and sagacious conjectures, as appears by a copious detail of them preserved by Mr. Lewis, he ascribed more merit, than to positive discoveries of subsequent times: and from being also an adept in the mechanical application of philosophical apparatus, to denote and ascertain the various processes of distillation, Mr. Lewis, when a new hydrometer was proposed for the Excise, took a warm interest in the question, and exhibited many curious experiments, to prove the superiority of Quin's instrument, before the late Mr. Cavendish and other members of the Royal Society, who met on the occasion at Messrs. Christian and Lewis's Distillery. Mr. Lewis was strongly attached to the politics of Mr. Fox, yet he was returned, with the late Sir Nathaniel Conant, by the county of Middlesex, to sit as a commercial commissioner for the City of London and its vicinity, with a select number of the Aldermen, a portion of the Bank and East India Directors, &c. &c. Mr. Lewis was, for many years, in the commission of the peace for Middlesex. When the Linnæan Society was incorporated, he was one of the fifteen original Fellows included in the charter, and empowered to appoint the others; and amongst a large circle of philosophical acquaintance, comprising the most distinguished characters of the day, Mr. Lewis was universally esteemed, as a man of very superior attainments, in almost every branch of science. On leaving business, many years before his death, he devoted himself to the seclusion of his garden; in which he chiefly delighted, as affording him the means of prosecuting his favourite study of botany: being remarkably accurate in his observations, and fond of contemplating the works of nature. In private life, he was cheerful and entertaining; inquisitive himself, and communicative to others, he indulged his family and friends

with conversation of the most instructive kind, seasoned, on his side, from a fund of anecdote, with humorous illustrations peculiar to himself. Mr. Lewis was naturally of a gouty habit; and this, irritated by a formidable complaint in the bladder, terminated his existence.

DR. HUTTON.

Dr. Charles Hutton, the eminent Mathematician, and author of many distinguished works, died on the 10th ult. at his house in Bedford-row. He was a member of several scientific bodies, at home and abroad; and during a long life (many years of which he was Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich), contributed largely to the public good by the application of his acquirements and knowledge to works of practical utility. Dr. Hutton was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was born in 1737. At an early age he opened a school in the place of his birth; and in 1764 published his first volume, "A Practical Treatise on Arithmetic and Book-keeping." To this a Key for the Use of Tutors was afterwards added; and in 1768 appeared his quarto Treatise on Mensuration, which led to his election to the Royal Society, and his appointment at Woolwich, which he held till 1807, and then retired on account of ill health, with a liberal and well-merited pension from Government, and a just eulogy from the Board of Ordnance, the department best acquainted with his services. Dr. Hutton was for a period Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society; but when Sir Joseph Banks succeeded to Sir John Pringle in its presidency, a misunderstanding arose, and the Doctor was deprived of his office. This caused a great schism, but in the end left Sir Joseph Lord of the Ascendant, which station he maintained to the end of his life, being rather, it was thought by many, the *Master* than the *President* of that learned Institution. Besides the works already mentioned, Dr. Hutton published *The Principles of Bridges*, 8vo. 1772; *The Diarian Miscellany*, 5 vols. 12mo.; a *Selection of useful and entertaining Parts from the Ladies' Diary*, of which he was for a long time editor; *Elements of the Conic Sections*, 8vo. 1777; *Tables of the Products and Powers of Numbers*, folio, 1784; *Mathematical Tables (Logarithms)*, 1785—five editions to 1811; *Tables of Interest*, 8vo. 1786; *Tracts, Mathematical and Philosophical*, 4to. same year; *Compendious Measurer*, 12mo. *id.*; *Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary*, 2 vols. 4to. 1796; and many other Treatises on Mathematics, Projectiles, and Philosophy, translations from Desplan,

Ozanam, and Montucal; and (in conjunction with Drs. Shaw and Pearson) an Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, to which he was a valuable contributor, in 18 vols. 4to.

Dr. Hutton was exceedingly cheerful in his conversation and manner, and deliberate in expressing himself. His voice was agreeably clear and firm, with a slight northern accent. He seems to have displayed in every thing his taste for his favourite study. Shewing some one a bust of himself by Gahagan, not long before his decease, he said, "There, Sir, is a bust of me by Gahagan—my friends tell me it is like me, but that it is too grave for me, though gravity is a part of my character. For the likeness and expression I cannot myself be the judge; but *I can vouch for the accuracy, for I have measured it in every point with the callipers.*" Upon the same person taking leave, the Doctor insisted he would accompany him to the door in the street of Bedford-row; and on his remarking to him that the place was broad, light, and very airy, he stepped two or three paces on, and pointing to the end of the street, said, "Yes, it is a very agreeable place to walk in. From the chair in my study to that post at the corner is just *forty* yards; and from that post to the post at the other end of the Row is exactly the *eighth* part of a mile: so that when I come out to take my walk, I can walk my *eighth* part of a mile, the *quarter* of a mile, *half* of a mile, or my mile, as I choose. When I return to my seat, *I know what exercise I have taken.* I am in my eighty-sixth year, and, thank God, have my health in a remarkable way at such an age. I have very few pains, but am a little deaf."

REV. JOHN OWEN, A. M.

At Ramsgate, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Sept. 26th—the Rev. John Owen, A. M. Rector of Paglesham, Essex, Preacher at Park-street Chapel, London, and for many years Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and afterwards curate of Hensham, Essex. Mr. Owen for more than 17 years was curate and lecturer of Fulham, by the express and unsolicited recommendation of the late Bishop Porteus, by whom he was presented in 1808 to the Rectory of Paglesham in Essex. This gentleman distinguished himself as one of the founders of the Bible Society, of which he acted as Secretary. In 1813, Mr. Owen's connexion with Fulham was dissolved, by Bishop Randolph conceiving it his duty to insist on Mr. Owen's resi-

dence at his rectory. On his resigning the curacy and lectureship, he was presented with a purse of 67*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* as an acknowledgment of his valuable services. His publications were: "The Retrospect, or Reflections on the State of Religion and Politics in France and Great Britain," 1794, 8vo. "Righteous Judgment, a sermon, preached at Cambridge, before Sir William Ashhurst at the Assizes," 1794, 8vo. "The Agency of God in the Events of Life, a sermon before the University of Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1795." "Travels into different parts of Europe, in the years 1791 and 1792, with familiar Remarks on Men and Manners," 1796, 2 vols. 8vo. "The Christian Monitor for the Last Days," 1799, 8vo. 2d Edit. 1808. "The Fashionable World displayed," 1804, 12mo. "An Address to the Chairman of the East India Company, occasioned by Mr. Twining's Letter on the Danger of interfering in the Religious Opinions of the Natives of India," 1807, 8vo. "Vindication of the Bible Society, in answer to the Country Clergyman's Letter to Lord Teignmouth," 1807. 8vo. "The Uncertainty of the Morrow, a sermon." "Youth addressed, a sermon, preached at Fulham," 1809, 8vo. "A Discourse occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Prowse," 1810, 8vo. "A Sermon occasioned by the Death of William Sharpe, Esq." 1810, 8vo. "History of the British and Foreign Bible Society," vols. I. II. and III.

PROFESSOR TRALLES.

Whilst on a visit to this country, to purchase instruments for the Russian Government, aged about 60, Professor Tralles, Professor of Mathematics in the University, and Secretary of the Mathematical class of the Academy, of Berlin. He was a native of Switzerland, and was formerly Professor of Mathematics at Berne, where he became acquainted with Mr. Hassler, late Astronomer under the treaty of Ghent on the part of the United States of America, with whom he undertook an accurate trigonometrical survey of Switzerland, first at their own, and afterwards at the public expense. The French Revolution prevented the execution of the whole of their plans; but the French have, however, partly continued their surveys. When France invited other nations to send commissioners to assist the Committee of Weights and Measures, which were designed for universal adoption, the Swiss Republic sent Mr. Tralles, as the Dutch sent Mr. Van Swinden (the only two foreigners who assisted): and as a compliment to them, these two were requested to draw up reports of separate parts of the committee's

labours. Mr. Tralles afterwards became a Member of the Academy of Berlin; in which academy the vacancies are filled by the existing members, the government approving or rejecting the choice. When an University was established at Berlin in 1813, Mr. Tralles became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in that University, and delivered lectures to the students. In this situation as academician and professor he continued till his death. He married a Swiss lady (the sister we have understood of Sir Francis d'Ivernois), who is now living, and by whom he has left some children.

There are several of his papers in the Memoirs of the Berlin Academy, principally on mathematical and geodetical subjects. Geodesy was always his favourite pursuit. He was buried on November the 23d, in the church of St. Andrew, Holborn; and his funeral was attended by the Prussian Ambassador, Consul, Vice-Consul, and by several English gentlemen who respected his talents.

MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA.

The Marquis of Drogheda departed this life on the 22d instant, at his house in Sackville-street, in the 94th year of his age. His Lordship's titles were, Marquis and Earl of Drogheda, Viscount Moore, Baron Melleoont, (Baron Moore, of Moore, in this county, in England,) Constable of Maryborough Fort, Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the King's and Queen's Counties, and the county of Meath, Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, and one of the original Knights of the Order of St. Patrick. His Lordship was also a field marshal, and the eldest general in his Majesty's service. He raised the 18th dragoons in the year 1762, since which time he commanded it until its reduction last year. His Lordship was married in the year 1766 to Lady Anne Seymour, eldest daughter of Francis Marquis of Hertford, K. G. who died in 1787, and was buried in the family vault at Melfont Abbey.

M. DELAMBRE.

Latelý, at Paris, at an advanced age, the Chevalier Delambre, Member and Perpetual Secretary for the Mathematical Sciences of the Royal Academy in Paris. After devoting a long life to the most useful studies, and the practice of the most amiable virtues, the decline of his health was hastened by his intense application. During nearly two months, his numerous friends, and above all his ever attentive and attached wife, a lady distinguished for every female excellence, and who for five-and-twenty years had been his constant companion, felt the rack of boding fears, while wishing to

alleviate his pangs by a cheerful countenance. His funeral took place on the 21st of August last, and on the arrival of the procession at the cemetery of the Père de la Chaise, several orations were pronounced by Members of Scientific Academies in Paris. Mons. Delambre has not only done practical astronomy service for the present and future, by freeing it from the confined limits of arithmetic, and uniting, instead, the various elements which concur in the result of observation, by the laws of their algebraic dependance—thus giving to Mayer's tables a degree of perfection before thought ideal; but he has also placed the past history of the science in a clear point of view, giving to each progressive discovery its due praise. In all intercourse with his contemporaries, his pure love of science, elevated above any prejudice of party or country, has been evinced in a manner that will ever reflect splendour on his character. This benevolence of mind he extended to the most humble students. The language of Mons. Delambre, both to his numerous disciples, and in general society, was ever that of kind encouragement, and obliging instruction whenever required.

REV. JOHN OFFER.

At Stourhead, Dec. 23d, the Rev. John Offer. About a fortnight before the death of this amiable and accomplished man, he took cold, a fever succeeded, which ending in typhus, terminated fatally. Mr. Offer scarcely ever enjoyed a day of uninterrupted good health. His person was slender and his frame naturally weak, and the too frequent use of a powerful medicine (Calomel, which he took unadvisedly) helped to debilitate him. But his mind was powerful and active: he was an excellent scholar, which qualified him for his duties as a clergyman, and his pursuits as an antiquary. Mild, modest, unassuming, affable, and instructive, he was generally loved, and by none more so than the liberal patron under whose roof he lived; and by whose bounty and zeal for the promotion of the literature and antiquities of his native county, he was removed from the mastership of a small school at Warminster, to employ his leisure hours in his favourite study, to the advancement of the History of Wilts. No man was better qualified for the undertaking. A native; and born an antiquary, he had made himself acquainted with the general History of Wiltshire, of the architecture of its churches, monuments, and, indeed, all topographical objects. He was a remarkably good and persevering genealogist; a branch of antiquity in which,

perhaps of all others, he most delighted and excelled.

MR. GASCOIGNE.

Biography is not merely confined to holding up the virtuous, honourable, or heroic character to our esteem; it is useful as a warning to deter us from entering the paths of error and crime, by displaying the odiousness of many besetting sins, by which others of our fellow-creatures have rendered themselves subjects of notoriety.—On this latter account the following memoir may be valuable. Mr. Gascoigne was a native of Derby, and was born in 1738. At an early period of his life his parents removed from Derby to Ordsall, a village near Retford. When arrived at a proper age he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker, of Retford, who was a burgess of that place; and at the close of his apprenticeship Mr. G. was consequently entitled to the privilege of a freeman, and at his death he was the oldest hurgess upon the list. Some time after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he obtained a situation in the Excise, and was appointed to fulfil the duties of his office at Derby, which he did to the satisfaction of his superior officers, as also of those whom it was his duty to survey, till an accident obliged him to retire on a pension when about the age of 40.—About this time an uncle of Mr. G.'s died, who left him the owner of several houses, situate in Derby, one of which is the Crown Inn: he now returned to Retford, and again followed his vocation as a shoemaker, which he continued to do till within the last ten years. During the whole of his long life he was never known to employ a doctor, and was generally his own tonsor, except upon particular occasions, such as the dinners of the freemen, which were about twice a-year, and which he regularly attended, when he repaired to the hair-dresser's to be finished, having himself previously applied the scissors and razor, and taken off the greatest part, purposely with a view to save expense. He regularly went once a-year to Derby to receive his rents; on which occasion he put on his best coat and boots, and cocked hat, each of which was in use more than forty years. It was his practice always to walk, carrying with him a pair of old saddle-bags, hung over his shoulders, containing provisions necessary for his whole journey. On his way thither, as also on his return, he generally reposed during the night in Nottingham Forest, thinking himself and his property more safe there than sleeping in a public house, and being too penurious to pay for a bed, or call at an inn for refreshment. His saddle-bags, on

these occasions, were not only used for the purpose of carrying the provisions necessary for his journey, but were also a subservient receptacle for potatoes, and every other eatable which might chance to fall in his way, and which he did not fail to carry home with him.—During his absence on one of his tours to Derby, about five years ago, his house was broken open and robbed of bills and cash to the amount of 500*l.* which was but a small sum compared with what was secreted in the house, that escaped the scrutinizing search of the robbers.—His punctuality as a paymaster for his rent, and that which necessity compelled him to purchase, was very strict, as was also his accuracy as a book-keeper; for at the time of the robbery, he had carefully booked the number of every note, the name of the person who signed and entered them, and the date: he likewise kept an account of his expenditure, many weeks in which appeared to be only a penny and two-pence. He chiefly subsisted on what he picked up in the streets, particularly on market days, by which means he became well known to all who frequented the market, as he always wore a long coat, which, with his stockings, could not be said to contain a particle of the original, they being so patched and darned with worsted. A ton of coals would serve him seven years, in the use of which he was very sparing and economical; for in making his fire he first put a few sticks and coals, then a tier of stones, next a few more coals, and at top another tier of stones, which, in time, became red hot; but it was only to bake his bread that he made a fire, at which times he also roasted potatoes sufficient to serve him till he again baked.—His house was indeed a miserable abode, and had more the appearance of a receptacle of filth, than the residence of a human being; it was indeed unfit for “mortal ken,” the walls not having been touched, or the floor washed, for more than twenty years. In one corner lay a heap of stones for his fire, in another hundreds of pieces of leather, such as old soles, which he had gathered for the purpose of mending his own.—The principal part of his furniture consisted of an old clock, a table, bed, and several old chairs, all of which had been the property of his father; none of them appeared to have been cleaned for a number of years, or even removed from their situation, being covered and surrounded with dust to a great thickness.—Mr. Gascoigne lived and died a bachelor; the full amount of his property is not known, the whole of which will belong to two nephews.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Lately was discovered in the parish of Flitton, near Silsoe, Bedfordshire, the ashes of a funeral pile. Around which ashes were deposited several urns or jars, of various sizes, containing human bones in a calcined state. The urns were nearly destroyed by the labourers, in removing them from their deposit.—Several of the fragments were preserved by an admirer of antiquities, who has succeeded in restoring two and part of a third of these urns to their original shape, by cementing their several parts.—They form a neat and elegant specimen of ancient Roman pottery, exhibiting the ingenuity and elegant taste of that celebrated people, even in manufacturing a lump of clay.

Died.] At Dunstable, Mr. Gresham—the Rev. W. Mead—At Harrold House, T. Alston, esq.—At Northampton, F. Osborn, Esq.—At Daventry, Mrs. Williams.

BERKSHIRE.

A sportsman of Reading, shot on the Thames, a Whistling Swan. It is taller than the tame species. The bill is three inches long, yellow to the middle, but black at the end. The whole plumage is white, and the legs are black. This species is an inhabitant of the Northern regions, never appearing in England except in hard winters, when flocks of five or six are now and then seen. In Iceland, these birds are an object of chase. In the month of August they lose their feathers to such a degree, as not to be able to fly. The natives, at that season, resort in great numbers to the places where they most abound; and are accompanied with dogs, and active and strong horses, trained to the sport, and capable of passing nimbly over the boggy soil and marshes. The Swan will run as fast as a tolerably fleet horse. The greater number are caught by the dogs; which are taught to seize them by the neck—a mode of attack that causes them to lose their balance, and become an easy prey.

Married.] At Crowmarsh, Mr. W. Cloes to Miss Blisset—At Newbury, Mr. Lewis to Miss Gosling—Mr. Fidler, to Miss E. Dredge—At Reading, Mr. Sprent to Miss E. Higham.

Died.] At Wantage, J. Butler, esq. 74—At Reading, Mrs. Hegens—Mrs. Andrews—At Newbury, Mrs. Hamlin—Mr. W. Kimber—the Rev. J. Winter, 75—At Downington, Mrs. Vincent—At Haybourn, the Rev. J. Schultes—At Katesgrove House, Mr. Esard, 82—At Warfield, Mrs. Cotteril, 86.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Buckingham, E. Bartlett, esq. to Miss E. Holloway.

Died.] At Kettering, Mrs. E. Knibb, 90—At Denham, Mrs. E. Langhem.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, J. Gillet, esq. to Miss M. Bullen—Mr. G. Shelverton, of Burwell, to Miss E. Isaackson.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. G. Field—Mrs. Cowling, 82—Mr. J. Tapling—Mr. T. Prior—At Landbech, Mrs. Garrett.

CHESHIRE.

A meeting of subscribers to a Canal at Stockport took place last month, when a Treasurer and a Finance Committee, with a Provisional

Committee of Management, were appointed: and such a number as they thought necessary, were requested to attend in London, during the progress of the bill. The shares taken are principally by Stockport people, and the number is sufficient to introduce the bill into Parliament; therefore, with the uniform diligence and perseverance hitherto manifested by the promoters, there can be no doubt but the town and neighbourhood will be highly benefited by the advantages to be derived from the projected work.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. R. Middleton to Miss L. Farmer—Mr. J. Dunbebin to Miss H. Denson—Mr. T. Hughs to Miss M. Dutton—At Astbury, J. Currie, jun. esq. to Miss E. A. Pattison—At Cheadle, Mr. J. Faulkner to Miss M. Swindells—At Knutsford, T. Hibbert, esq. to Miss C. H. Cholmondeley—At Malpas, Mr. J. Phillips to Miss Robinson—At Halsall, J. Small, M.D. to Miss Unworth—At Rochdale, Mr. D. Newlands to Miss M. L. Wightmore.

Died.] At Mollington Hall, J. Fellden, esq.—At Chester, Mr. Titley—Mrs. Parsons—Mrs. Calum—Mr. R. Edwards—Mr. T. Williams—Mrs. Williams, 89—At Mollington, Mr. W. Whittle—At Ecclesfield, the Rev. J. Dixon, 85—At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Hollinshead—At Hoyloke, Mrs. Chaubres—At Waverham, Mr. H. Clarke—At Congleton, Mr. Entwistle—Mrs. Twemlow—At Nantwich, Miss Penlington.

CORNWALL.

A memorial to Government is preparing for the signature of the merchants, soliciting the immediate establishment of packets between Falmouth and Corunna, for the conveyance of the Spanish letters, the transit of which through France is likely to be interrupted by the war.

Married.] W. Warren, esq. of Truro, to Miss C. Taunton.

Died.] At Netherbury, Mrs. R. Major, 91—A. Kelly, the Rev. Mr. Daike, 84—At Carclew, Mr. Tomlinson—At Falmouth, Admiral Kempe—J. Banfield, esq. 87—At Penwarne House, S. Ustick, esq.—At Truro, Miss S. Bradford.

CUMBERLAND.

Measures are in progress for the establishment of a permanent police at Carlisle. A meeting has been held, and a sum of money subscribed for the purpose; an Act of Parliament is also to be applied for to carry the object completely into effect.

Married.] Mr. G. Ruddick to Miss M. Higginson—At Annau, Mr. J. Waugh to Miss M. Stodart—Mr. J. Bell to Miss Hodgson—Mr. Brookbank to Miss S. Nuny—At Crosscannoby, R. Scaife, esq. to Miss A. Willis—At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. W. Bee to Miss M. Bell—At Carlisle, Mr. R. Barnes to Miss M. Jordan—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Kendall to Miss R. Bell—At Crothwaite Church, Mr. T. Musgrove to Miss E. Graham—Mr. J. Harrison to Miss J. Mayson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Holme—Mr. T. Bonner—Mr. W. Stephen—At Penrith, Mrs. Shepherd—Mrs. A. Thompson—At Oughterby, Mrs. Hodgson—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Maxwell—At Mains, Miss Baty—At Brompton, Mr. Bainbridge, 84—At Wigton, Mrs. Porter—At Canninggarth, J. Jefferson, esq. 77—At Calder, Mrs. Choyce—At Maryport, Mrs. Fell—At Whitehaven—Mr. J. Weaver—Mrs. Wilkinson—Mrs. J. Graham—Mrs. E. Dawson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Chesterfield, Lieut. J. Roberts to Miss Bradley—Mr. J. Walker to Miss M. Bradley—Mr. R. Collar to Miss Lovatt—Mr. R. Howe to Miss H. Lees—At Mackworth, Mr. A. Walker to

Mrs Fletcher—At Haver, Mr. Richardson to Miss B. Clarke.

Died. At Derby, S. Richardson, esq. 83—Mrs. Willet—Mrs. Weatherhead—At Helthwaite, J. Carr, esq.—At Wirksworth, Mrs. Pearson, 74—At Holly, Bosh, W. Trevason, esq.—At Matlock, Mrs. Walker, 80—At South Normanton, Mr. T. Moore—At Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mrs. Samuel, 80—At Oakbrook, Miss M. Hardy.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married. At Teignmouth, J. Pilsley, esq. to Miss A. Bond—At Stenhouse, T. L. L. Galloway, esq. to Miss J. Coffe—At Dartmouth, R. Harris, jun. esq. to Miss B. Burrough—Mr. S. Lukeman to Miss C. Preston—At Exeter, Mr. C. Hodgland to Miss White—At Totnes, the Rev. J. Roberts to Miss J. Heath—At Ilfracombe, Capt. J. Eastway to Miss S. Latham—At Plymouth, Mr. Palmer to Miss Cole—At Barnstaple, the Rev. F. Hole to Miss F. Sparway—At Newton Abbot, Mr. M. H. Gardner to Miss Pilcher.

Died. At Crediton, T. Berry, esq.—Mrs. E. Redford—At Exmouth, Mrs. Hatch—Mr. J. Browne, 81—Mrs. Williams—At Plymouth, Miss S. Stewart—R. Fenshawe, esq.—Mr. Frost, 75—Mr. Cole—At Tiverton, Mrs. Northcote—At Bampton, Mr. W. Berry—At Stenhouse, Mrs. Parby—At Exeter, Mrs. E. Palmer—Mr. J. Bowring—Mrs. Houghton, 80—Hugh Mallet, esq. 76—Mrs. Avery—At Okehampton, W. Drew, esq. 76—At Dawlish, Lady Carr—At Tipton, Mr. J. Torrell, 84—Mrs. M. Mason—At Haverhill, Mrs. Selby—At Ems Island, Mr. Mortimer—At Ilfracombe, W. Look, esq.—At Ottery St. Mary, Lieut. Sanders, R.N.

DORSETSHIRE.

The election of a Head Master to the King's School, Sherborne, took place last month, when the Rev. Ralph Lyon, A.M. was duly appointed to fill the situation.

Married. At Shaftesbury, Mr. Tranchard to Miss Angier—At Wareham, R. Dugdale, esq. to Miss S. Chichester—At Charlton Parva, Mr. T. Loder to Mrs. Ford—At Melcombe Church, Mr. Talbot to Miss Bryer—At Milton, Mr. J. Haydon to Miss L. Stagg.

Died. At Longham, Mr. T. Badwell, jun.—At Blandford, Mrs. Pooley—At Weymouth, Mrs. Stacey, 76—At Lyme, Mrs. Chambers—At Childen, Mrs. Harrod—At Sherborne, Mrs. M. Corry—At Christchurch, J. Bidge, esq.—At Yewville, Mrs. Hooper.

DURHAM.

Married. At Darlington, Mr. Redworth to Mrs. Champney—At Durham, Mr. M. Soppit to Miss A. Sharp—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Jones to Mrs. Galley—At Darlington, Mr. A. McGregor to Miss M. Scalls—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. G. Cooke to Miss Howe—At Durham, C. Andrews, esq. to Miss E. Cooke.

Died. At Gateshead, Miss E. Falls—Mrs. A. Kell—Mr. R. Willoughby—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Wilkinson—Mrs. Dickson—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Barwell—At South Shields, Mr. S. Stirling—Mrs. Clough—At Durham, Mr. C. Nixon—Mrs. Hawtishy.

ESSEX.

Married. At Colchester, Mr. R. Boothell to Miss E. Dwyer—Mr. J. West to Miss C. Yorlith—Mr. H. Lay to Miss Bowes—At Maldon, the Rev. Mr. Cornhill to Miss F. Nash—At Wivenhoe, W. Walton Esq. to Miss H. M. Bennett—At West Ham, the Rev. H. Lacey to Miss S. Seng—D. Rist, esq. of Brighthelm Hall, to Miss Jackson.

Died. At Great Oakley, Miss E. Jones—At Roden Lodge, J. Baker, esq.—At Westford Grove, Mrs. Virey—At Koculford, Mr. Eagles—At Lamborne Park Farm, Miss M. A. Sparks—Mrs. Wallis of Woodhall—At Great Coggeshall, Mr. J. Dorrant—At Colchester, Mr. S. P. Carr—Mrs. King—At Nipesham, Mrs. Hart—At Frinton, Mrs. B. Lukin—At Rochford, Capt. Mowatt—At Great Bessing, Mrs. H. Wallis, 77—A Little Waltham Lodge, J. Savill, esq.—At Maldon, Mr. J. Powers—At Dedham, Mrs. Goddard—At Great Leighs, the Rev. W. Harby—Mr. J. Lambert, of Preshall Hall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

About six years ago, a coffin was found at Kington, half a mile from the city of Gloucester, six feet under the surface of the earth, where there once stood a King's palace, chapel, and burying ground; the remains were said to be of King Arthur, in a stone coffin, three tons weight, seven feet long and ten inches thick, with a lead coffin enclosed therein, both ancient and curious, not being soldered, but wrought with a hammer into its present shape or form, containing a skeleton, two small copper spoons (one of which is broken), a broken red pot mark, small clay urns, of Roman manufacture, with other Roman curiosities. They are well worthy the curious traveller's eye and attention, particularly antiquaries. These curiosities are now in the possession of Mr. J. Ford, at the great thoroughfare village of Newport, in Gloucestershire, a half way stage betwixt the two cities of Bristol and Gloucester.

Married. W. Harding, esq. of Twyning, near Tewkesbury, to Miss M. Griffiths—At Nailsworth, Mr. T. Blackwell to Miss Ingall—At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Pissagat to Miss Cooke—At Gloucester, Mr. Boughton to Miss Coleman.

Died. At Cheltenham, Mrs. Fowler—Major Blakeney—At Nailsworth, Mrs. Wyeat, 87—At Gloucester, Mr. D. Cornish—Miss M. Montague—Mr. C. Maddocks, 85—Mr. S. M. and—Mrs. Cullen—Mrs. Long—At Durdham Down, Mrs. M. and—At Westons-under-Edge, Mrs. Miles—At Stroud, Mrs. Fisher—At Acton Turville, Mr. Shulard, 74—At Westmancote, Mrs. Duffell—At Horsley, Mr. J. Hillier—At Maisey Hampton, Mr. D. Miller—At Corro, Mrs. Peusam, 85—At Bristol, J. Gardner, esq.—At Harbury, Mrs. Palmer.

HAMPSHIRE.

The improvements made in Southampton during the last twelvemonth are beyond precedent. Nearly one hundred houses have been built, and all the ground which occupied the canal has been taken into use for mercantile purposes. The number of inhabitants has also greatly augmented. The new pillar-lights throw a considerable lustre to a good distance, and they are of great utility down the roads which they command.

A fine pile of buildings will shortly be raised on the site of the late beautiful fabric, the castle built by the Marquis of Lansdown, which is now raised to the foundation. These buildings will give as fine a termination to the prospect on the Salisbury road as the former one, which was so much admired.

Married. At Ramsey, G. L. Giles, esq. to Miss C. Mactrell—At Southampton, Mr. J. Kent to Miss M. S. Wood—Mr. B. Packeridge to Miss S. Primer—At Teyford, Mr. S. Edwards to Miss A. Young—At Christchurch, J. Cress, esq. to Miss E. A. Haydon—At Ringwood, Capt. McDonald to Miss E. Talmage.

Died. At Redbridge, Mrs. Tristram, 80—At Hasling, Mrs. Rice—At Southampton, Mr. J. Major—Lieut. Purkis—Mrs. F. Fielder—Mr. R. Denton—Mrs. Webb—At Andover, J. Walmsley, esq.—The Rev. O. Marler, vicar of Sidesham—At Ringwood, Mrs. Oake—Miss Gould—At Newton Valence, the Rev. R. G. Whit—At Winchester, Mrs. Wealrige—Mr. E. Meare—Mrs. S. Lippcomb—At Ramsey, Mrs. Webb—At Newport, I. W. Miss O. White.

HERFORDSHIRE.

Married. F. Harris, esq. of Leominster, to Miss S. Harford—At Hereford, Mr. Evans to Miss Celia Chandler.

Died. At Kington, Mr. H. Bingham, 74—At Hereford, Mrs. Garbett, 85—Mrs. Echley, 86—R. B. Crother, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Major Sir C. Cuyler to Miss C. F. Halifax.

Died.] At Bishop's Stortford, Mrs. Machin, 74—The Rev. W. Wade, rector of Lilly Hoo—At Hill Farm, Essendon, Mrs. E. Longham—At Hertford, Mrs. Rooke.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. G. Cawley—Mrs. Wright—At Eynesbury, Mrs. E. Chapman, 81—At Stanground, Mrs. Horden, 84.

KENT.

The entire of the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, under repair, is now brought to a state of forwardness—the paintings which decorated the ceiling have been annihilated, and the rosettes, which formed the centre of them, now only remain to give a lightness and elegance, such as to correspond with the building itself. On each side, the pillars supporting the roof, have been divested of the whitewash. The screen, which has been finished upwards of a twelve-month, cannot as yet be viewed with any satisfaction: an iron railing is to be substituted for boarding, to prevent the hand of curiosity from injuring this magnificent piece of florid Gothic sculpture.

Married.] At Tunbridge Wells, Mr. H. Jenkins to Miss E. Redman—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Baines to Miss C. Rustic—The Rev. J. Mauley, of Wrotham to Miss C. M. Moore—At Frinsted, the Rev. C. Chisholm to Miss M. Patterson—At Tunbridge, Mr. G. Kemp to Miss H. King—At Margate, Mr. T. Blackburn to Miss Smith—At Lydd, Mr. W. Brett to Miss M. Fickner—At Chatham, Mr. G. P. Yates to Miss A. M. Larkin—The Rev. H. Termine to Miss S. Atkinson—At Maidstone, Mr. J. Martin to Miss E. Godden.

Died.] At Ramsgate, Mr. Strong—At Woodlands, J. J. Angerstein, esq. 91—At Canterbury, Mrs. Ridout—Mr. C. Beauvais—At Folkstone, Mr. T. Marks, 78—Mr. J. Revell—Mr. D. Puttie—At Deal, Mrs. Brotherson—Mrs. M. White—At Faversham, Mr. Philpot, 89—At Hawkhurst, Mrs. Browne—At Headcorn, Mrs. Joy, 98—At Canterbury, Mrs. M. Knott—At Blackheath, Miss C. Mawley—J. Leach, esq.—At Hearn, Mr. Waters—At Margate, Mr. J. Dixon—Mr. H. Atwood, 75—At Deptford, Mrs. Parrell—At Greenwich, Mrs. Hilton—At Margate, Mrs. F. Boyd—At Ashford, Mrs. Waters—Mrs. Allen—At Milton, Mrs. S. Watson—At Folkstone, Mrs. Boxer.

LANCASHIRE.

The trustees of the Liverpool Infirmary have purchased a part of the vacant ground to the south of the new Infirmary (the site of the stone quarry now filling up), on which the new Lunatic Asylum is to be erected. A better situation for such a purpose could not easily be found.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Sutton to Miss A. Bland—Mr. C. R. Taylor to Miss S. C. Schwind—W. Birley, esq. to Miss M. Greene.

Died.] At Manchester, the Rev. Dr. Blackburn—At Liverpool, T. Ashcroft, esq.—At Hale, J. Blackburne, esq. M.P.—At Fairhurst, the Rev. W. Houghton—At Warrington, Mrs. Watt.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stapleford, Mr. W. Henton to Miss J. Henton—At Loughborough, Mr. White to Miss M. Paget—At Leicester, Mr. S. How to Miss A. Fielding—At Market Bosworth, B. C. Smith, esq. to Miss S. Whitby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Whitehead—At Market Harborough, Mrs. Butcher.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A beautiful Armoury Room, on a small scale, has been completed at Scrivelsby Court, in which

is displayed the figure of the Champion, fully accoutred and mounted, altogether forming an exact representation of the appearance presented by him at the late Coronation of his present Majesty: the plumes and horse trappings are very superb. In addition to this, are two other complete suits of armour, one of which was worn successively at the coronations of George the First and Second; and the other at that of George the Third, by the present Champion's father. The former is of brown and gold, and is supposed to be one of the finest suits now in this country—the other is of burnished steel. There are also numerous pieces of armour suspended from the wall, and an elegant bronzed model of a person in armour, holding a lamp, which, when lighted, gives a very imposing effect to the whole. In the day time, this effect is produced and considerably improved by a most beautiful gothic window, richly ornamented with painted glass, which is much admired for the extreme brilliancy of its colours and beauty of execution.

Married.] As Wisbeach, Mr. J. Bailey to Miss Cole—At Duddington, F. Bowman, esq. to Miss C. Bromhead—At Panton, T. Torr, esq. to Miss J. Dudding—At Thornton, J. Maw, esq. to Miss H. Cussons.

Died.] At Stamford, J. Robinson, esq.—W. Falkner, 84—At Little Bytham, Mrs. Ormond, 82—At Lincoln, Mr. J. White, 76—A. Bower, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A new road is intended to be opened from Monmouth, to join the Trelleck and Chepstow road, at the village of Tintern-Parva, half-a-mile above the Abbey. The new line is to be on the left, or Forest-side of the Wye, to Redbrook, there to cross by a bridge, from thence to Whitebrook and Landoga, to Tintern-Parva; thus displaying, in an extent of about 16 miles, the matchless Wye's most varied and enchanting scenery, between Monmouth and Chepstow. 1,300*l.* is already subscribed towards perfecting the plan.

Married.] At Monmouth, T. A. Williams, esq. to Miss E. Price.

Died.] Near Ross, Mrs. King—At Chepstow, T. Jane, esq.

NORFOLK.

Application is to be made to Parliament for carrying a cut between Norwich and the sea into execution, and a subscription for the purpose composed of shares of 100*l.* is opened, the sum of 5*l.* per share to be paid at the time of subscribing, which will exonerate the subscribers from all further demands in respect of their shares, until the instalments necessary for the undertaking shall be called for under the authority of an Act of Parliament. From 12 to 13,000*l.* were subscribed at the meeting held for the purpose.

Married.] At Brome, W. Utton, esq. to Miss L. A. Wyatt—At Heckingham, Mr. R. Pedgrift to Miss M. Goddard—At Skepton, Mr. H. Bidwell to Miss E. Dennis—Mr. J. Bexfield, of Thorpe-hill, to Miss M. Bexfield—At Lakenham Church, Mr. G. Thurtell to Miss Edwards—Mr. T. West, of Raveningham, to Miss Fuller.

Died.] At Milcham, J. Davy, esq.—At Walsingham, Mrs. F. Rix, 79—At Bungay, Mrs. Brightley—Mrs. George—At Little Frencham, Mr. W. Gent, 82—At Norwich, Mrs. Bullard—Mrs. A. Parr—At East Dereham, Mrs. Harvey—Mrs. Ashness—At Diss, Miss Paisley—At Mundesley, Mrs. Kailace—At Wymondham, Mr. W. Jackson, 73—At Hoveton, B. Burroughs, esq.—At Yarmouth, Mrs. E. Page, 25—Mrs. A. Husum, 80—Mr. J. Angell—Mrs. E. Scott, 92—Mrs. S. Grint.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Roode, Mr. J. Havel to Miss E. Hands—Mr. W. Hands to Miss M. Freeman—At Sywell, Mr. L. Pell to Miss M. Pell.

Died.] At Newnham, Mr. R. Marriot—At Daventry, Mrs. A. Tomalin—At Staverton, Mr. W. Hands—At Steeple Claydon, Mr. J. Fenemor, 103—At Peterborough, Mr. J. Knight—Mrs. Dent—At Hardingston, Miss J. Walmsley—At Popley Lodge, Mr. R. Fowler—At Little Bowden, Mr. T. West—At Brompton, Mr. R. Carr—At Brixworth, Mrs. Green—At Wellingborough, Mr. T. March.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The commissioners deputed from the several parishes at Newcastle proceed with perfect unanimity with the magistrates in the arrangements connected with the New Gaol and House of Correction. In providing for the necessary expenses of the building, a proper regard has been paid to the interests of the inhabitants of the town. The assessment for the first year will be limited to one shilling in the pound, an equal moiety of which will be paid by the landlord and tenant respectively. The funds for carrying on the work are to be raised in the first instance by the issue of certain bonds, bearing interest payable to the holder, and transferable like other commercial securities.—By the provisions of the act, the whole debt thus incurred is to be liquidated within 14 years after the completion of the building, a certain portion of the bonds being paid off every year, not in the order of priority but by the holders drawing lots. The commissioners have already announced their intention to receive proposals for the performance of the work.

The original marble bust of Dr. Hutton, subscribed for and lately presented to him, was bequeathed by the Doctor, previously to his death, to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, as a testimony of his regard for the place of his nativity.

Married.] At Tynemouth, Capt. Stephenson to Miss M. Collingwood—Capt. Wake to Miss M. A. Heilly—At Morpeth, T. Meggison, esq. to Miss Codling—At Berwick, the Rev. J. Messenger to Miss S. Redpath.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Towns—Miss E. Bateman—At Houghton-le-Spring, W. Hutchinson, jun. esq.—At North Shields, Mrs. Hudson—At Berwick, Mr. A. Sutherland.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Rooke to Mrs. E. Wood—Mr. J. Newton to Miss D. Thorpe—Mr. G. Hill to Miss S. Knight—At Newark, Mr. R. Rawson to Miss Holloway.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Tislington—Mr. J. Goodwin—At Ruddington, Mr. W. Gunn, 75—At Newark, Mr. J. Corden—At Radcliffe, Mr. J. Brewster.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Braithwaite to Miss E. Giles, of Oxford—Mr. J. Y. Porson to Miss M. A. Munt.

Died.] At Adderbury, Mr. W. Steele, 93—At Rosehill, Mrs. Eaton—At Oxford, Miss S. Bailey—Mr. Bush, 76—Mrs. Tallboys—At Shirburn Castle, the Countess of Macclesfield.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. R. Catlin.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ellesmere, Mr. R. Parry to Miss Richards—At Shrewsbury, the Rev. J. Matthews to Miss Rowland—At Oswestry, Mr. Bridgwater to Miss E. Roberts—At Little Wenlock, Mr. Jeffries to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, J. Craig, esq.—Mr. W. Eldons—At Newport, Mrs. E. Topnam, 76—At Plassy Groves, Mrs. Menlove—At Much Wenlock,

Mrs. Minshall, 80—At Newtown Baschurch, Mr. J. Thomas—At Kilbendre, Mrs. Boydel, 95—At Eardiston, Lady Smith—At Edyton, Mrs. Herbert—At Overton, Mr. R. Holland, 73—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Harvey.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

So satisfactory were the calculations produced on the 18th ult. at a meeting at Chard, that within one week upwards of 700 shares (forming more than half the expense of completing the canal for joining the English and Irish channels) were subscribed for. Several Landowners, whose support in Parliament will be of the greatest importance to this measure, have sanctioned the scheme by subscribing 10,000*l.* each. One gentleman, also, has nearly doubled that sum, and many others have taken from ten to fifty shares. In consequence of the great anxiety to obtain shares, the committee have reserved a certain number, to enable each landholder immediately interested, to take five shares, and thus render him eligible to serve on the committee, to attend to the immediate and local interest of all concerned in his vicinity.

Married.] At Bath, J. Williams, esq. to Miss H. Dyer—P. H. Brandram, esq. to Miss M. Bedford—At Taunton, Mr. J. E. White to Miss S. Poole—At Creech, Mr. Savage to Mrs. Shephard—At Wincanton, the Rev. W. H. Markby to Miss S. Rondall—At Frome, Mr. S. Payne to Miss Sobrie—Mr. J. Dudden to Miss S. Rawlins.

Died.] At Taunton, Mr. Lowe, 86—Major Field, 88—Mr. M. Lindon—Miss L. M. Groves—At Bath, Mrs. Daubeney—Mr. G. Gauntlett—Mrs. Comer—Mrs. Badcock—Mrs. Walmsley—Miss E. Dunn—Mrs. Birkett—Miss Cuff—Mrs. Bunbury—J. Bulcock, esq.—Mrs. H. Maggs—Mrs. H. Fordyce, 89—Col. J. Glover—At Frome, Mr. J. Kingdon—At Coomb Down, Mr. Langman, jun.—At Dunster, Mrs. M. Follett.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Marlow, of Walsall, to Miss Hall—At Ellaston, J. B. Y. Buller, esq. to Miss E. Wilson.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. R. Walker, 73—At Lichfield, Mrs. Hinckley.

SUFFOLK.

Meetings have been held, at the respective Vestries of the nine parishes in Ipswich, which had previously so far evinced a favourable disposition towards a plan of consolidation, as to appoint intelligent persons from each to meet as a general committee, to consider upon the propriety of the measure. After a frequent, and diligent, and exemplary investigation, the committee came to the unanimous decision of recommending a consolidation of the parishes; and they published a Report containing documents and statements so satisfactory and conclusive in favour of the measure—proving, by what had been accomplished in other places, the advantages both to the poor and the rate-payers, which would accompany it—that scarcely a doubt could be reasonably entertained of the successful result of their labours. Strange to say, however, the parishes have now unanimously rejected the plan.

Married.] B. Hurd, esq. of Sudbury to Miss D. Bracken—At Shelly, Mr. R. Cross to Miss M. A. Cook—At Ipswich, Mr. Rudland to Miss Wright—Mr. Paxman to Miss Gowing—At Sudbury, Mr. H. Bickmore to Miss S. Byford—Mr. L. Swan, of Beccles, to Miss Devereux—At Nettlestead, Mr. S. Burford to Miss Smith—At Bromfield, A. Lawson, Esq. to Miss M. A. M. Govch—P. J. Archdeacon, esq. to Miss S. Cuddon—At Saxmundham, Mr. C. Crampon to Miss Howard—At Walpole, the Rev. J. Mayhew to Miss Howard.

Died.] At Halesworth, Mrs. J. Collett, 88—At Nacton, Mrs. H. Flamwell, 81—At Bradwell, Mr.

D. Skipp—At Marlesford, the Rev. H. Williams—At Harlest, Mrs. E. Pope, 95—At Fremlingham, Mrs. Keer—At Bury, Mr. J. Cawston, 82—Mr. M. Fennell—Mr. T. Complin—At Royston, Mr. W. Stamford—At Drinkstone Hall, Mrs. Hammond, 8.—At Aldeburgh, G. A. Sherman, esq.—At Hitcham Mr. R. Lucky, 85—At Melton, J. Syer, M. D.

SUSSEX.

It is in contemplation to make a branch from the Portsmouth, Chichester, and Arundel Canal, to Bognor.

Married.] At Brighton, the Rev. R. Jones to Miss C. Attree—The Rev. H. R. Saul of Balcombe to Miss J. Booth.

Died.] At Maresfield, Mrs. A. Cornthorpe—At Horsham, Mr. J. S. Bacot, 81—At Brighton, Mrs. Greenhill.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wootton, the Rev. T. Blythe, of Knowle Lodge to Miss Ellis—T. Marwood, esq. of Giff Lodge, to Miss Heale—At Cherrington, J. A. Park, esq. to Miss M. Dickens—The Rev. C. Palmer, of Ladbroke, to Lady C. Finch.

Died.] Mr. Frear, surgeon of the Birmingham Hospital—At Kenilworth, Mr. W. Garlick.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. W. Speght, 78—Mr. S. Williamson, 78.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. J. Dunford to Miss C. Baily—At Trowbridge, T. Timbrell, esq. to Miss L. Webber—Capt. W. G. Roberts to Miss S. F. Wyndham.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. J. Gray—At Gillingham, Mrs. Dowding—At Draycot House, the Hon. Lady C. T. Loug—At Salisbury, Mrs. S. England, 74—The Rev. J. Skinner—The Rev. F. Rowden.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Cook, of Stourport, to Miss M. Francis—At Worcester, Mr. T. Chalk to Miss E. Faulkner—At Kidderminster, Mr. J. Perrins to Miss Grigg.

Died.] At Worcester, R. Woodford, 102—At White Lady Aston, Mrs. Lock, 90—At Eardistoun, Lady Smith—At Rainbow Hill, W. Sandford, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting for establishing a Gas Company in York has been held there, the Lord Mayor in the chair; when it was resolved, that a company should be formed, to be called the "York Gas Light Company," to consist of persons who should hold shares at 25l. each. The sum required is 10,000l. Upwards of 120 shares were subscribed for at the meeting; and the list has been since completely filled. Thus York is likely to enjoy the benefit of this improvement in the mode of lighting the streets, for certainly no place in the kingdom stands in greater need of it.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. N. Cash to Miss Thompson—Mr. J. T. Luna to Miss E. Milner—At Richmond, H. Dymoke, esq. to Miss E. Pearce—At Almondbury, J. Allen, esq. of Huddersfield to Miss S. Brown—At Carlton, near Pontefract, J. Birdsall, esq. to Miss Wilson.

Died.] At York, Mr. T. Deighton—Mr. J. Wilkinson—At Beverley, the Rev. R. Rigby—R. Fox, esq.—At Leeds, R. Wormald, esq.—At Firbeck Hall, Mrs. G. Knight—At Horsforth, Mr. J. Wright, 80—At Breatingham, R. White, M. D.

WALES.

Sheriff, 1823.—*Anglesey*, Jonas Panton, of Plasgwyn, esq.—*Carmarvon*, William Turner, of Garreg-saur, esq.—*Merioneth*, John Wynne, of Cwmein, esq.—*Montgomery*, David Pugh, of Llanerchydol, esq.—*Denbigh*, Sir D. Erskine, of Pwilly Crochon, bart.—*Flint*, Philip Davis Cooke, of Gwsaney, esq.—*Brecon*, Charles Prichard, of Tre-walter, esq.—*Carmarthen*, John Phillips, of Crygwan, esq.—*Cardigan*, G. Williams Parry, of Lly-

duade, esq.—*Glamorgan*, John Edwards, of Rheola, esq.—*Pembroke*, Owen Lewis, of Trewern, esq.—*Radnor*, J. Benn Walsh, of Kevenlleece, esq.

The competition for the medals lately offered to the schools in North and South Wales, by the London Cymmrodorion Institution, for the best Essay on the "cultivation of the Welsh Language," has very materially evinced the genius of the Cambrian youths. The medal for South Wales has been gained by Mr. David Jones, of Cardigan School, and that for North Wales by Mr. Evan Williams, of Bangor School. An extra medal has been awarded to Mr. James Meredith, of Ystradmeirig School. All the Essays transmitted to the Society were considered worthy of reward, as an encouragement to future exertions.

Married.] T. Taylor, esq. of Tenby, to Miss M. Coleman—Mr. O. Roberts, of Holyhead, to Miss M. Owen—Mr. P. A. Davies to Miss F. Maysneor.

Died.] Mr. T. Babb, of Llanloddan, 94—At Aberystwith, Mr. J. Hughes—At Llai, Mrs. Rondles—The Rev. R. Pughe, rector of Llanfrothen, Carnarvon—At Ruthin, Mrs. A. Hunt, 87—At Caer Groes, W. Owen, esq.—At Flint, the Rev. G. Davies—At Kington, Mr. J. Donne, 90.

SCOTLAND.

The matriculation of the Edinburgh University wanted last month only a few names of 2000. To this, it is believed, may be added 200 who have not matriculated; so that the students attending all the classes may be estimated at 2200. The classes are fuller than in any preceding session; and the number of students altogether is near one-half greater than at Oxford or Cambridge. The parliamentary grant for erecting the new buildings is exhausted, and application will be made in the ensuing session for 80,000l. or 85,000l. more to complete the work. The acknowledged utility of the establishment, not to Edinburgh only, but to the whole kingdom, leaves no room to doubt that Parliament will grant the additional sum required. All who have examined the parts finished under the present grant, will admit that the money has been laid out with admirable taste and judgment. The interior front, on the north side, may be referred to as one of the finest specimens of an ornate, yet pure and classical style of architecture in existence.

Married.] At Aikenhead, J. S. Ward, esq. to Miss M. A. Buchanan—At Haddington, G. Dunlop, esq. to Miss N. Wilkie—At Edinburgh, J. Hall, esq. to Miss J. Walker—Mr. R. Marshall to Miss M. Gilmore—At Aberdeen, Capt. F. Farquharson to Miss F. Gerard.

Died.] At Glasgow, Mr. H. Lillie—Mr. J. Simpson—Mrs. M. Johnstone—Miss Campbell—Miss J. Meikleham—At Keppoch, Mrs. M. Thibon, 74—At Chapel Court, Mrs. M. Swan—At Dumferline, Sir J. Wardlaw—At Edinburgh, R. Scott, esq.—R. Proctor, esq.—At Kilmarnock, Mrs. M. Crickton—At Aberdeen, J. Robertson, esq.—the Rev. D. Sim—At Coates House, Mr. R. C. Boswell—At Perth, J. White, esq.—At Selkirk, A. Henderson, esq.—At Maryfield House, Leslie, Fife, David Johnston, esq.—At Bigger, Mrs. Patterson, 73.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, A. T. Burroughs, esq. to Miss C. Travers—W. L. Dawes, esq. to Miss C. Hyland—J. Talbot, esq. to Miss Sutton, of Wexford—At Kilinan Church, J. Lopdell, esq. to Miss J. Blake—R. Chapman, esq. of Castlemitchel, to Miss A. Church—At Belfast, A. Thompson, esq. M. D. to Miss E. Rodgers—F. Chute, esq. of Spring Hill, to Miss A. Downy.

Died.] At Dublin, T. Kemmis, esq.—T. Bland, esq.—Miss E. Annesley—J. Phelps, esq.—R. Lalor, esq.—At Rathcool, D. Finlay, esq.—At Mount Cashel Lodge, T. Copeland, esq.—At Black Rock, M. French, esq.—At Drogheda, D. Metcalfe, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

APRIL 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords. — On the 20th of February notices of motions were made, but no debate of moment took place, and the House adjourned until Monday the 24th. On that day, after the presentation of a petition from Hereford relative to the agricultural distresses, the Marquis of Lansdown enquired of Lord Liverpool whether there was any hope that the conflict between France and Spain would be averted. Lord Liverpool stated in reply, that matters had not yet arrived at the point which made the preservation of peace impossible; but the noble Lord deprecated any premature enquiry, as the negotiations were still continued. The Marquis of Lansdown then enquired whether the country was perfectly unshackled as to the course which, under future circumstances, it might be necessary to adopt with a view to its own interests or honour. Lord Liverpool replied, that he had no difficulty in saying that this country had entered into no engagement whatever that could prevent its following any path pointed out by its honour or its interests. On the 25th several petitions were presented against the new Marriage Act, and the temporary Marriage Act was read a second time. On the 26th, petitions praying the repeal of the Insolvent Act, and the Window Tax, also several from hop-planters for the repeal of the Hop duties, were laid on the table. The 27th was also occupied in receiving petitions and reading various acts. The 28th, the new Marriage Act amendment bill was read a third time, and passed. March 3, 4, & 5. There were no debates of interest; but numerous petitions were presented, and bills heard and advanced. On the 6th, a message was brought down from his Majesty, which stated that doubts had arisen as to the powers vested in his Majesty for disposing of such real, copyhold, and leasehold property as his Majesty had been entitled to at his accession to the Crown; and recommending the House to make such provision therein as it should deem proper. The next day, the Lord Chancellor moved an address to his Majesty, con-

curing with the object of his message. Lord Ellenborough thought the subject should receive earnest attention from the House, as the less a sovereign appeared in the character of a proprietor the better. On the 10th and 11th, several petitions were presented, and bills read; and on the 12th, Lord Ellenborough stated, that their lordships had passed two bills in the present Session on the subject. The object of the first bill was to make valid those marriages which had been solemnized under the licences of surrogates exercising peculiar jurisdiction, who had granted such licences before they were aware of the operation of the act of last Session, which deprived them of their jurisdictions. The other bill was to repeal the prospective part of the new Marriage Act. The object was to place the country under the old Marriage Act, with the exception that marriages solemnized without consent of parents and guardians were null and void: that clause was repealed. A Committee on a new bill had used every diligence, and he trusted that ere long the result would be that a general law, of a nature perfectly satisfactory to the public, would be brought in. On the 15th, petitions from five places in Lancashire and Dunbar were presented against the Insolvent Debtors' Act. On the 16th, a petition was presented against the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, which the Lord Chancellor thought wanted reconsideration. On the 17th and 18th nothing of moment occurred; but on the 19th, the Marquis of Lansdown called upon Lord Liverpool to lay the documents before Parliament relative to our mediation between France and Spain without delay. Lord Liverpool observed, that the hopes of maintaining tranquillity between the States in question had considerably abated; and unless some circumstances arose to render it improper, it was the intention of his Majesty's Government, on the first convenient day after the recess, to lay before Parliament, not only the whole of the papers relative to the negotiations, but a full explanation of the policy by which this country had been

guided. On the 20th, the King's Property Bill was reported without amendments. On the 21st, the House went into a committee on the bill for farther regulating the reduction of the National Debt. The Earl of Liverpool went into a statement of the present flattering situation of the national finances, and congratulated the House that we were now arrived at the time when we were enabled to look our financial system in the face. The Marquis of Lansdown could not help giving his assent to a bill which, for the first time, put the principle of the sinking-fund upon a supposed surplus of revenue. His lordship believed the real sinking-fund to be only 3,000,000, yet he would not oppose the going into a committee. Lord King asserted that the sinking-fund was only 3,000,000; but that 2,000,000 had been borrowed of posterity to make the 5,000,000. Lords Ellenborough and Bexley addressed the House, and the bill then went through the Committee.

House of Commons.—On the 20th of February Lord John Russell moved for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the rights of the different boroughs of the kingdom to the privilege of election, and the number of voters. The motion was seconded by Lord Normanby. Mr. Canning opposed the motion, on the ground that the information required by Lord Russell was useless, the object his lordship wished to prove never having been denied. The objection to reform was, that the House of Commons was completely adequate to the purposes for which it was intended. Mr. Peel opposed the motion. Mr. Creevey and Lord Milton supported it. On a division, there appeared 90 for, and 128 against the motion. On the 21st, two petitions were presented from Sussex, complaining of the operation of the hop-duty; also one from the county of Hereford respecting the agricultural distresses. Sir John Osborne moved for 25,000 seamen, including 8000 marines, being an increase of 4000 for 1823. The Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the House the financial state of the country. The revenue of 1822 was estimated at 54,414,650*l.* the expenditure at 49,449,130*l.* being a surplus of 4,965,520*l.* The revenue for 1823, allowing for the taxes which

had been reduced, and adding the arrears, would come to 57,969,088*l.* and the estimated expenditure 50,361,786*l.* leaving 7,224,255*l.* available for the relief of the public burthens. Five millions of this sum would be applied to the liquidation of the public debt, and 2,233,000 to the remission of taxes. The latter two millions was to be divided as follows:—absolutely repealed,

Male servants occasionally employed in trade	£37,200
Occasional gardeners	19,700
Lower class of taxed carts	9,300
Ponies under thirteen hands high	4,408
Horses belonging to small farmers engaged in trade	6,500
Shop windows	150,000
	<hr/>
	£227,108

50 PER CENT REMITTED.

On male servants, clerks, shopmen, &c.	159,500
Warehouses	98,050
Four-wheel carriages	145,000
Two-wheel carriages	98,000
Higher class taxed cart	17,630
Riding horses	324,000
Lower duty on horses and mules	72,500
Windows, including 100,000 <i>l.</i> for Ireland, about	1,091,985

£2,233,773

The Chancellor then stated, that a plan was in consideration for effecting an alteration in the distillery laws in Ireland, founded upon a reduction in the duties on Irish spirits. The increasing revenue of the country afforded the Government the means of applying a portion of it to the reduction of the debt, and another portion of it to the diminution of taxation; and he believed that in that very diminution of taxation the revenue would find some compensation. If that was the result of his statement, and if that statement was correct, who could look back to the vast efforts which the country had made—to the dangers which she had surmounted, and the sacrifices which she had made in order to ensure her capacity to meet those dangers,—who, he repeated, could look back to those things and contemplate the prospect of the future which he had taken the liberty to bring before the House, without feelings of veneration and attachment for those institutions which, having for their basis civil and religious liberty, constitute in themselves the

unbending support of national glory and prosperity? Mr. Maberly thought the sinking-fund unnecessary and injurious, and that the debt might be diminished by other means. Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Baring contended, that the actual sum applicable to the sinking-fund was 3,000,000*l.* only; but concurred with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in supporting it. Lord Milton congratulated the House and the country upon the candid spirit manifested by the new Government in dealing with important public questions; but he thought a greater remission of taxation might be made. The resolutions were then agreed to. On the 24th, Sir R. Wilson presented a petition from St. John's, Southwark, for the repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Bill. Mr. Hume moved for certain papers relative to the Land Tax. On the 25th, petitions were presented against Catholic emancipation, praying the repeal of all the assessed taxes, and of the insolvent act; also from Devon, complaining of the turnpike act, &c. Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the expense of the Colonies to the mother country, and moved for estimates respecting them. On the 26th, Sir G. Clerk brought in a bill for the regulation of Weights and Measures. Mr. Whitmore moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Corn laws, upon which, after Mr. Curwen, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Huskisson, and several members had shewn themselves unfavourable to the motion, and others expressed their concurrence in it, the House divided — Ayes 25 — Noes 78. On the 27th, petitions were presented from Berks, complaining of agricultural distress; from Hereford, on the same subject, by a few individuals only of that county; from Bayham hop-growers, &c. &c. Lord A. Hamilton moved for the correspondence of the Foreign Secretary with France respecting Mr. Bowring's imprisonment. Mr. Canning opposed the motion on the ground that Mr. Bowring was under the laws of the country in which he had entered, and that he had written to Sir C. Stuart to see that the laws of France were administered to him with impartiality: the motion was then put and negatived. On the 28th, leave was given to Mr. Brougham to bring in a bill to extend the retail trade in Beer. Mr. Brougham made an enquiry of the Foreign Secre-

tary whether a quotation made by Chateaubriand in a late speech in Paris, that England had no objection to make to the precautionary measures taken by France respecting Spain, nor to the conduct of France altogether, was correct. Mr. Canning replied, that what Chateaubriand had said was part of a longer note, and was not, therefore, to be held as expressing the unqualified opinion of the English Government on the subject. Mr. Maberly rose, pursuant to notice, to submit his resolutions for the remission of taxes to the amount of seven millions. The motion led the House into a very long debate. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Capt. Maberly, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Baring, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Calcraft, were the other speakers. On the division, there appeared for the motion 72; against it, 157. March 3, the House resolved itself into a Committee for considering the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the reduction of the national debt.

“ That all stock standing in the names of the Commissioners for the reduction of the debt be cancelled, and all dividends cease to be paid on such stock after the 5th of April, 1823.—That the annual sum of 5,000,000*l.* be placed to the account of the Commissioners, to be charged upon the consolidated fund, and issued by equal, quarterly payments. — That the previous acts relating to the reduction of the debt be repealed.—That no capital stock shall be cancelled until the interest of the debt redeemed by the application of the sum of 5,000,000*l.* and of the growing interest thereof, shall have accumulated to the annual amount of one-hundredth part of the then unredeemed debt, when so much of it shall be cancelled by the direction of Parliament.—That the several acts for the reduction of the national debt shall be altered and amended.”

Mr. Hume hoped the new sinking-fund of 3,000,000 would be applied to relieve the people from the pressure of taxes. Mr. A. Baring supported the sinking-fund. A falling off in the taxes might take place, and then its value would be apparent. Mr. Hume finally moved as an amendment, that 2,000,000 of the surplus be applied to the remission of taxes: his amendment was negatived by a majority of 110 to 39, and the original resolutions were agreed to. On the 4th,

Mr. Hume brought forward a motion respecting the tithes in Ireland. The members of the established church there were about 490,000, or a 14th of the population, yet the Church revenue was 3,200,000*l.* There were 4 archbishops, 18 bishops, 33 deans, in all 511 superiors in that establishment. Of 1289 incumbents, 531 were non-residents. The property of the Bishop of Armagh alone would if let bring him 150,000*l.* per annum. The object of his motion was, that in the event of a bishop's decease, no new appointment should take place until the number be reduced to one archbishop and four bishops; the dean and chapter in like manner; and that of the benefices only one-fourth should be allowed to remain. Mr. Hume concluded by moving for a committee to enquire into the expediency of a reduction of the establishment. Mr. Goulburn opposed the motion; Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Denman, and Mr. Monck supported the measure. The House divided: Ayes 62—Noes 167. Mr. Marryat made a motion relative to the piracies in the West Indies, which he afterwards withdrew. On the 5th, Mr. Abercromby moved an address to the King declaratory of the evil of Orange societies, but on an explanation being given by Mr. Peel, that an alteration of the law, with a view to the suppression of all secret societies, had already been recommended by the Irish government, the motion was withdrawn. On the 6th, Mr. Goulburn brought forward a motion for the commutation of tithes in Ireland for a temporary period, and also a permanent measure of the same kind. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the bringing up the report on the National Debt reduction Act. Mr. Calcraft moving that it be postponed until April 20: the House divided, for the Amendment 57—against it 93. Lord Palmerston moved the army estimates on the 7th, and various sums were granted for the public service. On the 10th, petitions were presented praying the repeal of the Coal Duties. In a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hume proposed several reductions, which were negatived; 19,384*l.* for the Irish Volunteer Corps, 11,389*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* for the Royal Military College, and other sums, were granted. Mr. Curwen moved the repeal of the Window and

House Tax, on houses having but six windows and rated at five pounds—the motion was negatived by 87 to 53. On the 11th, Mr. Hume moved that the words sinking-fund be expunged from the National Debt reduction Bill; and those of "clear surplus of revenue not exceeding 5,000,000," be substituted for them. The House divided on the Amendment: for it 7—against it 55. On the 12th, only 36 members being present, the House adjourned. On the 13th, Lord Cranborne moved for a Select Committee to take into consideration the state of the Game Laws. On the 14th, the King's Property Bill was committed, and resolutions regarding the Navy Estimates were carried, after a discussion and investigation of many of the items. On the 17th, on the reading of the National Debt reduction Bill, Mr. Bennett urged the necessity of remitting taxes instead of keeping up the sinking-fund, and moved that the bill be read that day six months. The House divided, for the motion, 59—against it 109. Mr. Baring proposed that the sinking-fund should be fixed at 3,000,000: for the Amendment, 72—against it, 100. The bill was then read a third time. The Ordnance Estimates were also voted after two amendments for their reduction, made by Mr. Hume. On the 18th, Mr. Canning presented to the House certain documents, shewing what exertions had been made for the suppression of the Slave Trade, including certain provisions for more readily detecting vessels employed in that iniquitous traffic, which had been assented to by the King of the Netherlands and by Spain, but had been refused the concurrence of the Portuguese government. Sir J. Mackintosh enquired of Mr. Canning, whether the interposition of Great Britain was likely to be successful in preventing the French from invading Spain. Mr. Canning replied, that he should deceive the House were he to state that he clung to any rational hope of averting war. That the hope his Majesty's government had previously cherished, was, if not extinguished, at least very remote. He also stated, the fullest information on the subject would shortly be laid before the House; but there was at present no specific ground that could

involve this country in a war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards moved that a committee be appointed to consider the best means of disposing of the Library of the late King, which had been presented to the Nation by the present Sovereign. Mr. Maberly moved the repeal of the assessed taxes to the amount of 3,410,000, and the House divided, for 48—against it 94. Mr. P. Moore moved the repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act; but after an announcement by the Solicitor General, that he had the intention of considering the subject himself, the motion was withdrawn. The Mutiny Bill was passed after some observations of Sir Francis Burdett on military flogging, and reflections upon the system of ministers with respect to Spain. Mr. Wilberforce, on the 19th, presented a petition from the Quakers, praying the gradual abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies. Mr. Hume censured the expense of the stations abroad, and complained of the conduct of Sir J. Maitland in the Mediterranean. 3000*l.* were voted in support of a national Vaccine establishment. On the 20th, forty members not being present, the House adjourned to the following day. On the 21st, several petitions were presented relative to the repeal of the coal duties, and the Insol-

vent Debtors' Bills. Also one from a Mr. Hay, relative to his imprisonment by the Judges of the supreme Court of Scotland. The House then went into a Committee on the Warehousing bill. Mr. T. Willson moved as an amendment that the word "woollen" should be introduced into the bill, which was negatived. The House divided on going into a Committee, 82 being for it, and 8 against. The Report was then agreed to. The Table Beer Bill then went through a committee, and the House adjourned to the 24th.

On the 7th ult. a grand dinner was given to the Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors, and the Duke of San Lorenzo, at the City of London Tavern, by some distinguished individuals, and commercial and monied men. Lord W. Bentinck took the chair, and upwards of 400 persons received the representatives of the two constitutional governments, in a way that must have shown them the tone of British feeling upon the flagitious violation of their country's rights by the French *Ultras*.

The Bank of England has reduced its dividend from 5 to 4 per cent, and engaged to advance 13,089,419*l.* to pay the military and naval pensions, in return for an annuity of 585,740*l.* to commence from the 5th of April 1820.

FOREIGN STATES.

THE French ministry still pursue their infatuated career, and the endeavours of England to mediate between the *Ultras* and Spain have proved abortive. The Duke of Angoulême, after long delays and vapouring, has set out for the army, accompanied and preceded by all the paraphernalia customary on such occasions under the old *regime*, but very ill adapted to modern warfare, and furnishing a curious contrast to the energy of the mighty intellect that lately conducted the French armies. From past experience in politics, war, or adversity, the Gallic government has learned nothing; its actions betray a want of capacity and a meanness of conduct reconcilable only to the unstable characters of those who perform them. M. Manuel, a deputy of considerable talent and undaunted firmness, has been expelled the Chamber of Deputies. He began a sentence

in a speech which they would not suffer him to conclude, and by force drove him from his seat. How different would have been the course of a British House of Commons under such circumstances! The contrast may well make us proud. M. Manuel, refusing to leave the Chamber, the National guard and troops of the line were ordered in, and the former were commanded to take him away, but refused. The ministry did not venture to try the troops of the line in the same way; but the police, that ready engine of any set of men in power, were made use of, and M. Manuel finally driven out. The conduct of the National guard has been approved by the corps, and by the people, and the serjeant who refused to obey the order to remove M. Manuel has been presented with tokens of approbation from all quarters. With such demonstrations of the pub-

lio feeling before them, the ministry still continue their career on the verge of a precipice. The liberal deputies have withdrawn themselves from the chamber, and it has been said that the liberals and centre have thought of a union to turn out the ministry and preserve France from convulsion. The liberal party have made a strong protest against the conduct of the ministry. Petitions for the preservation of peace have poured in from all quarters of the country; and symptoms of disturbance had appeared at Lyons, Marseilles, and Maçon on the Saone.

The Spaniards prepare with firmness to meet the storm. Its threatening aspect only seems to rally their spirits for resistance. Most of the factious bands in the pay of France have been dispersed. The royal family and Cortes are to be removed to Seville, and innumerable Guerilla bands are formed, the most terrible mode of warfare that Spain can pursue. Thirty thousand Portuguese troops are ready to take the field for the assistance of the Spaniards, whose ultimate success is certain, if they remain true to their cause, all depending upon this point. The speech of the King upon the opening of the Cortes is firm and dignified. It notices the insidious conduct of the Holy Alliance and the hypocrisy of France, relies upon the firmness of the Cortes, declares that Spain is ready to make any sacrifices for her liberty and glory; notices the organization of the army, and its victories over the brigands that disturb the country; and concludes—

“The provinces in general exhibit a very good spirit. The evils which they have suffered from those who style themselves defenders of religion, have dissipated the illusions of the ignorant, and convinced all men that the Constitution is the only right path. The changes which have taken place in our foreign relations have not depressed the spirit of the nation. The timid, who can never see the resources of the country, and the malevolent, who would take advantage of its weakness, never can alter the sentiments of a nation punctilious of honour, and which never was accustomed to make any compromise with injustice. The different branches of the public administration afford, in general, a very favourable prospect. The Cortes will with their usual zeal continue the important labours which have been commenced, and the national prosperity to which these labours

lead will consolidate the constitutional system which valour and energy now defend.

(Signed) “FERDINAND.

“Palace, March 1.”

The reply of the Cortes to the speech of Ferdinand was spirited; the following is an extract:—

“The great and noble sentiments which your Majesty has manifested to the Cortes, on the opening of the ordinary Session of the fourth legislature, could not fail to excite in the breasts of the representatives of this heroic nation, not only those feelings of love and respect which are due to the august person of your Majesty, but that degree of confidence and security which is necessary again to encounter dangers, to save the country, and for ever to consolidate, in an indefeasible manner, the throne of which usurpation would rob you, but which the love of your subjects will preserve for you. If the circumstances under which the sittings of this legislature have commenced are extraordinary, and present, as your Majesty has declared, a vast field to the patriotism of the representatives of the Spanish people, they will not fail to elevate themselves to the magnitude of the occasion, and to respond worthily to your Majesty's invitation, by following the glorious footsteps of a Prince, who, in union with the representatives of his people, thus knows how to sustain justice, independence, the throne, his authority, and the decorum and dignity of the nation which is intrusted to his care. This intimate and strict union will happily resolve the great problem which occupies despots and nations; and a Monarch worthy of a land of freedom, combating the caprice and the arrogance of ambition and pride, will have the singular glory of having, along with his subjects, defended the rights of human nature, public liberty, and the independence of nations.”

The influence of French intrigue has begun to operate in Portugal. The Count of Amarante had raised a body of peasants that traversed the province of Minho, shouting “Death to the Constitution and to all its followers!” Active measures were immediately taken to suppress this revolt, and nothing serious was apprehended from it, the people being firmly attached to the Constitutional government.

The most heroic nation of modern times, when its actions and numerical force are considered—the Greeks, still gain fresh successes against their oppressors, though abandoned by all the Christian powers.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

La Donna del Lago, a "melodramatic opera," composed by Rossini, was performed for the first time in this country on the 18th of Feb. It is founded on the main incidents in Sir Walter Scott's poem of "The Lady of the Lake," so compressed and qualified as to adapt it to the compass and sphere of an Italian opera. This task has, upon the whole, been fairly executed: the Italian poetry is respectable; and the story proceeds with sufficient clearness and connexion. With the music we had every reason to be well satisfied, judging it by the standard we have formed of Rossini's works, in any one of which it would be in vain to expect an uninterrupted succession of excellence and originality, such as we find in *Figaro*, *Il Don Giovanni*, *Così fan' tutte*; but all of which present, in a more or less degree, a certain proportion of these qualities, with an intermixture of repetitions, common-place ideas, or even plagiarisms. Rossini writes too much not to be guilty of these defects; and, besides, an opera is reckoned very fair in Italy, if it contain a good *finale* for the first act, and four or five pieces of decided merit.

La Donna del Lago is even a degree above this standard: it is not the best of Rossini's works; but, if classed with those of the second order, it will claim a pre-eminent place: it has gained upon us at every repetition, and some of the pieces will ever be great favourites with us. In this opinion the audience seemed to partake. The principal characters were cast as follows:—

James V. (the Knight of Snowdon).....	} Sig. Curioni.
Douglas of Angus ..	— Porto.
Roderic Dhu .. .	— Reina.
Ellen	{ Mad. Ronzi di Begnis.
Malcolm Græme ..	Mad. Vestris.

Curioni, except when suffering under a cold, sang with great sweetness, taste, and correctness. This severe winter, and the frequent and sudden changes of temperature, have so sorely affected some of our Ausonian warblers, that, were the like to be apprehended in future seasons, we should despair of forming an opera at all, unless a sort of conservatory were attached to the

establishment, in which the members could be nursed under a regulated admission of caloric, like the orange and pomegranate trees of their native soil. It is an absolute fact, that some good Italian singers sang very indifferently when they came to London; and this circumstance is now so well known abroad, that it often puts difficulties into the way of engagements, in addition to the apprehension entertained of the critical tact in the cultivated audiences at the King's Theatre. Bianchi was considered a first-rate tenor in Italy: he totally failed here two seasons ago. Crivelli, unquestionably a great tenor, made no strong impression at the King's Theatre seven or eight years back; whereas, at this moment, although of an advanced age, he is in great favour abroad: poor Ambrogetti lost what voice he brought to England in a rapid and astonishing manner, and at this moment sings with general applause at Milan. This fatality, we trust, will not attend the exertions of Signor Porto, who, in *La Donna del Lago*, has greatly risen in our estimation, and has established himself in the favour of the public. His bass is one of the finest, deepest, and most powerful, we ever heard. His low G, and even F, vibrate sonorously and vigorously to the very top of the house, in the aria "Taci, lo voglio," a bass-bravura of great effect, and of great beauty in the latter part, when Douglas hears the martial approach of the Clan of Roderic Dhu. In combinations like these Rossini always is extremely happy; he then displays a vivid fervour and exuberance of fine active harmony, which make the heart of the hearer bound in correspondence with the measure. It was Paësiello who invented such arias in which the hero's strains are supported by a march melody, and they have ever since proved a powerful compositorial resort.

In speaking of military music, we cannot help expressing our surprise, that, in a Scottish military drama, Rossini should never once have thought of the bag-pipe. Not that he should have placed a set of Scotch pipers in the orchestra; but we conceive a genius of his resources and originality might have interwoven the idiom of the bag-pipe—

if we may be allowed the expression—into some of the military pieces with the finest effect. Nobody could have done it better than Rossini, a composer so rich in invention; and his omitting to avail himself of the aid in question, inclines us to believe that he was not aware of this peculiarity of Scotch music. A melody or two, in the Scotch original style, would also have enhanced the interest of the opera. To be sure, it was written for the Italians, and whether they might have relished an innovation, to them, perhaps, unintelligible, is a question, after all. In a quartett in the finale, “Crudele sospetto,” Signor Porto’s efforts were likewise eminently successful. This is a most delightful composition: it is one of those happy emanations, *di prima intenzione*, in which Rossini appears to the greatest advantage, and impresses his hearers with a full conviction of his genius. This piece we carried home from the theatre in tolerable perfection, and shall probably never forget. All the singers, too, seem as if animated by a spark from the genial flame of the author, and sing it charmingly. What an enjoyment to hear such music thus executed!

Signor Reina’s singing will do very well, and would probably be thought more of, if his *extérieur* were not vastly against him. He is under size, awkward in make, and certainly not dignified in deportment. The part of the fierce heroic Roderic Dhu, therefore, identifies itself but little with the stature and features of this gentleman; but Signor Reina has abundance of animation about him, and shews himself zealous to do his best; his vivacity is almost of the *Ultra* kind, and would bear being sobered down a degree or two. He sang with vast emphasis and ardour, high and low, through the range of two octaves, much in the falsetto, of course, but always with correctness, and, upon the whole, in proper taste. We were satisfied. Madame Ronzi di Beguis is the main support of the piece. Her first song, when she appears in the boat, “Oh mattutini Albori,” is an air of the most classic simplicity, sweet as the breath of morning which it depicts, and she sings it with the utmost chasteness. The last air she has, “Tanti affetti in un momento,” on the other hand, is of the

most varied and difficult execution; and here, too, she enraptures the audience by her skill, and the exquisite delicacy and precision of her expression. But in the whole opera her exertions are as zealous as they appear eminently successful. Madame Vestris plays Malcolm Græme. It is so common in Italian operas to see male characters allotted to females, that an expression of our repugnance to the practice would be *vox clamantis in deserto*. Making allowance for organic disadvantages in that lady’s voice, and a want of deep feeling, for which she endeavours to make up by theatrical tact, we are bound to own that we had no idea of her being capable of singing this character in the way she did: we were struck with an agreeable surprise. She was perfect on the first night, and shewed a volubility and clearness of sure execution which gained her great applause. The recitativo obbligato in the seventh scene, with the subsequent aria, and its quick movement, “Oh quante lagrime,” as also an air in the second act, “Ah si pera,” of great originality, placed her vocal skill and musical science in a very advantageous light, although, for want of pathos, the former scene went off heavily and languid. Madame Vestris looks very interesting in the male Scotch dress, and she seems to be quite conscious of the fact. Of the rest of the dramatis personæ it is needless to say much. That *emeritus*, Signor Di Giovanni, excites universal ridicule by intruding his person into every piece. It is utterly impossible to be serious when one hears the old gentleman’s nasal recitativos, and sees him strut about with all the attitudes and gesticulations of a dancing-master. The choruses are very deficient, still, at the King’s Theatre; the women’s voices sound shrill and unripe, like children’s, and the men are vulgar, coarse, and faulty. One or two choruses they are quite incapable of executing with any degree of correctness. This is the more to be regretted, as this opera abounds in choruses of great beauty, and of original melody. The one beginning with “Dinibica Donzella,” is a charming composition.

The *matériel* of *La Donna del Lago* has been got up in a liberal and satisfactory manner. The scene of the lake and surrounding mountains is

well painted, the water being a transparency; its effect would gain much if the wings had a stronger and deeper colouring, so as to throw the lake and its mountains to a greater distance. This is a remark we have often made in theatrical painting. The wings being frequently old and faded, do not harmonize with the fresh back-ground. The audience-chamber of King James is also well conceived and executed. In the Scotch dresses, numerous as they are, no expense has been spared; and the full band of wind-instruments on the stage has a fine effect, not only for the eye but for the ear also, as they often act in conjunction, or in alternation, with the orchestra, and their execution is very fair.

The ballet, too, begins to assume its due importance. *La Noce du Village* is a pleasing rural exhibition, well put together, and the excellent pantomimic acting and dancing of Madame Ronzi Vestris imparts a lively interest to the piece. But the great historical ballet of *Alfred le Grand*, in three acts, produced on the 8th of March, has more fully established the reputation of Monsieur Aumer, the ballet-master. It is an importation from Paris, where it gained great applause, and its reception here has been equally favourable. It was approved *par acclamation*, and Mons. Aumer called forth to make his bow. Without detailing the fable, we shall only state that it is founded on the well-known incidents in the life of Alfred—his flight from the Danes; his concealment with the old cottager; his visit to the Danish camp in disguise; and his subsequent victory over them. These materials, added to a fair portion of fiction, have been framed into connected pantomimic representation; and, what is laudable, the action of the piece has not been too much sacrificed to mere dancing, of which, however, there is quite enough. The production of this ballet must have caused considerable expense. The scenery is new and good, and the dresses are of great variety, correct, elegant, and in some instances splendid. Vestris is Alfred, and he looks and acts the character particularly well; his page, too, Mademoiselle Mercandotti, exerted herself laudably in the active part she sustained. An interesting *pas de deux*, with Madame Ronzi Vestris,

VOL. IX. NO. XXVIII.

was much applauded; and a charming *pas de cinq*, in the second act, must be mentioned *par excellence*. The great and deserved success which this ballet has met with, renders it probable that it will long remain a favourite. Its production, and that of the fascinating *La Donna del Lago*, reflect credit on the management; and we feel the more gratified in bearing this testimony, as the beginning of the season had appeared to us rather unpromising. Other novelties are in preparation. An Opera Buffa, by Mercadante, is in rehearsal. Signor Coccia, the composer of the establishment, whose talent is highly spoken of, is writing a new Opera; and *La Medea*, by Mayer, is stated to be intended for representation. A little respite from Rossini will make us like him all the better when he appears again before us.

ORATORIOS.—These musical performances have been continued twice a-week, in regular succession, at Drury Lane during the whole of the past month, under the direction of Mr. Bochsa, whose exertions have been strenuous and praiseworthy, both in producing a very great variety of new music, mixed with older compositions of established merit, and in engaging nearly the whole of the first-rate vocal talent in the metropolis, and appointing a complete and competent instrumental orchestra. Besides “Cyrus in Babylon,” noticed in our account of last month, the principal pieces of extent were,—“The Lady of the Lake”—Dr. Crotch’s Oratorio of “Palestine”—“The Creation”—“The Redemption”—Mozart’s “Requiem”—“Acis and Galatea”—“The Messiah;”—and there were a number of classic compositions, of minor extent, by a variety of great masters. As we have given our opinion of Rossini’s “Donna del Lago” in the preceding article, it is unnecessary to enter into a particular account of “The Lady of the Lake,” as performed at the Oratorios. The English text of Sir W. Scott forced under Rossini’s music, and the English singers, by whom the latter was executed, gave but a faint glimpse of the nature of the work. Proper emphasis and accentuation were wanting. Some individuals, whom we will not name, caring little for Rossini’s time, dragged on the notes *ad libitum*, made gratuitous

pauses, cadences, &c., as if they were singing English ballads, and altogether seemed quite out of their element. One lady, in particular, appeared quite abroad, and under constant suffering, from the correct time in the accompaniments. The choruses, however, told, upon the whole, much better than at the King's Theatre, because the singers were not only more numerous, but decidedly superior. Dr. Crotch's "Palestine" would be infinitely more interesting if it were only half as long. Its duration wearies the ear and spirits. A selection from it would have been preferable at the Oratorios. It is a scientific, skilful, and meritorious composition; a mixture of old and modern style. Two or three of the melodies are particularly good; but, upon the whole, the Oratorio is not so much distinguished by novelty and sweetness of musical ideas, as by the richness of its harmony. Many of the harmonic combinations are of the first order,

others produce a grand and striking effect; the accompaniments possess the utmost variety, and some are peculiarly elegant. The singers and orchestra exerted themselves laudably to do justice to the composition. Among the numerous solo-players on various instruments, the performances of Mr. Moscheles on the piano-forte created the greatest interest. His execution certainly baffles all description: it is beyond what we conceived the piano-forte capable of, until we heard him the winter before last. His play, no doubt, will give a new impulse to our own artists. As a composer, too, we consider Mr. M. to hold an eminent rank. His ideas are as original, vivid, and tasteful, as his play. The Oratorios have invariably been crowded at every performance, by audiences the most respectable; so that Mr. Bochsa is likely to be amply rewarded for his unremitting efforts to satisfy the expectations of the musical public.

THE DRAMA.

THE LATE MR. KEMBLE.

"THE late Mr. Kemble!"—What words are these to write! Hath *he* departed from the great stage of life, in whom so many kind-hearted recollections centred; who transported thousands from the dull scene of present reality into the mighty past, and presented them with a living image of its grandeur? Hath the true representative of Roman greatness flitted away like a shadow? Are those lips, from which philosophic thought and venerable wisdom were so tenderly breathed, cold and silent in the grave?

So fails, so languishes, decays, and dies,
All that this world is proud of; from their
seats

The stars of human glory are cast down;
Perish the roses and the flowers of kings,
Princes, and emperors, and all the palms
Of all the mighty!

Mr. Kemble's physical excellencies, no less than his defects, circumscribed, in some degree, the sphere of his acting. His figure was too august; his features were of too decided and majestic a cast, to admit of that fluctuating expression which enabled Garrick to embody every variety of human nature, and almost every fantastic creation of human wit. He chiefly excelled

where one single emotion or trait was to be clearly and strikingly developed, and failed comparatively in parts full of the ebbs and flows of emotion, or which were influenced by external things. He seemed "King of crowned Passions;" master of the contending elements of internal strife; or, if he yielded, it was only to some feeling in his own breast, which "would not be constrained by mastery." He seemed formed to bid defiance to fate and fortune. How inimitably he portrayed the lofty pride of Coriolanus, the mild philosophy of Brutus, and the noble severity of Cato, it would be impertinent to describe;—but in other and more fiery characters he was also at home, when the predominant feeling of these was strongly marked, and when it was begotten and acted perpetually on the bosom of its possessor. Thus, his Zanga was grand and terrific; his Pierre was gay and commanding; and, even to the very last, his Hotspur was full of surpassing spirit and energy. Although he did not succeed in representing love in its youthful enthusiasm, or the full agony of its disappointment, no one could give so tenderly the reminiscences of its long-ceased enjoyments, or brood with a gentler melan-

choly over its buried hopes. Still the emotions which he portrayed were either single or brought into harmony by the power of contemplation, or softened into it by silent Time. In the *Stranger* and *Penruddock*, he was far beyond rivalry; but he could scarcely have been more than judicious in *Othello*; and though transcendantly great in some parts of *Macbeth* and *Hamlet*, he never gave more than one aspect of those diversified and vacillating characters.

Although Mr. Kemble's range was thus circumscribed, it is a mistake to suppose that within it he was less *natural* than other eminent tragedians. As far as the manner is concerned—the frame-work, so to speak, of the heroic picture—no actor can be natural in the sense required by those who have a pious horror of dignity and grace. Even if it were desirable, it would not be possible, within the narrow limits of the scene, to give the individual peculiarities of the persons; to trace out passion through all its long windings, and shew how it is manifested amidst the ordinary forms and usages of life. But the poet's art consists in representing the essentials of passion within this brief space; in epitomizing the feelings of years, and yet preserving their harmony and proportion; and in assorting them from those low and trivial circumstances, which tend to fill up the scene without adding to its interest or its value. The actor, therefore, cannot walk and speak as in actual life;—and the only question is, whether the manner which he shall assume shall be grotesque and fantastical, or whether it shall be, in itself, beautiful and stately. It is no more in nature for an actor to give three taps on his breast, and toss his arms in the air, or to sink from a very high key to a whisper, than to look and move “as though some god had crept into his form and given him graceful action.” In those passages of intense feeling, in which the artist obtains his most decisive triumphs, all great actors are true to nature; nor was Mr. Kemble any mannerist here. Let his enemies assert, that his struggling grief in *Cato*; that his “Liar and slave” in *Macbeth*; that his mode of accosting Henry Woodville in *The Wheel of Fortune*,—“You bear a strong resemblance to your mother!”

that his bewildered recognition of Floranthe in *Octavian*, were not natural, if they can—and the tears and thrilling hearts of thousands shall answer them! Mr. Kemble was regarded by cavillers as a mere mannerist, only because his manner was the finest in the world.

No actor ever more thoroughly understood and relished his author than this incomparable artist. If he sometimes lingered too long over passages, it always seemed that he dwelt on them from a fond admiration of their beauties. He appeared to have a peculiar relish for sense and wit, and, in his earlier days, is said to have played with fine discrimination in the comedies of Congreve and Sheridan. It has been well observed of him, that he always gave with singular felicity the reliefs and lighter traits of tragedy, and reconciled us even to Sir Giles Overreach and Richard. His personal demeanour shed a lustre on his profession. He made actors the ornament and delight of that elegant society from which they were aliens when his career began. The stage decorations and appropriate garniture of his art were rather created than improved by his taste and learned skill; and all the wonders of the scene started up, as if by magic, at his bidding.

Mr. Kemble has for years retired from the scene, yet his death seems to make a new chasm among our objects of regard, and to eclipse the harmless gaiety of the town. In his retirement, his mind, doubtless, reposed on the scenic grandeurs which he no longer realized, and which were yet living in the hearts of his admirers. Thus the sympathy between the public and their old benefactor never ceased till it was chilled by the great destroyer. These images of greatness are now dimmed and saddened by funereal gloom; and, instead of dwelling on their permanence and majesty, we are compelled to feel that they are but shadows!

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The manager of this establishment will be able to boast of few novelties at the end of the season, except the greatest of theatrical ones—rare combinations of talent in the same pieces, and a succession of splendid and crowded houses. It is very hard on us

to be so entirely deprived of all materials of our art; but, in despite of ourselves, we must say to Mr. Elliston—Go on and prosper!

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Miss Mitford's Tragedy.—This is a noble and extraordinary work. Its author has been for some time known to the literary world, as a lady of elegant and accomplished mind and of graceful fancy; but her poems do not give the slightest indication of that genius which is developed in her "Julian." No one would, we think, recognise this as a woman's play, except by the delicacy and tenderness of young Alphonso's character, which forms a delightful relief to its sterner passions and sorrows. It is, in all its parts, essentially dramatic; its characters are boldly and decidedly drawn; its action passes and lives in present vividness before us; its poetry is inspired by its passion, and elevates and softens its expression, without retarding the progress of the scene. It has defects undoubtedly; but none which detract from the wonder which so great an exhibition of pure dramatic power is calculated to awaken.

The story, which has the disadvantage of being entirely fictitious, has its scene in Sicily. The late monarch has died in the flower of his age, and left his son, of tender years, to the care of his brother the Duke of Melphi and his nephew Prince Julian. The kingly orphan, who is a child of pensive and affectionate disposition, has indulged his grief at his country villa since the death of his father. The Duke of Melphi, his uncle, a nobleman of amiable qualities, which are obscured only by his intense desire to reign, sets out to conduct him to Messina, there to be invested with the symbols of power. His cousin Julian waits his return with extreme impatience, and, at last, sets out to meet him. Annabel, Julian's beautiful wife, is astonished to find her husband return in a state of horror and distraction, and accompanied by a stranger page, who attends him with duteous care. At the opening of the play, Julian is discovered lying asleep on a couch, having fallen, after eight days' delirium, into disturbed slumber, and Annabel is watching over him. In her cautions to the page to be silent,

and in the first affectionate conversation which she holds with the poor sufferer on his waking, use has been made of the affecting commencement of the Orestes, where Electra is bending over her distracted brother, and joyfully performing the most menial offices of love. The entire scene which follows, and which occupies the whole of the first act, is admirably wrought.—Julian, at first, believes that he is waking only from a horrid dream; but on seeing Alphonso, knows that the dreadful incident which haunts him is real, and exclaims,—“Lay me down, that I may die!” After many struggles, he tells the melancholy tale,—that in a deep glen he heard the cry of one in anguish, and hastened to his succour—that he saw young Alphonso sinking beneath the sword held over him by one who averted his face, as if he dared not look on his victim—that he plunged the sword into the assassin's side, and in the moment when he fell recognised his father! Hints are given that the duke may yet live: Julian seizes them with eager and passionate hope; a moment of terrible suspense ensues—and news is brought that Melphi lives. Julian sinks on his knees, overpowered with joy, and the scene closes. In the second act, Melphi, who has revived after Julian's hasty departure, makes his appearance in the city, and assumes the title of king, on the supposition that Alphonso, who stood between him and the accomplishment of his dearest wishes, is no more. D'Alba, a scornful observer of mankind, whose suspicious nature is excited by his disappointed love for the lady Annabel, insinuates doubts respecting the truth of Melphi's story, but is silenced by the high and kingly manner of the new sovereign. The duke's eye wanders about the circle of lords in fearful search of his son, whom he summons to his presence, and an interview takes place between them. Melphi now tries to inspire Julian with the ambition by which he is himself impelled, and, finding the attempt hopeless, endeavours alternately to awe and to soften him into an acquiescence with his plans; but the prince, though almost distracted by the misery of the dilemma in which he is placed, resolutely declares his intention to support the rightful claims of Alphonso. The

whole of this scene is uncommonly spirited and effective: Melphi's pride and joy in the regality he is about to assume are admirably contrasted with the virtuous resistance and filial agony of Julian. Melphi, by the commanding energy of his character, silences the scruples of the Barons, and proceeds, in spite of the sneers of D'Alba, to assume the crown in the great cathedral, at the foot of the old statue of the founder of his race. Just as his wishes are about to be completed, Julian rushes in with the young King, and passionately appeals to those who knew the late sovereign, whether he has not the very lineaments of his father. The identity is recognised; Melphi is charged by D'Alba with treason and intended murder, and Julian is appealed to as a witness of the scene in the pass of the Albano mountains. The son, however, refuses to fulfil the desire of his father's enemies, and accuses himself of being a party to the imputed treason. Both of them are now banished, excommunicated outlaws and fugitives; agitation and sorrow cause the wound of Melphi to burst forth again, and he dies in the highway, soothed only by Julian and the boyish King, who would relieve his dying miseries. While the prince is ministering to his father, news is brought that D'Alba has conveyed the Lady Annabel to a lone tower, having decoyed her from her home, under pretence of conveying her to her husband; which rouses him from the stupor of his grief, and he rushes off, if possible, to preserve her honour. Meanwhile, D'Alba threatens his fair captive that unless she will forsake her husband, now under the church's ban, and wed him, he will accomplish his death; but she steadfastly refuses, although she sees none to help her. Julian now scales the tower where she is confined, and rushes to her arms;—but his steps are tracked, the fortress is surrounded, and no hope of succour remains. Thus encompassed, he determines to kill her in order to save her from the worst disgrace and agony—and breaks his design to her so tenderly and soothingly, as almost to charm away the bitterness of such a fate. This horror is, however, saved him; for after she has expressed her readiness to die, and only implored him to survive her, the soldiers rush in to seize him,

she throws herself before him, receives the blow aimed at his heart, and falls dead. Julian kills the soldiers, and, hearing D'Alba coming with a sort of frenzied passion for justice, flings his cloak over the body, and envelopes himself in the garb of one of the men whom he has slain. D'Alba enters, full of rapturous anticipation of his meeting with Annabel, whom he is equivocally told is "at rest," when Julian tears away the cloak and discovers her body. D'Alba is appalled at this sad spectacle; Alphonso and his guards arrive and seize him; and Julian's heart breaks, and he dies, leaving Alphonso "alone in the world."

Such is the story of "Julian;" and the faults of the play are those which appear on the recital. There are great improbabilities in its frame-work, and these are not very artificially smoothed away by the conduct of the scenes. It has been called melo-dramatic; and perhaps justly, in reference to the mere developement of the plot, in which effect rather than coherence has been obviously sought. But in the more essential part of the work, in the passions, which are its essence, this censure is very far from applying; for these are all finely developed, and discriminated with the most exquisite skill. There is something very original in the character of Julian, although it is so touching and so gentle; a certain dreamy and meditative softness, a disposition formed for filial and conjugal love, which engage more than common sympathy for his strange and terrible sufferings. The towering Melphi stands boldly from the canvass, redeemed from detestation by the regality of his spirit; and D'Alba is far removed from the class of ordinary villains. Born "strong in scorn, the wise man's passion," he has been awakened into other feelings by the charms of Annabel, and his disappointment adds bitterness to his hatred of the world; yet his love, all reckless in the means which it would use, is still intense and devoted enough to render him an object of pity. Alphonso is formed in the mould of those children whom the old dramatists have drawn, though of softer mould; and Annabel is most delicately portrayed. The diction of the play is uncommonly nervous, yet scarcely ever borders on

the extravagance so characteristic of modern tragedies. Who would believe that the following reply of Melphi to Julian, when he asks what the little word "a king" would do for him, was written by a woman?—

"That little word! why that is fame!
And power and glory! That shall fill the
world,
Lend a whole age its name, and float along
The stream of time with such a buoyancy,
As shall endure when palaces and tombs
Are swept away like dust. That little word!
Beshrew thy womanish heart that cannot
feel
Its spell—Hark! hark! the guns! I feel
it now—
I am proclaim'd—Hark! King Rugiero!
Dost hear the bells, the shouts? Oh 'tis
a proud
And glorious feeling thus at once to live
Within a thousand bounding hearts, to
hear
The strong out-gushing of that present
fame
For whose uncertain dim futurity
Men toil and slay and die."

When Annabel describes to Julian the horrors of the night she has passed in the tower, she gives in two lines three of the grandest images which we can remember among the personifications of poetry:—

—"the forms
Of wilded thoughts that wander'd through
my brain,
*Bright chattering Madness, and sedate De-
spair,*
And Fear the great unreal."

There is not a moment's lagging in the progress of the scenes. The first act, which introduces the necessary explanations, is in itself one of the most beautiful, perhaps the most finished, portions of the tragedy. Here the anxious love of Annabel and the affectionate gratitude of Alphonso intersperse touches of the truest pathos; while the manner in which the dreadful picture of what has been, gradually grows clearer to the mind of Julian, is exceedingly original and striking. The second act is occupied entirely by the meeting between Melphi and the nobles, and his subsequent interview

with Julian, both of which seem to live before the mind even of a reader. In the third act are the interrupted coronation—the whole turn of fortunes—and the sentence on the Melphi: in which the grand address of the Duke at the statue, Julian's refusals to answer, and his defiance to his foes, and D'Alba's caustic sneers blended with his passionate exclamations on Annabel's beauty, are in a high degree poetical and dramatic. The fourth act contains the bold conception of Melphi's death in the highway, which might be too dreadful were it not softened down and alleviated by the tenderness of Julian, and the sweet pity of the young King, who comes like a ministering angel. All the earlier part of the fifth act is full of pathos, where Julian endeavours to reconcile Annabel to the fate which he dares not announce; and her death by an act of self-devotion, comes as a timed relief from the anticipated horror of the sacrifice. The incident of veiling the body, though censured as melo-dramatic, is taken from the *Electra* of Sophocles, where Clytemnestra is veiled by Orestes after death, in order to appal Ægisthus before he is slain. It is unquestionably one of the most remarkable *effects* in modern tragedy.

There is great scope for the actors in all the parts of the play, which contains three principal characters. Julian, the most varied and difficult of these, was played by Mr. Macready in a style of surpassing excellence, and must in future rank among the best of his characters. The other performers exerted themselves with zeal. How delicately and tenderly Miss Foote played the part of Alphonso, it is needless to say to all who have ever seen her act, and who have read the tragedy. Had the play been sustained by three such actors in the chief parts as Macready, Charles Kemble, and Young, its success must have been of the most splendid order. Under great disadvantages it was decidedly successful; and, in spite of the improbability of the plot, will remain as an extraordinary effort of female genius.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Feb. 28.—MEMBERS' PRIZES. The subjects for the present year are, for the Senior Bachelors: *Quanam sunt Ecclesiæ Legibus stabilitæ Beneficia, et quâ Ratione maximè promovenda?* Middle Bachelors: *Qui Fructus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Studiosis percipiendi sunt?*

POURSON PRIZE.—The passage fixed upon for the present year is: Shakspeare, Henry VIII, Act V. Scene VI.; beginning with, "*This Royal Infant,*" &c.; and ending with, "*And so stand fixed.*" The metre to be tragicum iambicum trimetrum acatalecticum.

The Chancellor's two gold medals for the best classical scholars among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, are adjudged to Mr. Frederick Field of Trinity college, and Mr. Thomas Crick, of St. John's college, whose merits were declared by the examiners to be equal.

London Medical Society.—The Fifteenth Anniversary of the Medical Society of London, was held last month at the London Coffee-house, Dr. Uwins in the chair. Mr. Grainger delivered the annual oration, which was on "Injuries of the head, particularly concussions of the brain." In the first part of the inquiry Mr. G. dwelt particularly on the mischief likely to arise, on the one hand, from empirically pursuing the practice of depletion in all cases of cerebral disturbance; and, on the other, from too timid an employment of the lancet in those states and circumstances which actually demand a copious abstraction of blood. In adverting to the question of materialism, the orator expressed his belief that the organic hypothesis of vital causation is unstable in its foundation, and highly unreasonable in its assumptions. He contended strenuously for the presence of an immaterial principle; and maintained that this is a doctrine which even Physiology teaches and Pathology approves; several circumstances of mental manifestation in conjunction with disordered conditions of the cerebral mass being totally at variance with those views of life which consider the organized body to be the *primum mobile* and actual essence of intellectual and moral being. A number of new members were proposed for admission.

Monument to Burns.—The monument erecting to the memory of Burns at the place of his birth, is now well forward. The building consists of a three-sided rustic basement, supporting a circular peristyle of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a cupola, the decorations of which are of a peculiar character, and in

strict accordance with the purest specimens of the Grecian art. The substructure is very massive, and forms an appropriate basement, the monument being so placed that each side is respectively opposite to one of the three great divisions of Ayrshire. Although not exactly on the spot on which the poet was born, the monument is at no great distance. It is raised in Alloway Croft, on one of "the banks and braes of Doon," and forms one of the corners of a right angle with the auld and new brigs, which stretch their arms over the Doon at one span, and which stand apart from each other only about one hundred paces. The public road passes close by it, and on the opposite side of the road stands Alloway Kirk. The cottage is seen at a short distance.

Experiments on the Combinations of Alcohol with Oil of Turpentine.—1. One hundred parts, in volume, of volatile oil of turpentine, and 20 parts of alcohol, mingled together, are not separable by repose, but form a homogeneous body. This effect is produced by a solution of the alcohol in the oil: for 1 part of alcohol cannot dissolve 5 parts of oil. 2. The above mixture, long and repeatedly agitated with water, was reduced to 108. The water thus deprived the oil of 12 parts of alcohol, and the oil retained 8, notwithstanding the long agitation which it experienced with the water. Oil of turpentine may therefore contain 1-12th of its volume of alcohol, without our being able to perceive it, if it be not by the specific gravity, which is a little diminished. However, if we repeat the lutions several times, we succeed eventually in removing all the alcohol from the oil. The mixture or combination of 100 parts of oil of turpentine and of 20 parts of alcohol does not become turbid by water; but when it is put over water, and slightly agitated, 1 portion of the alcohol is seen to separate, and to form, in uniting to the water, very perceptible *striae*.—*Journal of Arts and Sciences.*

Edinburgh Wernerian Society.—At a late meeting, a very able essay on different modes of applying the power of the steam-engine towards impelling vessels through the water, was read. The advantages, the different construction, and the application of the paddle or wheel, to this purpose, were detailed at considerable length; and were followed by statements of several other ingenious contrivances: such as a spiral worm working in a cylinder, which revolves the water at the bow, and expels it at the stern; a series of horizontal pumps, &c. &c.—

Professor Jamieson read an article on the natural ferocity of beasts of prey; combating the notion that the same species of animal was naturally more savage in one part of the world than in another; and attributing the apparent difference to the knowledge which the animals may have obtained by experience of the power of man. He gave several instances in corroboration of the position; stating, that the authors who have affirmed the contrary have drawn their facts from the habits of those animals which have existed in the neighbourhood of civilized human beings; and have thus, apparently, assumed the effect of locality as an original difference of disposition.—The horn of a rhinoceros found in Scotland was produced; it was rather more than two feet in length, slightly curved, of very great weight, and of large circumference at the base. It was a very interesting subject for reflection, as well as an object of admiration.—A stuffed specimen, and a skeleton of the Dugong, were also produced to the Society. This animal is of the whale tri, inhabiting the seas about Java. It wants the blow-hole of the whale. The anterior part of the skeleton has much resemblance to that of quadrupeds. The head exhibited many peculiarities, amongst which the teeth were the most remarkable; besides incisores and molares, there was an intermediate range, distant from the others, of what might be called canine, were they not too numerous to make that designation correct; there were three of them on each side of the jaw; they are supposed to discharge the first functions of the molares, that is, of dividing previous to grinding. The molares were round and possessed distinctive characteristics of animals not carnivorous. The present specimen might be about three feet and a half long. This animal has large mammæ in the anterior part of the body. It frequently raises itself out of the water; and its round face, together with the mammæ, have given rise to the fable of the mermaid.

Rock Crystal.—Spallanzani remarks, that the beautiful rock crystals in the cavities of the Carrara marble, continue still to form, and from a pure acid fluid. Ripetti, in his tract *Sopra l'Alpe Apuana ei Marmi di Carrara*, 1811, adduces some new observations in favour of this opinion, and says that on opening a drusy cavity, there was found one pound and a half of the above fluid, and among the solid crystals, a soft mass the size of a fist, which hardened on exposure to the air into the character of chalcedony. The

opal of Hungary is said to be sometimes found in a soft state.

Ornithology.—During the first week in February, several specimens of that rare and beautiful bird the Hawfinch (*Fringilla coccythraustes* of Temminck) were observed feeding upon the berries of a yew tree in the garden of the Rev. Robert Forby, of Fincham, four of which were shot by Mr. Hailsham, and presented by him to Mr. J. Scales, of Beachamwell, whose collection has of late received some rare and valuable acquisitions, amongst which are a fine pair of that rare species of duck, the white-eyed or white-winged Pochard (*Anas leucophthalmos* of Tem.), and also a fine male specimen of the Gadwall (*Anas strepera* of Linnæus).—In addition to the above varieties, a female specimen of the Cirl Bunting, (*Emberiza cirrus* of Montague,) hitherto found only in Devonshire, has been lately shot, and is preserved in the splendid collection of the Rev. Robert Hamond, in Norfolk.

Cicero de Republica.—M. Angelo Mai's discovery, in the Vatican, of Cicero's *De Republica*, has appeared in London, in 8vo. pp. 349, and is a great treasure to all lovers of the classics.

Sugar-Cane Juice.—M. Vauquelin received some bottles from Martinique, containing the juice of the sugar-cane, it having been subjected to M. Appert's process for its preservation. In most of the bottles, however, a species of semi-transparent gum had been formed, which when separated by alcohol purified and dried, became white, opaque, and of a slightly sweet taste. This substance was very soluble in water, but formed a milky solution: it puffed up when heated, carbonized, and emitted a smell like that of sugar or gum. It appeared nevertheless to contain a small portion of animal matter. By treatment with sulphuric acid, it did not yield sugar; by nitric acid, it was converted into oxalic acid, and a yellow bitter matter, but no mucic acid was formed. When burnt, it left about $\frac{1}{10}$ of ash, consisting of phosphate of lime, iron and silica. M. Vauquelin concludes that this substance was formed from the sugar, and did not previously exist in it. *Ann. de Chim.* xx. 93.

The Arabic Numerals.—The numerals or digits in common use, and usually named Arabic, have been by the Arabians themselves called Indian, and their invention attributed to that ingenious people; but from the absence of any figures sufficiently resembling them, either in the sculpture or in the ancient literature of those parts of India with which Europe has become acquainted, it may well be

doubted whether they have not been falsely attributed to that country, and whether another origin must not still be sought for. Their first use in Europe appears to have been about the tenth century, when they were brought into Spain by the Moors or Saracens, whose conquest of that country was accompanied by the introduction of many of those arts and sciences of which the East was then both the nursery and the seat. It has been asserted that they were carried into France by Gerbert, who was afterwards Pope Sylvester II. and who died in the year 1003; and that they were known in England about the middle of the eleventh century. The earliest appearances of them here are the figures 975 over a gateway at Worcester; 1011 on the north front of Rumsey church, Hants; 1016, with a roman M for the thousand, at Widgell Hall, near Buntingford, Herts, 1090; at Colchester; and 1133, having also a roman M for the thousand, on a chimney-piece at Helmdon, Northamptonshire. To the antiquity of these dates several objections have been urged, and the fact of their all being Arabic numerals has been disputed: it is asserted that the Worcester date consists of the Roman numerals MXV; that at Widgell Hall has no Arabic figures in it, the first being confessedly an M, and the others are O I G, being the initials of some name; that the Colchester date should be read 1490, and the Helmdon date, 1233. Even allowing that these dates are really what they have been asserted to be, still they alone cannot be considered as of sufficient authority to fix the use of these numerals at so early a period as the tenth century; more particularly as the first use of them in any manuscript occurs in some copies of the *Treatise on Arithmetic* of Johannes de Sacro Bosco, who died about the year 1256; and it is scarcely possible that workmen should have made use of these figures so long before they appear in the writings of the learned. It is therefore conceived, that we cannot safely fix the first use of the Arabic numerals in this country at a much earlier period than the beginning of the thirteenth century.

In attempting to account for the forms of these figures it is necessary to assume two hypotheses: 1st, that the roundness of letters or figures proceeds from rapidity in writing; and of this any person may receive convincing proof by turning to the fac-similes of the charters and public documents of our different monarchs, as published by the Commissioners of Public Records; in these the gradual change of a pointed and close character, into one round and diffuse, is very strongly exem-

plified. 2ndly, that while the Romans made every figure representing unity perpendicular, as I, II, &c., the inventors of the Arabic digits varied from this, by making unity both perpendicular, as in I 1, and horizontal, as in \equiv 2, and \equiv 3, and all higher compounds in both or either of those modes. In examining each figure, 1 requires no farther observations than what have been already made. 2 was formed by \equiv , which written quickly became Z, and by the rounding attendant on hurry in writing became changed into 2. 3 in like manner was formed \equiv , which by rapid writing became 3, and ultimately 3, still presenting three distinct points to the left. 4 was originally two perpendicular 1 1 and two horizontal lines \equiv , forming a square \square , which to write quickly is most naturally done by taking the two opposite angles at one stroke each, thus \square , as every one at all conversant with geometrical problems is well aware of; these by careless writing soon crossed each other \square and made our present 4. 5 is formed from \equiv 3; by adding a perpendicular on the left and another on the right, the figure \square is formed, from which the change into 5 is evident. 6 may be formed from \square 5, by adding one perpendicular line on the left \square , or it may be \square 4 with two lines angle-wise at the top \square , and \square easily rounds into 6. 7 may have been a perpendicular 1, which with a straight line forming a right angle becomes \square . As, however, the reason for the formation of this digit does not appear so evident as in the other cases, it may not be improbable but that recourse was had to the Greeks, who represented their 7 by ζ or ζ (zeta), as the resemblance of the first to the present figure is very striking. 8 appears obviously to have been formed by two \square 4's, placed one above the other \square , which became rounded into 8. 9 may have been a \square , which by a line on the right becomes \square , and finally 9; for the formation of this digit we may, however, as well as in the 7, advantageously have recourse to the Greeks, whose 9 was θ (theta.) A circle O was probably adopted to express nothing, as having no sides sufficiently defined to represent any number according to the rules we have ventured to lay down for the formation of the Arabic numeral or digits.

Congelation of Mercury.—M. Gay-Lussac states, in a memoir on the cold produced by the evaporation of fluids, that he has readily frozen mercury, by surrounding it with a frigorific mixture of ice and salt, in the apparatus in which aqueous vapour is produced and absorbed by the process of Mr. Leslie; and he has

no doubt that, with analogous means and very vapourable liquids, a degree of cold might be produced below that produced by mixtures. *Ann. de Chim.*

Scientific Voyage.—Captain Sabine, it is stated, is on the eve of a voyage to Spitzbergen, to continue the observations for determining the true figure of the earth. Capt. S. has just returned from the coast of Africa.

Royal Society of Music.—The first elections on the foundation of this new and promising society have taken place. Twenty pupils of both sexes have been chosen.

Royal Institution.—Dr. Roget has commenced his lectures at the Royal Institution, on comparative physiology.

Italian Literature.—The lovers of Italian literature will shortly have a treat of no common occurrence in their power; we allude to a series of twelve weekly Lectures, commencing on the 10th of April, by Mr. Foscolo, of which a prospectus is now before us. The subjects embrace every topic of value to the Italian scholar.—The Origin and Object of Poetry; the Origin, Progress, Vicissitudes, and present State of the Italian Language; Italian Literature, from 1200 to 1300; Dante; Petrarch, Boccaccio, and their contemporaries; the Literary History of Italy, from that period to the death of Lorenzo de' Medici; the Age of Leo X. &c.; the Genius and Works of Ariosto and the other romantic poets; Tasso, and his contemporaries; the changes effected by the Jesuits in the Literary Character of that and the following ages;

the State of Poetry and Literature in Italy, under the political domination of the Spaniards, and the literary influence of the era of Louis the 14th; the Institution of the Arcadia; Metastasio; and the Poetry of Italy to the present day. These twelve lectures are to be delivered in Italian; and when we call to mind the talents and literary acquirements of the lecturer, we cannot but anticipate a high enjoyment to those who are able to follow his acute investigations and brilliant expositions. The list of subscribers already contains many most distinguished names for rank and literary fame in Britain.—*Lit. Gazette.*

Chapeau de Paille.—Rubens' famous Chapeau de Paille is at present exhibited in Bond-street. It seems to be in the hands of a dealer, Mr. Smith. It merits all the praise it has received from amateurs.

Antique Medal.—A very ancient silver medal was lately found, at Port, Montrose. The medal appears to be struck in commemoration of Henry the First of England, and is somewhat broader, but much thinner, than our shilling. On the obverse side is a miniature figure of Henry, standing, with the crown on his head, a shield on his left arm, and a sword in his right hand; around which can be decyphered the words—"Henricus I. Rex. Obiit 1 Dece. 1135." On the transverse side is the national armorial bearing of England, surmounted by the crown; and the words, "Rayned 35 years; bvyryed at Reading" are pretty distinct.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Two French artists, MM. Bouton and Daguerre, have invented a new method of exhibiting scenes of painting, differing from the panorama, in that two separate objects are exhibited at the same time. It is called the Diorama, and the idea is borrowed from the panorama. The scene is the interior of some grand building, or the view of a beautiful valley, which the observer sees from only one point of view. The spectator mounts a staircase, lighted by a single lamp, to render contrast more striking. He then enters a handsome room, and before him is a window looking into the interior of a church. That at present exhibiting, is the chapel of the Trinity, at Canterbury. The room then turns on a pivot, and the spectator is surprised at seeing before him the valley of Sornen, in Switzerland. The pic-

ture is placed at a fixed distance from the spectator, and is lighted from the sides as well as from above, while it is so contrived that the eye of the spectator shall be kept upon the picture, and pass over the space between without notice. By this means the illusion is almost perfect, and the looker-on can scarcely imagine himself otherwise than looking at nature from a window. The management of the light displays great judgment, and upon that the deception, in a great measure, depends.

The indefatigable M. Biagioli has undertaken to publish a new edition of the Decameron of Boccaccio, following faithfully the text of Monelli, and to give also tables of the most essential variations in eight different editions of that work.

M. Jomard has given a second notice on the second journey of M. Caillaud, in

Nubia and Sennaar, at a sitting of the Geographical Society, lately held at Paris. M. Caillaud left Marseilles, on his second journey, on the 9th of September, 1819, together with M. Letorjee. M. Caillaud visited all the known places, and traced the Nile up to the 10th degree of latitude. The course of that river had been well defined to the 22d degree, as far as Ouadi Halfa, where the second cataract is met with, mounting from the sea. During the last four years, several French and English travellers have reached this place, and it was from thence that M. Caillaud determined to set out on his discoveries. He proceeded with the forces of Mohammed Aly, that were going into Nubia to reduce it to submission. He left Daraon in November 1820, and arrived at Dangolah on the 5th of January. On the 8th of February he reached Barkal, in Chaguy, where he found a number of ruins, and shewed that the name of Merawe had made many believe that the capital of Ethiopia was situated there, which he has shewn to be erroneous. He accompanied Prince Ismaël, under the character of a mineralogist, to search for gold mines, into the country of Barbar, and reached Chendy before the army. After observing the geographical position of the confluence of the Atbara, he reached Assour in the 17th degree of latitude, where he discovered considerable ruins, the position of which seemed to agree with that of the ancient Meroë. Continuing his route to the south he saw the mouth of the Bahr-el-Abyad, or White Nile, in the Bahr-el-Azraq, or Blue river, between the 15th and 16th degrees of latitude. The first of these rivers is the most considerable. It flowed from the west, and every thing seemed to announce that it had its source among the mountains of the Moon, agreeably to the ancient accounts, and those of the Arabs and inhabitants of the country. Browne met with the same report of its course at Darfour, in 1796, as well as Maillet, at the commencement of the 18th century, and other travellers. M. Caillaud's accounts seem to be unfavourable to the supposition of the Nile receiving its waters from the Niger. After having seen the ruins of Soba, the confluence of Rahad (the ancient Astosaba), that of the Dender, Sennaar, the course of the Gologo, the country of Fazoële, the Jabousse, and the Toumat, other branches of the Nile, M. Caillaud reached Singué in February 1822, a country situated between two branches of the river, and inhabited by Mussulmen, although he found idolaters in the kingdom of Bertat, 50 leagues farther northward. At Singué,

Prince Ismaël halted, and the journey terminated. A fatal malady committed dreadful ravages in the Mahomedan army. Eight Europeans had already died, and mountains and impracticable forests were before them. The inhabitants of the country opposed every obstacle to proceeding. They were 500 leagues from Egypt, and the naval part of the expedition had 50 leagues of cataract to overcome. These things made Ismaël Pacha renounce the project of extending his arms westward, and following the course of the White River. M. Caillaud now found himself as far from Meroë as Meroë is from Egypt. No European had before travelled on that side so near to the equator. Browne halted at 16° 10' and Bruce at the 11°. Having good instruments, M. Caillaud frequently took the height of the pole and the longitude; he observed the variations of the needle, the nature of the soil, the climate, and temperature. Following the Nile, step by step, he determined its various cataracts, and among others, that in the country of Chaguy, which is a succession of cascades of 45 leagues in extent; he observed the mountains, animals, and vegetable productions of the different regions through which he passed. He also noticed minutely the monuments of antiquity, situated near the second cataract, between Chandy and Gerry; those of Naka and Soba, with their measurements. —MM. Caillaud and Letorjee have thus made a great addition to our knowledge of the eastern regions, so remotely situated and imperfectly laid down. The details are expected with deep interest.

The Academy of Medicine in Paris, department of surgery, has given as a prize subject, "To determine by observation, experience, and reason, what is the preferable mode in the treatment of wounds penetrating the breast." The treatise to be written in Latin or French, before the 1st of June, 1824. The prize is a gold medal of the value of 1000 francs.

The Stone.—M. Regnauld, an able physician at Grenoble, well known for his success in many difficult cases, has just invented an instrument by which the operation for the stone may be completed in two minutes. Several experiments have confirmed this astonishing fact.

M. Prudhon, a member of the Institute, and one of the most distinguished French painters, died last month at Paris.

Antiquities.—The spirit of criticism and analysis with which the antiquities of Egypt are now investigated, daily conducts to the same goal men of letters who follow the most different routes. Thus M. Champollion, jun. who applies with so

much success to the investigation of the ancient writing of Egypt, and M. Lehon, who endeavours to explain the Greek and Latin inscriptions found in that country, have both arrived at the same results; for the discovery of the phonetic hieroglyphics, which we owe to the former, has only confirmed, with regard to the date of productions of Egyptian art, the conclusions which the latter had drawn two years ago from the inscriptions engraved on the façade of certain temples, and which M. Champollion discovers by the designs of the bas-reliefs of the great portico of Esné,—that the Zodiac of that temple was carved under the reign of the Emperor Claudius. M. Lehon proves, from Greek inscriptions discovered in the temple of Esné, that the Zodiac sculptured on the ceiling of the pronaos of that edifice, was made in the reign of Antoninus. Now this Zodiac, as well as that of the great temple, begins with the sign of the Virgin, and the date of it had been also fixed at *three thousand years* before the Christian era. The temple itself, the erection of which was assigned to that remote period, is not anterior to the reign of Adrian. As for the planisphere of Denderah, we know that M. Champollion reads on it, in phonetic hieroglyphics, the word *Autokrator*, and assigns it to the reign of Nero. M. Lehon had also proved, from Greek inscriptions, that the rectangular Zodiac of the pronaos must belong to the reign of Tiberius. It may therefore be considered, as a fact resulting from positive researches, that not one of the four famous Zodiacs discovered in Egypt is anterior to the dominion of the Romans in that country. The important facts connected with this question are laid down by M. Lehon in a work under the following title: “*Researches into the History of Egypt during the domination of the Greeks and Romans; derived from Greek and Latin inscriptions, relative to the Chronology, the state of the Arts, the civil and religious usages of that country.*”

A work is announced for publication in Paris, entitled “*Bulletin général et universel des annonces et des nouvelles scientifiques, &c.*” The learned of all countries are invited to give the Editor all the information they think useful, as they are also requested to co-operate in insuring and maintaining the better execution of this collection when it shall appear, by forwarding to him such observations as may tend to that end. It is the object of this Bulletin to make known: 1st, All kinds of writings that are published upon the sciences properly so called, general and particular treatises, dissertations, essays, particular memoirs, maps, plans, engravings, and lithographs.—2dly, Every

interesting fact, of whatever nature it may be, which shall have been inserted in any periodical or daily journal.—3dly, Whatever scientific news private correspondence may furnish. The several branches of each science will be thus naturally divided into three sections: 1st, Advertisements of works. 2d, Extracts from journals. 3d, Scientific news, or extracts from private correspondence; so that each branch of science will present all the notices and news concerning it. The analysis of the works of learned societies will form a separate article, and will be placed in geographical order. The works announced in all the journals published in the world, or of which the titles can be procured, will also be mentioned in the bulletin. The titles of all the works known of in proper time will be announced, as well as their size, the number of volumes and plates, their price, and the address of the bookseller who has published them. They will also be subjected to a precise and summary analysis, which will farther point out their object, the methods employed, the whole of the subjects they treat upon, and their execution as far as the arts are concerned; but without any discussion of opinions or hypotheses, without any other critical examination than what may result from the incorrectness of averred facts or from the enunciation and relative disposition of the subjects treated of. The extracts from journals and correspondence will be confined to translating or literally copying short articles, and to a brief analysis of memoirs and scientific dissertations.

Medical.—A work, from the pen of M. de Chateauneuf, contradicts, by indisputable evidence, the generally received opinion that the health of females is especially endangered at the critical age of from forty to fifty. The result of a variety of facts, drawn from Provence, Switzerland, Paris, Berlin, Sweden, Petersburg, &c. is, first, that from thirty to seventy no other augmentation of the number of female deaths is observable than that which is the natural result of the progress of age; and, secondly, that at every period of life, from thirty to seventy, there is a greater mortality among men than among women, more particularly at the age of from forty to fifty.

Medals of the Nomes.—A posthumous work by M. Tochon d'Annecy, late a member of the Institute, has been published in Paris, called “*Historical and Geographical Researches with respect to the Medals of the Nomes, or various districts of Egypt.*” This work contains a classification and description of forty-eight medals or coins of the Nomes of Egypt; being all that are known. It is important as regards the

geography of Egypt in the times of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antonine, the only emperors who authorized the Nomes of Egypt to strike coins in each Nome.

Egypt.—Nine new numbers have been published, at Paris, of the plates belonging to the "Description of Egypt." They are very interesting; especially one of them, which is remarkably curious and instructive. Before the French Expedition to Egypt, there was no existing memorial in Europe of the useful and household arts of Egypt. The plate in question represents the labours of agriculture, commerce, navigation, hunting, fishing, domestic games, &c. the details of all which are of the most entertaining description.

New Paintings.—The French critics speak highly of four pictures at Paris, from the pencil of M. Ducis, representing the Fine Arts, viz. Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, and Music, under the dominion of Love. The subject of the first picture is Tasso reading to the Princess Leonora the Episode of Olindus and Sophronia, in order to intimate to her his own passion. The second represents Vandyke, when a youth, consulting a lovely girl, of whom he is enamoured, on the composition of a picture which he has just commenced. In the third picture, the unhappy Properzia de Rossi, a celebrated female sculptor of Bologna in the sixteenth century, who died the victim of despised love, is depicted exhibiting a bas-relief (from her own chisel) of the abandonment of Ariadne, to a Roman knight, who regards both her grief and her performance without emotion. Mary Queen of Scots, in her palace at Holyrood, playing on the harpsichord the touching air of "Adieu to France," composed for her by Rizzio, who accompanies her on the theorbo, forms the subject of the fourth and last of these productions.

GERMANY.

A catalogue has been published at Leipsic, of the Books which appeared at the fairs of Leipsic and Frankfort, in September last. There were in all 1429 works, besides 37 Plans of Battles, 13 pieces of Music, 68 Romances, and 36 Theatrical Pieces; making a grand total of 1583. Of all the Sciences, Philology was that which seemed to have made the greatest advances. It was enriched with numerous dissertations and excellent editions; and Sanscrit literature had evidently been much attended to. The most fertile of foreign authors was indisputably Sir Walter Scott. Among the Germans, M. le Doyen Bauer surpassed all others in activity.

Arabian History and Literature.—The

Leipsic Literary Gazette speaks of the approaching publication of several interesting posthumous works of the celebrated historian and philologist, Reiske; especially "A history of the Arabs before Mahomet," the manuscript of which had long been lost, but was recently discovered in the library at Lübeck, by M. Hartmann and M. Heinrich.

Antiquities.—In a Dissertation on certain tumuli near Amberg, by M. D. Popp, of Narnberg, we find that in 1816 several objects of antiquity were discovered, in an adjoining forest, by workmen who were in search of stones to repair a road. These articles were purchased by the Town Council, and by Professor Graf; and the author gives a description of them. The tumuli, which are on the same spot, became then the subject of particular attention. They appear to have been formed by a number of dead bodies laid on the ground, and covered with earth and stones, with others thrown over them. These eminences are not all alike: some are small, and of a form nearly circular; others rise in the shape of truncated cones. They contain human skeletons, and those of horses, with some of cats and birds; there are also arms, instruments, utensils in copper, iron, and bronze. The arms are hatchets, points of javelins, spurs, besides *fibulae*, clasps or braces, rings to go round the arm; household utensils, as dishes, plates, knives, and vases. According to the author, these tumuli belong to an era prior to the first ages of Christianity; and he attributes them to the people that inhabited the country of Amberg, the Narisel, called also Naristes and Varistes, and in the seventh century Warisher. There are no medals or precious metals in the eminences, and bronze is more common than iron. The custom of burning the dead had not been then introduced.

ITALY.

Iconography.—M. Artaria intends publishing at Milan, a collection of the portraits of the most celebrated living Italian composers, professors of music, and singers.

African Geography.—A Piedmontese of the name of Bonfigli Rossignol, it is stated, in a letter from Marsilles, has arrived there from travels in Egypt, nearly over the same ground as the American whose volume was very lately published. His account confirms the statement respecting the immense triangular peninsula formed by the winding of the Nile. He proposes, after publishing a narrative, to set out again for Tripoli, with the intention of penetrating thence to the Bahr-el-Abyad, or White Nile, and ascending to the source of that river.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Utility of Sparrows.—Mr. Bradly shews that a pair of sparrows, during the time they have their young to feed, destroy, on an average, every week, 3360 caterpillars. This calculation he founds upon actual observation. He discovered that the two parents carried to the nest forty caterpillars in an hour. He supposed the sparrows to enter the nest only during twelve hours each day, which would cause a consumption of 480 caterpillars. This sum gives 3360 caterpillars extirpated weekly from a garden. But the utility of these birds is not limited to this circumstance alone, for they likewise feed their young with butterflies and other winged insects, each of which, if not destroyed in this manner, would be the parents of hundreds of caterpillars.

Gooseberries.—The list of cultivated gooseberries includes 47 different sorts of the red gooseberry, 35 of the yellow, 53 of the green, and 44 of the white; of these, the weights of the best specimens are given. The largest red is the Top Sawyer, which weighed 26 dwts. 17 grains; the largest yellow is the Nelson's Waves, 21 dwts. 6 grains; the largest green is the Ocean, 26 dwts. 11 grains; and largest white, the Smiling Beauty, 22 dwts. 18 grains.

Taking Care of Sheep.—A correspondent says, "In folding sheep, I will recommend farmers to increase the size of their fold, and let the sheep lie two nights in the same fold, instead of one. The land is benefited by it, and the hurdles last longer, from not being so frequently moved; and it saves the shepherd a deal of time, which may be more usefully occupied in attending to his flock. Where sheep live hard, they never ought to be confined, at any season of the year, without having something to eat."

Fig Tree.—Mr. Phillips, in his *Pomarium Britannicum*, after having described the fig orchard at Tarring, in Sussex, says, "There are also to be found at Tarring, in the garden of Mr. Edmonds, some large standard fig-trees, which produce a most delicious green fig. These trees are very old, but by whom, or at what period, they were planted, is unknown. One of them divides into two stems, each of which measures two feet ten inches round: it is probably the largest standard fig-tree in England, being about forty feet in height. In 1818 it ripened its fruit in August, and a second crop in November. We have not met with this variety of the fig in any other garden in this country, which is not only the most

rare, but the most exquisite in flavour, and quite a sweetmeat as to richness. The birds, particularly the white-throat, seek this so greedily, that it is with difficulty preserved from them. These trees are regular bearers, and occasionally ripen the second crop. They are never pruned, nor do they receive dressing of any description. The fig-tree is distinguished from all other trees we know of, by its bearing two successive and distinct crops of fruit in one year, each crop being produced on a distinct set of shoots. The juices of these shoots are excessively bitter, and so acrid, burning, and corrosive, that they curd milk, and dissolve that which is curdled in the same way as vinegar. It is so powerful as to take the skin from the flesh, on which account some people use it to remove warts from their hands; it also forms one of the sympathetic inks, which are invisible till heated; but such are the wonderful proceedings of nature, that this very juice produces one of our most agreeable, cooling, sweet, and wholesome fruits. Figs should not be eaten until quite ripe, as the milky juice is apt to cause dysenteries and fevers. Water is the proper beverage to drink after eating this fruit, as it dilutes the pulp, and corrects a certain inconvenient saliva. The author has found great relief in a nervous fever, from making fresh figs the principal of his diet. The maturity of the fig may be accelerated ten or twelve days, by pricking the eye of the fruit with an ivory or bone pin, dipped in olive oil, when about a third of their size; and although it does not make the fig fruitful like caprification, it adds much to the size and flavour. This simple process is particularly attended to by the cultivators of figs at Argenteuil, as well as at Naples. It is remarked, that figs growing near a dusty road ripen their fruit the best. The fig-tree, like the myrtle, delights in the sea air, where it is not too much exposed to the rude blast: would not the inhabitants of the coast do well to enlarge their fig-plantations? The price of this fruit at the shops in London, in September 1820, was from six to eight and twelve shillings per dozen. In the August following, the author bought them in Paris at six and nine pence per dozen, even at their first coming to market; but they were smaller than those growing in the villages near Worthing, and by no means better in flavour." Mr. Phillips mentions an ingenious method by which this fruit may be ripened in May, on plants so small that they may be brought to table in pots.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,
WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BELLES LETTRES.

History of Spanish and Portuguese Literature. By Frederick Bouterwek. In 2 vols. Translated from the original German, by Thomasina Ross, 2 vols. 8vo.

These volumes, on the literature of Spain and Portugal, are extracted from a work entitled "*Geschichte der Poesie und Beredsamkeit seit dem Ende der dreizehnten Jahrhunderts*," (History of Poetry and Eloquence, from the close of the thirteenth Century,) in which M. Bouterwek has taken an historical and critical survey of the literature of the principal nations of Europe. The work consists of twelve volumes, published at different periods at Gottingen—the first volume having appeared in 1805, and the last, which contains an index to the whole, in 1819. The two volumes now translated are the third and fourth of the German original. A French translation of Bouterwek's volume on Spanish literature has been for many years before the public, which, as far as it goes, is correct, and well executed in point of style, but in matter it is greatly mutilated, and the translator has not touched the Portuguese volume. Miss Ross, who has executed this English translation with great taste and ability, asserts, that the desideratum in our critical literature which is supplied by a work of this nature, could not have been drawn from a better source than M. Bouterwek's publication.—Sismondi, she says, in his *Litterature du Midi*, implicitly adopts the judgments passed by Bouterwek on Spanish and Portuguese literature, and with respect to that part of his subject says very little of importance that is not directly borrowed from the German critic. The Lectures of M. Sismondi are not at this moment before us, nor, if they were, should we be perhaps disposed, in such a notice as the present, to enter at large into the subject of the Genevese philosopher's obligations to M. Bouterwek. All that we recollect of M. Sismondi's work is, that it contained several judicious objections to the splendid, but overheated ideas of W. A. Schlegel, on Spanish poetry. We believe, however, that in the general estimation criticism is not regarded as the forte of M. Sismondi. His Lectures on Literature were probably drawn from him more by duty than inclination. It is in history and political philosophy that the profound and eloquent genius of Sismondi displays its fullest value.

The *Essai sur la Litterature Espagnole*, published in Paris in 1810, and which appears to have been well received by the French, is a gross plagiarism. It is, with some slight additions, merely the translation of an anonymous English work, entitled "*Letters from an English Traveller in Spain*;" the epistolary form being dropped, and the materials transposed, for the purpose of concealing the theft. The work of M. Bouterwek belongs to a superior class. Extensive and laborious as his enquiries have evidently been, his judgment in the management of his materials is

still more remarkable than the indefatigable research with which he must have obtained them. He has not confined himself to a mere narrative of the progress, and to an exemplification of the beauties and deformities of the literature of which he is the historian. He seeks in the structure of society, the habits of the people, and the influence of events, for the causes of the intellectual phenomena he has to describe. The first of these volumes is devoted to Spanish, and the second to Portuguese literature. The subdivisions of the work correspond with periods marked out by certain revolutions in taste, produced by the rise of eminent writers, or of other influential circumstances. These epochs in literary cultivation form convenient resting-places for the student, and contribute to exhibit in a clear point of view, the circumstances by which the advancement of polite learning has been accelerated or retarded. The specimens, which are numerous, and a great portion of which are selected from very scarce works, cannot fail to prove highly acceptable to the lovers of the literature of Spain and Portugal.—The introduction, which gives an account of the origin of romantic poetry and eloquence, both in Spain and Portugal, is remarkable for its clearness and conciseness. About the middle of the thirteenth century the whole Pyrenean Peninsula, it appears, contained four Christian kingdoms and some Mahometan principalities, to which the title of kingdom has been also given. The Moors, who had, five hundred years before, gained the command of the greatest part of the Peninsula by the victory at Xeres de la Frontera*, had been in their turn driven back by the Christians to the southern extremity of the country, and were obviously destined to be soon expelled. During five hundred years of warfare the Moors and Christians had made some approximation in mind and manners, notwithstanding their hostilities. The Moorish Arab was disposed to imitate the gallantry of the descendants of the Goths, and still more readily did the imagination of the Christian knight acquire an Oriental loftiness. In the first period of their long contest, the Arabs carried learning and the arts to a degree of cultivation far beyond any thing in the Christian parts of Spain. Their language had been cultivated for many centuries before; and in conquered Spain it soon acquired a complete superiority over the barbarous Romance, or dialect of the country, which was then governed by no rule. But when the Christians, who had preserved their independence, descended from the mountains of the Asturias, and began to repel the Moors, in proportion as they extended their conquests a wider field was opened for the Spanish tongue. Still no facilities were presented for an improved national language on the principle of the *Volgare Illustre* of the age of Dante, which would have enabled a poet of Dante's genius, had such then arisen in Spain, to form out of the dialects of the provinces one

* Obtained in the year 1712.

general literary language for all the Christian states of the Peninsula. The three principal idioms were represented by kingdoms perfectly independent of each other. The Castilian prevailed exclusively only in the Castiles and Leon. The Portuguese was spoken both by the Court and people of Portugal. In the kingdom of Arragon, the language in general use was the Catalanian—a dialect nearly the same as the Provençal or Limosin of the South of France, but differing greatly both from the Castilian and the Portuguese. This language also extended to the little kingdom of Navarre, but very partially—the great body of the people in Navarre spoke the ancient Cantabrian or Biscayan—a language which is of no consideration in attending to the literature of Spain. Of all the tongues spoken in modern Europe, the Catalanian was the first cultivated. In it the Troubadours sang, and their lays had all the same character, whether addressed to the Italians, the French, or the Spaniards. From Catalonia it probably spread along the chain of the Pyrenees. The kingdom of Arragon became, after the restoration of the Spanish Romance in that quarter, its second country. But at the very period of the decline of this poetry the kingdom of Arragon was united to the Castilian dominions.

“Another kind of poetry, in the Castilian language, then obtained encouragement, and the seat of the government of the united kingdoms was permanently fixed in Castile. The energetic development of literary talent among the Castilians, the bold romantic character of that people, and that ardent spirit of national pride which prompted them to make the most of all their advantages, soon banished the ancient and in other respects highly esteemed dialect of Arragon, Catalonia, Valencia, and Murcia, from literature, law, and the conversation of the superior classes of society. Finally, towards the middle of the sixteenth century the Castilian became, in the strictest sense of the word, the reigning language of the whole Spanish monarchy.

“The Castilian tongue (*Lengua Castellana*), now called, by way of distinction, the Spanish, doubtless had its origin before the Moorish conquest, in the northern and midland parts of the Peninsula. How far it had originally spread towards the south, it would not now be easy to determine; but it came down from the Asturian mountains, with the warriors who boldly undertook to recover the country of their fathers. It first resumed its sway in the kingdoms of Leon and Old Castile, where it is still spoken in the greatest purity. It then followed, step by step, the fortune of the Castilian arms, until it finally became the established language of the most southern provinces, where its progress had been longest withstood by the Arabic. More recently cultivated than the Catalanian, it cannot be doubted that it owes to that dialect a part of its improvement; but the elevated expression of its long full-toned words, soon stamped on it the character of quite a different kind of romance. The abbreviation of the Latin words which gave the Catalanian language a striking resemblance to the French, was not agreeable to the genius of the Castilian, which, in consequence of its clear sonorous vowels and the beautiful articula-

tion of its syllables, had, of all the idioms of the Peninsula, the greatest affinity to the Italian. Amidst the euphony of the Castilian syllables, the ear is, however, struck with the sound of the German and Arabic guttural, which is rejected by all the other nations that speak languages in which the Latin predominates.”

Among the ample materials of these two volumes we perused with most interest the account of the poem of the Cid—the account of Cervantes’ dramas—the critical estimates of Lope de Vega and Calderon, and the well-drawn comparison between them. The third chapter of the 8d book, which gives the concluding period of the history of Spanish poetry, including the account of Huerta, the patriotic antagonist of the Gallicists in taste, is particularly interesting. The second volume closes with a comparison of Portuguese and Spanish literature, which we have pleasure in quoting:—

“On a general comparison of the treasures of the polite learning of Spain with the poetry and eloquence of Portugal, there will appear on the Spanish side a balance of literary riches, but not of genius and cultivation. The heroic romances, the satire of Cervantes, and the dramatic poetry of the Spaniards, still preponderate, though the epic poem of Camoens, and all the beautiful and singular productions of Portuguese pastoral poetry be weighed in the opposite scale. The greater number of the old Portuguese lyric poets does not, as to intrinsic value, raise the Portuguese lyric poetry above the Spanish. The dramatic works of Gil Vicente, which are completely thrown into shade by those of Lope de Vega and Calderon, would still be eclipsed, did they even possess the riper cultivation of the few dramas of Saa de Miranda, Ferreira, and Vasconcellos; which, however, is again more than counterbalanced by the dramatic energy and lofty poetry of the works of Moreto, Antonio de Solis, and other Spanish authors. But in a general view of the poetic genius of both nations, it would be wrong to overlook the different extent of the territories to which the two languages belong, or to forget that in the style of romantic pastoral poetry, which shines so brilliantly in Spanish literature, the Portuguese instructed the Spaniards, and never were excelled by them. Generally speaking, it may be said, that in no earnest literary competition between the Portuguese and the Spaniards, have the former ever suffered themselves to be outdone by the latter. Accidental circumstances, not want of energy, prevented the Portuguese from keeping pace with the Spaniards in dramatic poetry; and under these circumstances no serious competition could arise. In the cultivation of modern eloquence both nations have at last advanced to nearly the same degree of improvement.

“Portuguese poetry is no less national than the Spanish. The tendency to Orientalism, with which the Spaniards have been so frequently reproached, was, in like manner, a characteristic of the poetic genius of the Portuguese, until the general influence of French taste produced a remarkable change in manners and in literature. To form a just estimate of the works of Saa de Miranda, Camoens, Rodriguez Lobo, and the other principal Portuguese poets, it is not the

Greek or Latin, and by no means the French rule of criticism, which ought to be made the measure of poetic excellence. From a right understanding of what really constitutes natural and ideal poetry is derived the only true principle whereby the judgment ought here to be guided in forming its decision. Keeping this principle in view, attention must be paid to local circumstances, which, whenever ancient or modern poetry has arisen out of the poetic perception of nature and human life, rather than out of reading, or philosophic and critical abstractions, give to the poetic creations of the mind the true impress of reality;—and, amidst realities, the poets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries lived. These poets sufficiently satisfied their contemporaries and their age, but they had no wish to recommend themselves to posterity by a theoretically cultivated and universal style of poetry. Their poetic world is, accordingly, something more than a mere imaginary world; and what they only wrote to please themselves and their contemporaries, must increase in value with every succeeding century; because the circumstances under which such a style of poetry could arise are gradually becoming more and more rare.”

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Remarks on Col. Stewart's Sketches of the Highlanders: chiefly respecting the Jacobitism of the Highlanders; the military levies; the transactions of Montrose, and the charges against Argyle.

It is probable that very few of our readers are unacquainted with the reputation of Col. Stewart's book. It is well known that Col. S. has unfolded the character of the Highlanders with considerable knowledge. His military details are often clear and concise; and many of his reminiscences, which he quotes as an eye-witness, are very interesting. But, in detailing facts from local and oral information, it is evident that he has been often led into error; and it is notorious that his feelings are much engrossed by his par-

tiality to his clan and connexions, and to the memory of the Stuart cause. A sentimental kind of Jacobitism is at present very fashionable in the literature of Scotland. We do not agree with the writer of these Remarks, that there is any real danger to be apprehended, either to the Constitution or the Protestant faith, from this preposterous spirit; but we agree with him in disliking and condemning it: and we farther coincide with him in thinking, that as Col. Stewart's book is not a work of fiction, those traditions and anecdotes, in which he indirectly discovers a partiality for the exiled princes and their adherents, deserve to be sifted with more severity than we should apply to Jacobitish ballads and romances. The truth is, that Jacobitish feeling can only shelter itself in romance, and in the darkest nook of it. Common sense, justice, and humanity, revolt at the memory of a cause, where fidelity itself was degraded by slavish principles. It is singular enough, however, to find many Scottish writers disposed to allege the jacobitism of the Highlanders as an absolute merit. Exemplary, it is true, was the fidelity of Charles's adherents, who saved him when a price was set upon his head; but still the principles of Jacobite loyalty were in themselves detestable, as they were grounded in utter hostility to the rights of man, and to the progress of human civilization. Viewing the cause of Jacobitism in a collective and historical light, the traits of feudal fidelity which it exhibits, make but a scanty atonement for its horrors and barbarity; and though the uncivilized Highlander may have a much better apology to plead for his servile principles, than the fat doctors of English Toryism, yet his excuse is at best incivilization and ignorance. On the subject of Scottish Jacobitism, however, it seems to have been rather too easily assumed, that the Highlanders were, till within a very recent period, universally Jacobites. By a singular dexterity in the art of sycophancy, this very circumstance has been laid hold of by living flatterers of the present throne, as a ground of claim for his Majesty's partiality to Highlanders. But we agree with the author of these Remarks, that the Jacobitism of the Highlanders has been exceedingly overrated. Barbarous as the mountaineers of Scotland long continued to be, in many respects, yet the principles of freedom were espoused, and gallantly fought for, even there. The clan that yields to no name in the Highlands in military celebrity, and that surpasses every Highland clan in historical importance, the Clan Campbell, age after age, drew their swords in that cause for which Hampden

* Col. Stewart rates the force of the Duke of Athol as amounting, in the beginning of the last century, to 6000 men. President Forbes, than whom none was better acquainted, rates this force at only half that number, and the Clan Campbell, in Argyleshire alone, at 5000, independently of numerous vassals, tenants, and followers, in the shires of Perth, Stirling, Ayr, &c. &c. "They are," says President Forbes, "the family of the greatest importance in North Britain, and have been so since the decline of the Douglasses,—the total fall of the Cummins,—the extinction of the Earl of Ross's family, and the Mac Donalds of the Isles."

died on the field, and Sydney on the scaffold. This wish to exaggerate the prevalence of Highland Jacobitism, has proceeded partly from persons, whose ancestors had embarked in the rebellions of the last century, and who wish to lessen their demerit, by increasing, as much as possible, the number of their accomplices; and from others, who, in a mistaken spirit of chivalry, think they are doing honour to the Highlanders at large, by including them all in these insurrections. Whatever may have been the motives, an exaggerated estimate of Highland Jacobitism has unquestionably been made. "If (says the author of these Remarks) we deduct from the total amount of those who were enlisted for the Pretender in the two rebellions of the last century, a fair proportion for the contributions made by the many persons of rank and consequence engaged, who did not come within the description of Highlanders: if we make allowance also for a number of idle desperate persons, who are always ready to enter into every tumult, merely for the sake of mischief, we shall find the number of real Highlanders actually engaged, very small indeed, compared with those who refused to join. We are also to consider the great activity of the rebels, after having once staked their lives and fortunes on the event, and the threats, promises, and intrigues they practised to increase their numbers; and that, too, for a considerable period before they took the field. While, on the other hand, no call was made upon the loyal population, until the rebels, after being privately organized, were led out; and then, in place of an urgent general summons to all able to bear arms, the calls by government were made on a limited scale—applicable generally to the population of the whole kingdom, and confined to what was considered absolutely necessary to the exigency of the occasion. The rebellion of 1715 (he continues) was crushed in a few weeks. That of 1745 was more serious; but I have seen a statement drawn up in 1747, by a gentleman of high respectability, who was in correspondence with the heads of the government departments, and was considered one of the most active and intelligent magistrates of the Highlands at that period; and he computes, from the best information he was able to collect, the number of Highlanders who took up arms, only at 5000 men, though nearly the whole rebel army were dressed in the Highland garb." He farther says, that a great many were forced into the service. He says that the Highlands could have produced about 60,000 fighting men at that period; and that the county of Argyle alone sent out 2776 militia men, besides officers, for the King's service, under the present Duke of Argyle's father and grandfather. "I have occasion to know (continues our author) that in the same year, from 200 to 300 men were raised in Argyleshire for London's Highlanders, which makes the force then raised in Argyleshire above 8000 men. And I am persuaded, from what I have heard of the general feeling, that had there been occasion, they would have cheerfully doubled the number of militia men, which would have greatly exceeded the whole rebel force raised in the Highlands. But from the total efficient population of the Highlands, and the proportion thereof which the rebels by the most violent exertions succeeded in drawing out, it seems evident, that not more

than one man in 10 or 12 in the Highlands could be fairly accused of rebellion; which shews how very ill founded those sweeping charges of Jacobitism and rebellion are, when applied to the Highlanders." The proportion above stated, too, might probably be reduced to one in twenty, if we could ascertain the number which the rebels actually impressed into their service; which, from various circumstances, must have been very considerable. One respectable cadet of the family of Lochiel, having informed his chief that he had got sixteen fine volunteers, was asked where they were. The answer was, 'They are all tied in my barn.' Yet Lochiel, far from being regarded as more harsh and imperious than his neighbours, was highly esteemed and very popular.

Our author has made it very clear in these Remarks, that Col. Stewart, in his zeal to display the Jacobitish spirit of the Scottish Highlanders, has greatly underrated the military supplies that have been afforded since the Hanoverian accession, to the forces of the Empire, by that shire of the Highlands, Argyleshire, which may emphatically claim the honour of being the shire of the Whigs. In alluding to the civil wars, Col. Stewart has also discovered the same inveterate Tory barbarism and partiality, when he compares Montrose with his rival and contemporary Argyle. For his authority in this precious parallel Col. Stewart refers to Wishart, the secretary and chaplain of Montrose, a writer, for he cannot be called an historian, who has been long regarded as the most fabulous of his times. Wishart wrote the first part of his patron's Memoirs, as appears from the preface, to secure a good reception for him at the foreign courts which he visited during his banishment; and adopted a style of chivalry and romance, which was not uncommon in describing warlike exploits in those times; and his book was some years afterwards translated, with additions, to be circulated in this country, to work on the feelings of the lower orders, for which it was considered well calculated.

Col. Stewart is pleased to represent the Marquis of Argyle as a puritan in his religion, a republican in his principles, and cowardly as a soldier. This is worthy of an author relying implicitly on the old Jacobitish writers, and gleaning with avidity, and without discrimination, the legends of those districts in the Highlands, the most notorious for superstition, among which the chivalrous adherents of Charles formed associations for extirpating the clan Campbell. But when Col. Stewart investigates the transactions of that period more attentively, with the documents suppressed by Hume, but referred to by Laing and others, it is not impossible but he may think with a great many, that the Marquis of Argyle conferred greater obligations upon Scotland than any other subject in the kingdom during the century in which he lived. As to his religion, he never swerved in principles and practice from the Covenant, which he and the whole nation had solemnly sworn to defend and maintain. He was inflexibly attached to the Protestant Church, as well as to the Presbyterian form of church government, which, from profound study and consideration, he judged the best suited to the temper and genius of the Scots, and the best calculated to perpetuate a limited monarchy. He was, in fact, a martyr to Presbyterianism; and the

experience of an hundred years of benefit and civilization derived to Scotland from that form of church government, proves how well founded his opinions were. The charge of republicanism on Argyle, would not be disgraceful to him, if it were substantiated. He would share the imputation in common with Algernon Sydney. But he was no republican, and the allegation is only disgraceful to those who make it, and who ought to know that it is false. Argyle opposed and discountenanced overtures towards a republican form of government in Scotland, on every occasion on which it was proposed; and whilst he pointed out (too ineffectually) to his sovereign the means of being reconciled to his Scottish subjects, he, on the other hand, exerted himself on every occasion to moderate all undue violence in the deliberation of the Covenanters.

The battle of Inverlochy was unfortunate for the Campbells; but it is clear, in spite of Col. Stewart's misrepresentations, that the superior numbers and discipline of Montrose made the affair no ways discreditable to the military fame of the clan. Some days before this battle, the Marquis of Argyle had been so much injured by a fall from his horse, and his face and right arm so much hurt, that "*he was disabled (as Baillie says) either to use sword or pistol.*" The war committee of the Covenanters had agreed, that, under existing circumstances, it was expedient for the army to retire from so unequal a contest. But the men of Argyle had commenced skirmishing by moonlight, exasperated by Montrose's recent cruelties in Argyleshire. The officers determined to share their fate, but urged Argyle, who was not in a situation to be useful in the field, and on whom the success of the general cause so much depended, to retire, which he did, with Sir John Wauchope and the other members of the committee. The result of the battle is well known. The butchery which took place here, as well as at Kilsyth, and other places, after Montrose's battles, are exultingly told to increase the glory of his triumphs. "*The heroic and generous Montrose,*" as Col. Stewart calls him, seldom gave quarter, excepting to those of the higher ranks, who were considered useful as hostages." "*A great deal of stigma (our author justly remarks) has been cast on the Marquis of Argyle by Wishart, and others after him, (Col. Stewart among the rest,) for not sacrificing his life or his personal liberty on this occasion. But it should be recollected, that he was the supporter of a great national measure, the success of which chiefly depended on his life, freedom, and continued exertions. He was a member of the war committee, and was bound to comply with its dictates. The idea that his conduct proceeded from defect of personal courage, is contradicted by the history of his whole life. Of his conduct who can be supposed better judges than his own party? and among them it never inspired a feeling of diffidence. On the contrary, the convention of the estates of Scotland approved of his conduct on this occasion, by a formal act in their minutes in March following, and continued thereafter their chief dependance on his aid and advice as formerly, which he justified by a steady determined conduct on all occasions.*"

Let us now look to the hero Montrose, whom Col. Stewart and the other Jacobites are so fond

of praising at the expense of Argyle. The Marquis of Montrose was a Covenanter, till his envy of Hamilton, Argyle, and Lesly, who had more influence than himself, made him a traitor to the Covenanters, and a spy and correspondent of the Royalists. When confined in Edinburgh Castle in 1641, he plotted the assassination of his rivals, but still supported so hypocritical a part as to treat with the Covenanters, and to be able to communicate their plans to the royal party. The noble and generous Montrose was one of the most officious advisers of Charles I. to all the measures which separated him from the affections of his people. He was concerned in a conspiracy to massacre the chiefs of the Covenanters in 1648. He set up the royal standard in the north of Scotland in 1644, and disgraced its progress by greater atrocities than are recorded in modern warfare. It was solely by his instigation that the civil war was begun at that period in Scotland; and it was not without reason that the committee of the estates in their declaration of January 1660 said, that no person on earth had contributed more towards his late Majesty's ruin than James Grahame himself. The sort of war which he carried on was, (on the acknowledgment of his eulogists) the most ferocious that has been ever conducted in modern times. It is for attaching themselves to this merciless man of blood, and champion of tyranny, that Col. Stewart praises the Highlanders. Most cordially do we agree with our author in reprobating Col. Stewart for such a sentiment. Never was the genuine Highland character more disgraced than it was by the followers of Montrose. They did not conduct themselves like an army commanded by leaders of rank and reputation, supporting the interest of the King, and reconciling his people to him; but like banditti on a great scale, pursuing plans of private revenge, butchering men, women, and children, and seizing plunder wherever they could find it. If all the courage, and ten times more, that is attributed to Montrose, could be proved, it would not be sufficient to save his memory from our detestation, either of the bad principles for which he fought, or of the atrocious actions by which he supported those principles. But this hero of Jacobitism was himself obliged to bend to the force of circumstances, and to shift for himself in inglorious flight. At Philiphaugh he made a very prudent escape; and before he was taken at Dunheath, he was glad to throw away his star and mantle, and to change clothes with a peasant.

We are obliged by our limits to omit a great deal of the valuable matter which this writer has advanced, to the full conviction and exposure of Col. Stewart's prejudices and misrepresentations. We are convinced, upon the whole, that Col. Stewart's work has done no great service either to the truth or credit of Highland character; and we are glad to have seen his Jacobitism and prejudices exposed in their full deformity.

Highways and By-ways; or, Tales of the Road-side, picked up in the French Provinces. By a Walking Gentleman.

This anonymous work, we understand, is the production of a gentleman who bears the name of one of the greatest of departed Irish patriots; and who, we believe, is also related to him. There

is a great deal of vivacity and humour, as well as pathos, in these stories; and they are told with a power of national character painting, that could have only resulted from long residence in France, and from habits of social intimacy with the unsophisticated and country part of the French community, with whom the English traveller seldom gives himself the trouble of getting acquainted. The tales in this volume are four in number, entitled, "The Father's Curse"—"The Exile of the Landes"—"The Birth of Henry IV." and "La Vilaine Tête." The first of these is intended to illustrate the demoralizing effects, especially on female virtue, which the prevalence of scepticism produced in France at the period of the Revolution. On this point we are inclined to charge our author with prejudice, for of cant we cannot suspect him. It is true, that we pretend not to have travelled on so many French highways and by-ways as he; but we can confidently venture, in contradiction to his assumed moral, to affirm, that female virtue has not been diminished in France by changes either in political or religious opinion. The idea, indeed, of identifying female religion and modesty, is not very respectful to the sex, as the chastity that must be guarded by the fear of hell is little preferable to libertinism. But, in point of fact, the most religious nations have in general been the most licentious. The second story, that of the Exile of the Landes, is perhaps the most pleasing of the volume. The picture of Monsieur, the inspector of the forests, acting the braggadocio in the petty inn, where he accepts of the bribe of a turbot from the smuggling fish-carriers, is peculiarly piquant and amusing. The Vilaine Tête is given as a true story, and its outline has much the appearance of truth. It exhibits, with an impressive air of probability, such scenes as we can well conceive to have occurred in La Vendée, during the terrible struggle of its province with the rest of France. The volume is dedicated to Washington Irving; and the author's happy manner at times reminds us of that accomplished writer,—only he is apparently a younger man; and, though possessed of talent, he would do well to study the purity and taste of his American friend.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Linnæan System of Conchology, &c. By J. Mawe. 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.*

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An Alpine Tale, &c. By the author of Tales from Switzerland. 2 vols. 12mo.

POETRY.

The Sabbath among the Mountains. A Poem. In 2 Parts.

This is the religious effusion of an obviously sincere heart and ingenuous mind. It is ascribed to a literary character of Scotland, distinguished by learning, philanthropy, and personal worth; who, we fear, has received from his ungrateful country a most inadequate return of patronage, considering the zeal and ability with which he has promoted the classical fame and

the public education of the Scottish capital through a long and meritorious lifetime. We regret that we have not room for doing justice to this poem, by giving extracts from it; but we recommend it to the public attention with a sincere interest in the merits of its author.

POLEMICS.

A Letter to Henry Brougham, esq. M.P. upon his Durham Speech, and the Three Articles in the last Edinburgh Review, upon the Subject of the Clergy. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

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VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

An Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, in the years 1819, 1820, by order of the American Secretary at War, &c. &c. By Edwin James. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 16*s.*

Narrative of a Journey in the Morca. By Sir W. Gell. 8vo. 15*s.*

Letters, Literary and Political, on Poland; comprising Observations on Russia, and other Slavonian Nations and Tribes.

This, we understand, is the work of a Polish gentleman now resident in Edinburgh. His motive for publishing these Letters was partly to afford useful information respecting the Slavonian countries, which are in general little known, but chiefly to remove some popular misconceptions which have arisen from partial and imperfect accounts. He has historically traced the revolutions of the Slavonian character, social, moral, religious, and literary, as these were manifested in different climates and ages. Of that aboriginal people, more extensive than any known upon the globe, our author has made the Poles the main subject of his consideration, a people, who, in the succession of ages, from the dawn of history to the final dissolution of their country, have followed a more regular and undisturbed march of their own, both in their political and intellectual development; who, during the exertion of their energies, have exhibited a national character of the most marked and prominent features; and who, as an eminent writer has recently expressed it, were long the only representatives of their race in the assembly of civilized nations.

The majority of these Letters relate to the literature of the Slavonians. The subject appears to be far from fruitful, though our author has tried to force the soil. A great proportion of the Slavonic tribes, as our author fairly confesses,

have no literature but the translations of the Bible and their Church liturgy. Almost in the very heart of Germany, and in the midst of the Germans, in Lusatia and Pomerania, live the Wendens and Kassubians. In Austria are the Carinthians, Crainians, and Carniols. In Hungary the Slovaks, more numerous than the natives. In Turkey the Servians, Bosnians, and Morlachians. All these tribes stand low in the scale of civilization, and must continue so until some fortunate circumstance bring them into contact with the great body of more enlightened Slavonians. The nations which form the main body of the Slavonian people, and which, besides a traditional, possess something approaching to a scientific literature, are the Poles, Russians, Bohemians, and Moravians. Illyria, from its vicinity to the Christian Greeks, if not the first Slavonian country where the Gospel was preached, is at least that which can produce the oldest document of the Christian Faith, in a translation of the Bible made in 865. This country, in consequence of its political dependence, continued afterwards in a state of intellectual torpor, and can shew no other records of its literature that are worthy of notice. Next to Illyria, we find in the annals of history, Moravia and Bohemia, converted to Christianity. Yet scarcely any of the works which they have produced surpass the sphere of theology, chronicles, and books of heraldry. The vicinity of Germany has deprived them of their political existence, and the superiority of German literature has diverted them from the cultivation of their own. Yet the Bohemians once displayed great energy of national character. In the middle ages, Bohemia held an important rank among the kingdoms of Europe. The works written in former ages by learned Bohemians, speak highly in favour both of the University of Prague and of the civilization of the whole country. The modern Bohemians cannot look back to their ancient glory with indifference; they struggle to revive it by cherishing their national literature. It cannot be said, however, that they cultivate it from taste, for their taste is rather German, but from what is perhaps more laudable,

patriotic affection and enthusiasm. For some time a periodical journal in the Bohemian language, political and literary, has been published at Vienna, and also one at Prague, the ancient capital. In the latter city, besides the German, there is a national stage, which, our author says, is supported, not by professional actors, but by amateurs. We happen to know that he is mistaken, and that there is a regular body of professional actors at Prague, who perform dramas in the national language. Still the Bohemians are too much Germanized, for their literature ever to evince any strong national features. Their learned men, in their writings, prefer the German tongue to their own, not excepting Dobrowski, the first literary character in Bohemia. The living authors of note, who write their native language, are Zdzirad Polack, and Jungman, both poets. The present Bohemian literature consists chiefly of translations from the German, and imitations of German works, and only occasionally exhibits the genuine character of the national Slavonic. Our author's account of Russian literature adds little to the stock of information which has been lately afforded by Mr. Bowring. Poland has ever been regarded as the most enlightened of all Slavonian countries. Their poetry was, for a long time, written partly in Latin, and partly in Polish. Every student of modern Latin poetry must know that the Poles rival all the nations of Europe in modern Latin verse. In their native language they have also had authors of great attraction and popularity, though the national genius, particularly in the drama, has been warped by the unhappy influence of foreign literature, particularly of French. Still the modern literature of Poland presents a subject of considerable interest. It is so interesting a subject, indeed, that we find ourselves unable to comprise within our limits, any thing like a satisfactory abridgement of our author's remarks, and therefore take our leave of him with a sincere recommendation of the work to all who wish to be acquainted with the symptoms of genius still existing and springing up among a proud and unfortunate people.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Journal d'un Voyage autour du Monde, pendant les années 1816, 17, 18, et 19. Par M. Camille du Roquefeuil. 2 vols. 8vo.

Travels and voyages are in great favour with the public at present; the mind, tired and irritated with endless political discussion, seeks for repose in their perusal. But this present circumnavigatory voyage contains rather too much of the elements of repose; for it is little more than a collection of dull common-place facts and twice-told tales. What was said of a former circumnavigator may be applied to M. Camille Roquefeuil: "He has been round the world, but not in it;" at least, he has not examined the objects that presented themselves to him with the eye of a philosophical observer. In the present state of the world, it is not a description of places, but of the men that inhabit them, that is

wanting. Never was the truth of Pope's line, "The proper study of mankind is man," so generally felt as at present. If M. Camille Roquefeuil had been aware of this, and had given, instead of a tiresome description of bays, and creeks, and mountains, and promontories, a faithful portrait of mankind, in the unsophisticated state of nature in which he must have seen them, his book would have been a most acceptable present to the public. For in it we might have traced to their first germs and wild shoots, those passions and follies of the human breast that flourish, in their full developement, in the salons of Paris and London; but the first sources of which we are often unable to discover through the thick and complicated envelope of civilized duplicity and hypocritical refinement. But this is a task that yet remains to be accomplished;—even the first of modern travellers, M. Humboldt, too often indulges in declamation, where he

should have confined himself to accurate and unadorned description. In such a work, truth, simple and naked truth, is the most valuable ingredient. We have long and anxiously looked towards the press of America for a sound and sincere history of *Man in his savage state*.

Cathédrales Françaises. Par M. Chap-puy, ancien élève de l'école polytechnique. 36 livraisons; chaque livraison contient 5 planches.

This is a very interesting publication to the lovers of Gothic architecture. Its being the production of an élève of the polytechnic school, is a sufficient assurance of its merit. Amongst this collection of Gothic edifices, the most remarkable are not those of Paris;—amongst those of the provinces, the minster of Strasbourg stands proudly pre-eminent. It is one of the most striking monuments of this extraordinary style of architecture. It is impossible to traverse its stupendous and gloomy ailes without feeling the spirit forced back into the ages of superstition and intolerance, when it was dedicated to a god of terrors and proscriptions. The impression made by St. Peter's at Rome, is not of this dreary and disheartening nature. That masterpiece of art and genius is too magnificent, too rich, to permit the mind to feel melancholy in it.

Adelchi, tragedia di Alessandro Manzoni.

Since the young and gifted Pellico, the author of "Eufemio di Messina" and the charming tragedy of "Francesca da Rimini," has been condemned to a living death, in the dungeons of Spielberg, by the Austrians, M. Manzoni, a Milanese nobleman, ranks as the first living tragic writer of Italy. His "Carmagnola" was read with enthusiasm by his countrymen, and has been more than once translated into French. The subject of "Adelchi" is the fall of the Lombardian dynasty, in the person of their last king, Desiderio, vanquished by Charlemagne, in 774. The piece takes its name from Adelchi, the son of Desiderio, a valiant and high-minded warrior, who is mortally wounded while defending Verona, the last remnant of his father's power. He is brought in to die in the presence of Charlemagne, and his father, who has been made prisoner. In the character of Ermangarda, the daughter of Desiderio, and repudiated wife of Charlemagne, who dies of grief at the injustice and cruelty of a husband whom she ardently loves, there is a pathetic solemnity that is highly touching and dramatic; in which last quality the rest of the composition is rather wanting. M. Manzoni's powers as a poet are of the very first order, and it is probably the exuberance and facility of those powers, that detract from his dramatic excellence; as it not unfrequently happens, that he is only poetical and declamatory, when he should be simple and impassioned. Some of his descriptions are of the most finished beauty, particularly one of a lonely journey through the wild and sublime solitudes of the Alps. This passage is worthy of Lord Byron, in his most fervid moments of high-wrought description. M. Manzoni is the champion of the romantic school of tragedy in Italy.

In this and his former piece of *Carmagnola*, he has discarded the two unities of time and place.

Han d'Islande. Roman. 4 vols. 12mo. Paris. 1823.

This is the most extraordinary and ~~also~~ horrible production of a disordered imagination that has ever frozen the blood and blanched the cheeks of romance readers. The writer, whose "something," or rather madly boiling brains, have thrown off this monstrous abortion, is M. Hugo, whose poetical effusions (*Odes et Poésies sacrées*) are in considerable repute here. By this publication he may claim the merit, if merit it be, of having outstripped all his competitors in the race of terror. Even the reverend and horror-loving Mr. Maturin must wax yellow with jealousy, when he hears of this most successful invader of his reign of horrors. Melmoth is but a mealy-mouthed and chicken-hearted villain in comparison with the tremendous and super-atrocious Han d'Islande. For the benefit of those who may be amateurs of the horrible, we shall attempt some account of this singular production. The scene is laid in Norway; the reader, on opening the first volume, finds himself in "that lugubrious house, consecrated, by public piety and social foresight, to the reception of unknown corpses;" in common parlance, the *Morgue* at Drontheim. In this doleful place are two dead bodies, one the corpse of a young girl named Guth Stasen, the other that of her lover Gill Stadt, a miner of Ræraas: both are in a state of decomposition, the last detail of which the author is careful not to spare the readers. Whilst the crowd are in stupified pity before this hideous spectacle, a third body is brought in, still more disfigured than the other two. This is the remains of an officer, who has been assassinated on the Strand of Urchtal, and who was the bearer of papers necessary to establish the innocence of the ex-minister Schumaker, a state prisoner. A miserable being, named Spiagudry, and who is whimsically represented by the author as an erudite, a botanist, and archeologist, is left to watch over these sad objects. The crowd retires, and he is left alone with the bodies. This strangely situated ~~savon~~ is aroused from his learned meditations towards the middle of the night, by seeing the frightful features of a little man, who has fallen, as if from the clouds, in the midst of the bodies. This hideous being was covered from head to foot in the skins of wild beasts, stiff with clotted gore;—his beard long, red, and knotted,—his thick hair standing on end "like quills upon the fretful porcupine"—his lips swelled and livid,—his teeth sharp pointed, and widely separated,—his nose like the beak of an eagle,—his eyes a bluish grey, or greyish blue, like those of the tiger,—his hands, when he shewed them, for he generally wore fox-skin gloves, were armed with long, pointed, and crooked nails, or talons,—he was sparing of speech, but his laugh was like the noise of a skull in the act of being fractured, and he growled at times like a wild beast of the forest. This assemblage of attractions can belong to no other, you may well suppose, but the redoubtable Han d'Islande, a famous captain of banditti. Han, without paying much attention to Spiagudry, the erudite guardian of the dead, seizes the

body of Gill, sets up a howl like that of a bear caressing its cub, and then apostrophizes his deceased favourite. "Oh, thou, who, upon the stormy summits of Kogossierg, sangest louder than the thunder—oh, Gill! it is in vain that I have filled up for thee the mines of Tarser; it is in vain that I set fire to the cathedral church of Drontheim—all my labours are lost; thou wilt never inherit my hatchet of stone;—it is thou, on the contrary, who bequeatest me thy skull, out of which I shall drink the water of the sea and the blood of man." And so saying, he slices off, with singular dexterity, and at one blow, the head of Gill. Having made himself master of this delicate drinking-cup, he makes a vow to destroy the soldier who killed Gill; but, as he has no other indication of his identity than the uniform which he wore, to prevent his escaping, he determines to immolate the whole regiment to which that uniform belongs. This, however, is but a bagatelle to Han, whose pastime it has been to set fire to whole sides of the country, to kill by scores, to detach enormous fragments from the mountains, that in their fall sweep away hamlets and crush whole battalions. It was Han who had waylaid and murdered the bearer of the papers relative to the innocence of the ex-minister Schumaker—which papers he has in his possession. Schumaker has a daughter, beautiful as the polar star and pure as its light, who is the partner of his captivity. She, like many other heroines of romance and tragedy, is deeply enamoured of the son of her father's implacable enemy, the young Odener, son to the Viceroy of Norway. Odener, surmising that the readiest way to obtain the hand of the daughter, is by establishing the innocence of the father, sets out for the *Morgue* to search the body of the murdered officer, but arrives too late: as Han had a little while before made his escape through an aperture in the roof, after having attached the skull of Gill to his girdle, and put on his fox-skin gloves. The fearless Odener determines to seek this ferocious robber in his den, that 'bourne from which no traveller ever returned. The only companion of Han's horrible domicile is a black bear, that he feeds upon human flesh; and who, in return for such delicious fare, lends his back to Han to ride up the steep and rugged passes of the mountains. In the course of Odener's perigrination, he falls into rather disreputable company, for we find him at one time supping with the public executioner *Orugix*. The portrait of this death-dealing functionary is sketched with frightful energy. This stern finisher of the law has, in the course of the work, an opportunity of displaying the Roman imperturbability of his character, by hanging up his own brother *Misdamon*, a notorious traitor. But it is impossible to pursue the detail of these disgusting horrors, in the course of which we should have to encounter the most gratuitous abominations; one shall suffice for all. "Han, disguised as a hermit, enters the house of Gill's mother, and proposes to her to drink to the speedy return of her son, out of his skull, which he has fashioned into a drinking-cup. This horrid proposal being rejected, he quits the house growling like a 'hyena in search of a dead body.' We shall spare our readers the single combat between Odener and this monster, as also the details of the battle between the royal

troops and the insurgent miners, into the midst of which Han rushes 'horribly laughing,' and, with a most impartial thirst for slaughter, cleaves the head of a rebel miner, and rips up the stomach of a loyal soldier, and afterwards rests himself upon a heap of the dying and the dead, and quaffs their warm blood out of the skull of Gill." This is originality of character with a vengeance; and indeed so original, that the author seemed at a loss how to conclude it with becoming horror. However he makes Han surrender himself into the hands of justice; but, the judges doubting of his identity, Han very calmly poniards the two persons nearest to him, upon which the judges no longer hesitate to condemn him to be hanged. Han desires to have some fire and straw in his dungeon; and, as it seems nothing is denied to a condemned criminal in Norway, his wish is granted. In the course of the night he sets fire to the prison; the conflagration guins the barrack that adjoins it, which is consumed, together with the regiment to which belonged the murderer of Gill. The brave Odener and his beloved are married, and so terminates this "strange eventful history."—One is at first tempted to take it as a mystification, or disguised satire of some modern romance-writers, were it not evident, from the remarkable talent with which the descriptive parts are written, and the elegance of style and nervousness of expression that pervade other parts, that the author was perfectly serious. We have gone into more than usual detail upon this work; first, because the author, M. Hugo, enjoys no inconsiderable reputation as a writer; and secondly, because he is one of the most distinguished members of a society that has been for some time established here, called *La Société des Bonnes Lettres*, in contradistinction to those who cultivate the *Belles Lettres*. These *soi-disant* reformers profess it to be their intention to restore literature to that moral and classical dignity which invested it under Louis XIV. Han d'Islande offers a remarkable proof of the absurdity of their efforts, or the insincerity of their professions.

Racine et Shakspeare, pamphlet littéraire de 60 pages. Par M. de Stendal. (Beyle.) Paris. 1823.

In England, where your dramatic faith is modelled upon nature and Shakspeare, you can have but a faint idea of the fierce struggle that is at present pending between the followers of the romantic and classical schools of tragedy in France and Italy. The principal question in dispute is, "Whether is it better, in dramatic composition, to follow the traces of Racine, or those of Shakspeare?" The French Academy, which may be called the Sorbonne of literature, has adhered to the old order of things, and has pronounced an anathema upon all the followers of the great schismatic Shakspeare, and has determined never to receive within its bosom any one polluted by the dramatic heresy of romanticism. But this bigoted resolution has been of advantage to the adverse cause; for such is the distrust felt by the public for any doctrines openly patronized by the government, or any body of men under their influence, that the mere spirit of opposition urges them to follow, with greater alacrity,

a contrary course. The rising generation in France are anxious to have historical plays modelled on those of Shakspeare, and drawn from their own annals. But how accomplish this within the narrow bounds marked out by the two unities of time and place? or how represent the sentiments and passions of real life with the factitious and scanty resources of the Alexandrine versification, which, according to Laharpe, the Aristotle of France, rejects two-thirds of the ordinary language of prose and cultivated conversation as too undignified and ignoble for the purposes of tragedy? This false conventional style was created by Racine to please Louis XIV. The language of the elder Corneille is much more natural and forceful; but such has been the effect of a long bowing down of the spirit before a false model, that if a modern tragedy were written in the language of Corneille, it would run no little risk of being hissed as ignoble. However, the protection of the classical and dignified style, so ostentatiously announced by the aristocracy of literature, will tend very rapidly to cure the French audiences of this effeminacy of taste. Indeed the late successful tragedy of *Sylla*, by M. Jouy, has commenced this reformation. The language of that tragedy differs very little from elegant prose; from that to natural and energetic expressions, though in common use, the interval is but brief. But M. Jouy is not destined to be the Martin Luther of the dramatic reformation of France;—he wants bold and original genius, sufficient for that mission. We are not insensible to his merits; for we acknowledge that he possesses a highly cultivated and elegant mind, and a pen capable of tracing, with poignant wit and graphic accuracy, the fashionable foibles and follies of the day; but, when he comes to grapple with the bolder conceptions and ruder energies of tragic story, he is comparatively powerless. He has only contemplated human passion with the eyes of books, or through an opera-glass, and peeped at mankind through the blinds of his study-window.—Having endeavoured to lay before our readers the state of the question which at present divides the French literati, we now come to the observations of M. Beyle (one of the most sincere and determined partizans of the romantic school), which, though put forward under the modest guise of a pamphlet, is not the least remarkable production elicited by this wordy strife. The author in the course of a very few pages has, with great conciseness and point, directed a most home and unparriable attack at the sticklers for the unities of time and place; but this is done with so much wit, *bienséance*, and good-humour, that they are forced to smile, though they suffer. A short treatise on the probable causes of laughter follows; which, if not perfectly conclusive, is at least curious and ingenious. The pamphlet concludes with a fragment upon romanticism, which is probably the most original and piquant part of the publication. Several of the ideas are new, and carry conviction with them, and the illustrations are happily chosen. A prevailing objection to this author's writings is, his never seeming to doubt of his inductions—he jumps with inconceivable rapidity from premises to conclusions. Most frequently he jumps right, but the surest foot will sometimes slip.

Elegies de M. Guirand sur la Vie d'un petit Ramoneur.

This little volume of forty pages has met with deserved success. The French Alexandrine verse, naturally so punctilious and disdainful, has never before been forced to express the simple and *naïves* details of common life. For the French, this adaptation of the haughty Alexandrine to the description of every-day scenes and sentiments, has all the charm of novelty and difficulty vanquished. M. Guirand is one of the rising young poets, who, in order to accelerate the march of their fortunes, have placed themselves under the banners of the Aristocracy.

Œuvres de Jean de Routrou. 10 vols. 8vo.

The editor of this new edition of Routrou's dramatic works, is a lively poet, M. Le Duc, author of the "*Art de Diner en Ville*," (the Art of dining out.) Routrou stands foremost in the second rank of French tragic writers. His excellent tragedy of *Venceslas* is still considered one of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the French drama. He may be called the Massinger of France. His own character was strongly tinged with heroism: he met his death in the performance of a noble action. This new edition of his works is valuable, as it possesses some of his hitherto unpublished productions.

Œuvres Complètes de Cabanis, membre du Sénat. 7 vols. 8vo.

The philosophy of Dugald Stewart seems to have made as little way in France, as the doctrines of Cabanis have made in England; both nations appearing to look with distrust upon the speculations of each other: the French terming those of their neighbours timid and inconclusive, while the English look upon the Gallic theories as too hardy and uncompromising. Messrs. Cabanis and the Count du Tracy are certainly the two most remarkable of these bold speculators. It has excited not a little surprise in France, that the *Edinburgh Review* has never noticed the works of this latter writer. The reviewers seem to have been, in this respect, of the same opinion as Napoleon, who expressly forbade the public journals to make mention, either in praise or blame, of the writings of Messrs. Cabanis and Du Tracy. He even caused them to be pretty roundly lectured at the *Académie Française*, by his grand chamberlain, M. Segur, in his reply to M. du Tracy, who succeeded to M. Cabanis in that assembly. These two senators were members of a scanty opposition of ten, who were bold enough not to receive with complacency all the behests of the Emperor. Of the seven volumes of Cabanis's works, five are uninteresting, unless to professional men, being mostly on medical subjects. The other two contain his *chef-d'œuvre*, "*Les Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme*." This work, the *idéologie* of Count du Tracy, and his commentary on Montesquieu, form a principal part of the education of the rising generation in France; and the more eagerly the government endeavours to discountenance these works, the more ardently are their successive editions bought up.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS, F.H.S. author of the "History of Fruits known in Great Britain," "Cultivated Vegetables," &c. is now engaged upon "Sylva Florifera—the Shrubbery;" containing a historical and botanical account of the flowering shrubs and trees which now ornament the shrubbery, the park, and rural scenes in general.

R. P. KNIGHT, esq. has a new Poem in the press, entitled "Alfred," which will appear next month, in an octavo volume.

The Young Officer, who lately produced the "Sketches of India," has nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, "Recollections of the Peninsula;" containing remarks on the manners and character of the Spanish Nation.

The facetious THOMAS BROWN the younger, is employed on a new work, which will appear early in April, to be entitled "Fables for the Holy Alliance," with other Poems.

The Author of the "Lollards," "Calthorpe," &c. has a new romance ready for publication in 3 vols. entitled "Other Times, or the Monks of Leadenhall."

The new edition of the Saxon Chronicle, edited by the Rev. Mr. INGRAM, may be expected to appear in a few days.

W. MARSDEN, esq. F.R.S. &c. has just completed the first portion of his "Numismata Orientalia Illustrata," the Oriental coins, ancient and modern, of his collection, described and historically illustrated. It forms a handsome quarto volume, and contains numerous plates, from drawings made under the author's inspection.

A new Novel, by the author of the "Cavalier," will be published in the course of April, entitled "The King of the Peak," in 3 vols.

The third volume of "Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay" will appear during the ensuing month.

JAMES HOGG, the Ettrick Shepherd, will shortly publish in 3 vols. "The Three Perils of Women,"—Love, Learning, and Jealousy.

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN's Narrative of his perilous Journey from the shores of Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Copper Mine River, will certainly be published early in April.

Mr. JAMES, author of the "Naval History of Great Britain," has in the press, the Second Part of that work, completing his design. In it will be given a plan of the battle of Trafalgar, superior in accuracy to any

hitherto produced of that illustrious action.

Mr. OLIVER, surgeon, has in the press, and will publish in April, "Popular Observations upon Muscular Contraction," with his mode of Treatment of Diseases of the Limbs associated therewith.

Mr. S. TURNER's valuable "History of the Anglo-Saxons" is under revision, the 4th edition of which will be published shortly.

The long promised English "Flora" of SIR J. E. SMITH, P.L.S. is now printing. The English Botanist will thus be furnished with an original and authentic guide to the study of our native plants, in his own language, free from all unnecessary technical terms.

Dr. BACON, of Gloucester, at the request of the relatives and trustees of the late Dr. Jenner, has undertaken to write the account of the Life of that distinguished character, and to arrange his numerous manuscripts for publication.

SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT, who is now on his travels in Italy, has acquired, by purchase, the beautiful group of Michael Angelo, representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John. It is considered as one of the finest productions of the chisel of that great artist.

The Scottish Novel, to succeed Peveril of the Peak, has already, we hear, made considerable progress through the press, and will appear before May.

Mrs. HOLDERNESS has a volume in the press, entitled "New Russia," being some account of the colonization of that country, and of the manners and customs of the colonists. To which is added, a brief detail of a journey overland from Riga to the Crimea, by way of Kieo, accompanied with Notes on the Crimean Tatars.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, R. N. has ready for the press a Grammatical Parallel of the Classic and Modern Greek Languages, evincing their close affinities. The work is patronized by amateurs of the Hellenic Language of dignified rank, and of the learned Professions.

Mr. MEYRICK's "Treatise on Ancient Armour," a book calculated to throw much light on the manners of our ancestors, is expected to appear in the course of next month.

Mr. G. MILNER, Jun. of Derby, author of "Stanzas written on a Summer's Evening, and other Poems," will have ready for publication in a few days, a small volume of Essays and Sketches, in Prose.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from February 1 to February 28, 1823.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Feb. 1	37	45	28,85	28,67	Feb. 15	31	38	29,09	29,98
2	33	41	28,59	28,66	16	31	39	30,02	30,15
3	37	40	28,82	28,93	17	31	36	30,05	29,92
4	30	39	29,21	29,30	18	31	40	29,54	29,20
5	27	33	29,51	29,68	19	31	34	29,06	29,48
6	29	31	29,52	29,42	20	29	42	29,09	29,84
7	29	41	29,30	29,11	21	31	50	29,51	29,38
8	29	38	29,30	29,47	22	37	46	29,40	29,49
9	32	43	29,50	29,60	23	34	46	29,56	29,26
10	35	44	29,40	29,29	24	39	49	29,37	29,67
11	33	49	29,40	29,35	25	30	43	29,57	29,08
12	35	46	29,41	29,29	26	31	43	29,06	28,97
13	32	43	29,56	29,49	27	35	40	29,00	29,20
14	36	43	29,30	29,48	28	30	42	29,33	29,53

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE untowardness of the season has not only thrown all the operations in husbandry very considerably in the rear, but vegetation is in consequence completely at a stand, and the indications of Spring amongst the vegetable creation are no more perceptible now than they were three months ago.

Turnips are injured in the bulb, and have not yet even made an effort to sprout, consequently they produce but little feed, and keeping is likely to become uncommonly scarce. Hay has hitherto been plentiful, and in some measure supplied the deficiency, but that source is nearly exhausted, and, as the layers have failed in many places very extensively, a considerable advance in the value of that article may, ere long, be reasonably anticipated.

In spite of all these disadvantages lean stock have improved in value, and store cattle, sheep, and pigs, have advanced full twenty-five per cent. upon the prices of last October. The corn and provision markets have experienced a similar improvement; and as we are well convinced that farmers in general are, comparatively speaking, holders of grain to a very limited extent, there is every reason to suppose that prices will still maintain a

trifling ascendancy. Indeed, with the exception of wheat, grain of every description has almost entirely changed hands with the grower.

The superabundance of moisture has not only retarded the introduction of pulse and spring-corn, but, with regard to the former, it has proved a work of great difficulty, and consequently, on the heavy lands, been badly executed; and with respect to the latter, it can scarcely be said to have commenced, although last year at the latter end of March, barley-sowing was almost entirely concluded—so variable are the seasons.

The growing wheats exhibit no great deficiency of plant. It should be noticed, however, that where over-year corn was used for seed, (which many farmers were induced to do, by reason of the disproportion in the value of old and new wheat,) the plant is less vigorous; nor has it maintained its appearance throughout the winter, so well as where new grain was made use of.

The fall of lambs this year has produced its full proportion of couples, but the season has proved somewhat unpropitious for the rearing them; nevertheless, upon the whole, it may be esteemed satisfactory.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Feb. 8th, 40s 5d—15th, 41s 4d—22d, 40s 11d—March 1st, 41s 7d 8th, 43s 2d.

Corn Exchange, Mark-Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Feb. 8th.						Feb. 8th.					
Wheat 11,857	for	26,456	8	11	Aver. 41 3	Barley 7,193	11,823	15	3	Aver. 31 5	
Barley 7,108	.....	10,766	9	4	..... 30 3	Oats 13,444	14,535	2	2	..... 21 7	
Oats 17,239	.....	18,318	3	11	..... 21 3	March 1st.					
Feb. 15th.						Wheat 7,202	16,453	1	5	..... 45 8	
Wheat 11,984	.....	26,090	17	2	..... 43 6	Barley 4,856	7,709	15	0	..... 31 9	
Barley 7,801	.....	11,783	2	11	..... 30 2	Oats 22,156	24,593	8	2	..... 22 2	
Oats 10,984	.....	12,020	11	11	..... 21 10	March 8th.					
Feb. 22d.						Wheat 10,734	26,871	2	2	..... 50 0	
Wheat 12,329	.....	27,634	10	9	..... 41 9	Barley 5,875	10,739	3	6	..... 36 6	
						Oats 16,072	18,469	9	11	..... 23 0	

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.		
Ware	-	31 0s to 41 10s
Middlinga	-	2 0 to 2 10
Chats	-	2 5 to 0 0
Apples	-	0 0 to 0 0
Onions per bush.	-	0s 0d to 0s 0d

MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.		
Beef	-	2s 4d to 3s 4d
Mutton	-	2 8 to 3 8
Veal	-	3 0 to 4 8
Pork	-	2 8 to 4 8
Lamb	-	0 0 to 0 0

COAL MARKET.

March 21.

Newcastle, from 32s 6d to 47s 6d
Sunderland, from 36 0 to 48s 6d

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 25th ult. 74½.—New 4 per Cent. 94½.
Four per Cent. India Bonds 19 20 pm.

South Sea Stock 83½. Imperial 3 per Cent. 74½. 2d Excheq. Bills 10 8 pm.
Consols for Account 74½.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, March 25.

THAT the political state of the world should intimately affect the state of Commerce is nothing new, nothing wonderful; but the present moment is distinguished by a painful uncertainty as to what intelligence the very next arrivals from abroad may communicate, and from what quarter the most interesting advices may arrive.

The public has looked for some time past, with the greatest anxiety, to events in Spain; but, suddenly, Portugal has shewn symptoms not less calculated to excite apprehensions, and the mercantile connexions of Britain with that country have felt their security implicated, if not impaired. In short, the last letters from the wine districts—around Oporto, &c., have stated in express terms the rudiments of a revolt, and some have alluded to reports of conflict and bloodshed. In consequence of this, one of the steadiest branches of trade has experienced the effects of unsettled opinions, and the WINES of Portugal have become the subjects of what may properly be termed incipient speculation. The article is enquired after, with more attention than usual, and sales are more easily effected.

At present, not many of the principal dealers have made up their minds on the best course to follow; but the general feeling is, that the prices must rise, and much beyond the moderate addition hitherto made to them.

On the other hand, a foreign article, that has for many months been kept up and reserved, we mean BRANDY, is expected to come more freely to market, and the anticipated arrivals have produced a state of heaviness and inactivity throughout the whole connexion of buyer and seller. The most favourite marks have given way, and expectation reserves itself for a farther decline.

Our more natural, because national production, RUM, is no less heavy than Brandy is; and, whatever time may produce to affect this article—which eludes the foresight of the wisest—it is at present in a very dull state, contemplated in a commercial point of view.

Much the same must be said of Naval Stores, and of those necessaries for the maintenance of modern war, which lately were in lively demand. SALTPETRE itself is returned almost to its former level, and instead of touching 40s., is fast sinking down to 32s., and 30s. HEMP is in nothing

better than a languid request, and fetches a lower price this week than it did last week.

A contract of Government for about 4000 barrels of Stockholm TAR has kept that commodity from falling, but it has had little other effect on the market.

We have had occasion to speak favourably of the state of the market for several productions of India. The demand for East India COTTON continues; but it is thought that the export-houses have been the principal agents for this purpose, in London. We do not warrant the accuracy of this conjecture; but the holders certainly obtain better prices, and especially for a good commodity.

SUGARS are looking forward to a milder season; and considerable contracts are engaged for future delivery. This, of course, will be understood of exportation, chiefly; and we should not wonder if the coming season were very favourable to this branch of British industry. This seems to be the opinion of the best judges, if we may infer it from the conduct of the most eminent export-houses.

COFFEE is more generally brisk than it has been for some time past, probably from the same causes as affect sugars. British plantation coffee fully supports its

price, and the holders are firm; foreign coffee refuses to submit to any permanent reduction, though some few parcels have been disposed of at a trifle below par. On the whole, the market must be considered as being in an improving state, which, most likely, will be fully realized.

TOBACCO has experienced several considerable sales, but at extremely low prices; the demand has extended to several cargoes afloat; and two, if not more, have been sold in that state, on the manifest weight. It will naturally be supposed that these were not intended for home consumption.

In the Provision Market, Beef of good quality has advanced, and the advance is likely to be maintained. Butter is also advanced, owing to the backward state of the spring season; but an interval of fine weather would quickly annul this advance.

A subject of great anxiety to the public has been the state of the trade in CORN and the progress of the market. While the prevalent opinion pointed towards warlike operations, the prices of all sorts of grain gradually rose; as the power of the alarm subsided, the rise has, in part, subsided also. An experimental exportation to Portugal has taken place, and is expected to be followed by more.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM FEBRUARY 15, TO MARCH 15, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Stamford, Liquor-merchant. (Jackson Adams, J. & J. Ashford, toy-sellers. (Kirkpatrick, Southampton.
Agnew, A. Great Yarmouth, Draper. (Fisher
Alderncy, J. Liverpool, grocer. (Bulmer
Armstrong, W. Great Queen-street, auctioneer. (Brooking, Lombard-street
Atkins, J. Great Portland-street, chymist. (Dax, Bedford row
Backhouse, J. Frome Selwood, dyer. (Rotton
Banting, J. Edgeware-road, carpenter. (Carlon, Marylebone
Barrow, R. & J. Liverpool, Corn-merchants. (Hinde
Barlow, J. Merton, Mill-wright. (Deykes, Thavies Inn
Barret, W. Cardiff, inn-holder. (Matthew, Cardiff
Bell, H. Bourn, corn-merchant. (Parather and Turner, Fenchurch-street
Bennett, A. Fountain-court, Minories. (Clayton, New-inn
Bickers, W. Great Tichfield-street, linen-draper. (Bell and Broderick, Bow Church-yard
Blachford, R. J. Lombard-street, sword-cutler. (Swinford, John-street
Boyle, E. Leicester-square, printer. (Brooking, Lombard-street
Boyd, S. Chapel row, Pentonville, beast-salesman. (Cole, Bloomsbury
Boulton, J. Rowarth, cotton-spinner. Atkinson, Manchester
Browning, J. & R. A. Belvidere-wharf, timber-merchants. (Wilks, Finsbury-place
Budd, W. H. Old-change, coach-master (Stevens and Wood
Byers, J. Blackburn, chapman. (Haworth
Capes, G. Berton upon Humber, draper. (Brown & Son
Cave, S. Cheltenham, jeweller. (Lowledge, Temple chambers
Chambers, J. Wolverhampton, machine-maker. (Foster
Chapman, E. Bridgewater-square, leather-seller. (Platt, Green Lutter-lane
Charlesworth, T. Clare-street, grocer. (Portal, Clifford's Inn

Cleghorn, W. Ratcliffe, cheesemonger. (Hodgson, Salisbury-street
Cuzner, J. Lullington, fuller. (Fairbanks, Frome
Davies, W. King-street, woollen-draper. (Tanner, Crippllegate
Draper, J. R. Fleet-market, glassman. (Scargill, Cornhill
Ealand, R. Stourbridge, hatter. (Harwood
Earl, J. jun. & Lee, T. jun. Birmingham. (Sparrier and Co.
Eicke, C. Aldermanbury, dealer. (King, Copehall court
Evans, R. P. Bernard-street, merchant. (Knight & Fyson, Basinghall-street
Fentiman, W. Peterborough, draper. (Atkinson
Fletcher, J. Plumland, lime-burner. (Bragg, Cocker-mouth
Ford, C. Regent-street, linen-draper. (Clarke, Warrford court
Ford, W. Black Prince-row, linen-draper. (Downes, Farnival's Inn
Franklin, W. Leydon, fuller. (Bush, Trowbridge
French, J. jun. Keyford, clothier. (Rotton, Frome
Garle, W. Warner, S. Gable, T. Dowgate-deck. (Boulton, Bedford-row
Glasier, W. R. Park-street, scrivener. (Fretman and Heathcote
Godfrey, J. Leicester, plumber. (Naylor, Great Newport-street
Grey, W. City-road, upholsterer. (Knight and Fyson
Griffith, T. Liverpool, merchant. (Bulmer, Liverpool
Haile, M. Cheltenham, victualler. (Stratford
Hallen, S. Bradley, iron-merchant. (Paterson, Liverpool
Hamilton, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Lace and Co.
Haviland, W. Plymouth, printer. (Tonkin
Hibbron, S. Hutton, butcher. (Hecker, Stokesly
Hiscocks, J. Frome Selwood, clothier. (Messiter, Frome
Hitchin, C. and Wootenholme, T. Sheffield, hair-seating manufacturers. (Brookfield
Hughes, H. D. Shottisham, apothecary. (Martin, Colchester
Hull, T. Poulton, corn-merchant. (Buck and Startifast Preston

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Crime in the Metropolis.—Statement of the Number of Persons committed to His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate in the Year 1822, and how they have been disposed of:—

In custody on 1st January 1822, 183 Males, 67 Females,—Total 252. Committed to 31st Dec. under 20 years of age, 660 Males, 110 Females; above that age, 1134 Males, 281 Females.—Total 2185*. Of which there have been executed 23. Died 2. Removed to the Hulks, Gosport, 8. Ditto, Portsmouth, 123. Ditto, Sheerness, 292. Ditto, Woolwich, 53. Ditto to the Penitentiary, Milbank, 51. Ditto to the Refuge for the Destitute 20. Ditto to Bethlem Hospital 1. Ditto by Habeas Corpus for trial at the Assizes 17. Ditto to the Houses of Correction for London and Middlesex 549. Discharged, having received His Majesty's pardon, 21. Ditto having been acquitted at the Old Bailey Sessions 512. Ditto upon Bills of Indictment not having been found 219. Ditto not having been prosecuted 41. Ditto having been imprisoned pursuant to sentences 50. Ditto having been whipped 53. Ditto having been fined one shilling 104. Ditto upon bail and other causes 16. Remained in custody, Jan. 1, 1823, Males 195, Females 85.—Total 2437.

Statement of the Number of Persons committed to His Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, and convicted, in the year 1822, and the nature of their offences; together with the number acquitted, discharged, sentenced, &c. during the same period:—Burglary 33. Forgery 4. Forging the Goldsmiths' Hall Mark 2. Housebreaking 2. Highway Robbery 19. Horse stealing 8. Maliciously cutting and maiming 1. Murder 1. Rape 1. Returning from Transportation 3. Stealing in a Dwelling-house to the value of 40s and upwards 53. Sheep Stealing 2. Unnatural crime 3. Uttering Forged Bank Notes 3. Attempting to commit unnatural crime 6. Bigamy 7. Embezzlement 15. Fraud 10. Manslaughter 5. Misdemeanors 12. Procuring Counterfeit Coin with intent to utter the same 3. Receiving Stolen Goods 7. Selling Blasphemous Publications 4. Uttering Counterfeit Coin 10. Larcenies of various descriptions 1117.—Of which there were Sentenced,

to Death 135*. To Transportation for Life 94, to ditto for 14 years 17, to ditto for 7 years 328. To Imprisonment for Two Years in the Houses of Correction 36, to ditto One Year 118, to ditto Six months 149, to ditto Four months 7, to ditto Three months 112, to ditto Two months 54, to ditto Six weeks 7, to ditto One month and under 66. In Newgate for various terms 51. Fined one Shilling and Discharged 104. Whipped and Discharged 53. Acquitted 512. Discharged, Bills of Indictment not being found 219. Discharged, not having been prosecuted 41.—Total 2103.

On Wednesday the 26th Feb. Mark Herd, — Watts, — Fuller, and — Brown, for a burglary committed at Hanwell; John Harris, for stealing in the dwelling-house of Colonel de Burgh, his master; and John Wait for forgery; were executed at Newgate; and on Monday preceding — North for an unnatural crime.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major-general Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Ceylon.

William George Earl of Erroll to be one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of William Lord Amherst.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, M. P., William Dacres Adams, and Henry Dawkins, Esqrs. to be Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. C. B. Henville, to the Vicarage of Portsea.—The Rev. C. Elers, to the Vicarage of Bickenhill, Warwickshire.—The Rev. F. R. Spragg, M. A. to the Vicarage of Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset.—The Rev. H. N. Pearson, D. D. one of his Majesty's Domestic Chaplains, to the Deanery of Sarum, void by the death of the Rev. C. Talbot.—The Rev. J. S. Sergrove, LL. B., to the united Rectories of St. Mary, Somerset, and St. Mary Mount-haw, Upper Thames-street, London.—The London Court of Aldermen have

* Twenty-one of which have been executed, with two others convicted in the year 1821, of the following offences:—For Murder 1, Forgery 1, Forged Notes 3, Burglary 10, Highway Robbery 3, Unnatural crime 2, Stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of 40s and upwards 2.—Total 23.

* Of which number 390 had before been here. Committals increased this year 62.

elected the Rev. Dr. Povah to the Rectory of St. James, Duke's-place, in the room of the Rev. Thos. Moore, deceased.—The Rev. G. Moore, Vicar of St. Peter's, Eastgate, Lincoln, to the Rectory of Owmbly, in that county.—The Rev. H. Bishop, Vicar of Ardleigh, Essex, to the Vicarage of Great Clacton.—The Rev. W. M. Pierce, B. A., to the Vicarages of Burwell and Golceby, Lincolnshire.—The Rev. W. Owen, to the Rectory of Ryme Intrinsic, Dorset.—The Rev. T. Bouwens, B. A., to the Prebend of Brampton, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, vacant by the death of the Dean of Salisbury, and also to the Rectory of Stoke Hammond, Bucks, vacant by the death of the Rev. C. Gardner.—The Rev. J. M. Sumner to the Rectory of Sutton, Essex.—The Rev. R. G. Baker, to the Rectory of Springfield, Essex.—The Rev. M. Marsh, Clerk, B. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury, to the Prebend of Beaminster Prima, Dorset.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Bossiney.—Sir Compton Domville, Santry House, county of Dublin, Bart.

County of Fermanagh.—Lord Viscount Corry, of Castle Coole.

Borough of Ryegate.—James Cocks, of Charing-cross, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

County of Dorset.—Edward Berkeley Portman, Esq. of Bryanston House, in the county of Dorset, in the room of Edward Berkeley Portman, Esq. his father, deceased.

Town of Berwick upon Tweed.—Sir John Poer Beresford, of Duddington House in the Shire of Mid-Lothian, Baronet.

Town and Port of Winchelsea.—William Leader, of Putney-hill in the county of Surrey, Esq.

Borough of Arundel.—Thomas Read Kemp, of Dale Park, in the parish of Midhurst and of BRIGHTHELMSTONE in the county of Sussex, Esq.

Borough of Liverpool.—The Right Hon. Wm. Huskisson.

County of Dublin.—Lieut.-Col. Henry White.

City of Winchester.—Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart.

City of Chichester.—William Stephen Poyntz, of Cowdray Park, in the county of Sussex, Esq.

Married.]—At St. Margaret's Westminster, the Rev. J. D. Hustler, to Miss Eliza Mansel.—John Drake, Esq. of Mincing-lane, to Frances, eldest daughter of William Vanderstegen, Esq.—At Watlington, Paul Blackhall, Esq. to Miss Hayward.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Robert Raymond Stewart, Esq. to Sarah

Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Scott.—At Mary-la-bonne church, George Jackson, Esq. to Elizabeth Maria, third daughter of Thomas Lodington, Esq.—At Enfield, Frederick Cass, Esq. of Beaulieu Lodge, Winchmore Hill, to Martha, eldest daughter of J. D. Potter, Esq.—The Rev. Henry Sampson, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Sampson, of Petersham, to Elizabeth Corbitt, eldest daughter of Thomas Talboys, Esq.—At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Mr. William Stannard, of Charles-street, Covent-garden, to Mrs. Sarah Child.—At Christ Church, Surrey, Mr. T. H. Winn, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late W. Bunn, Esq.—At St. James's Church, George Carr Glyn, Esq. son of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. to Marianne, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. M. P.—Mr. T. Miller, of Cheapside, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late R. W. Jennings, Esq.

Died.]—In Regent-street, Colonel R. Doveton.—Mrs. Rugge, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Rugge.—At Hammersmith, Ann, relict of the Rev. Thos. Knapp.—In Lincoln's Inn, John Cottrell, Esq.—At West Ham, Thomas Blunt, Esq. of Cornhill.—At Mrs. Pickering's, Stepney-square, Captain John Forresdale.—At his house in Berkeley-square, George N. Vincent, Esq.—George Lilkendoy, Esq. late of Parsons-street, Ratcliff highway.—In Curzon-street, Charlotte Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Fraser, of Lower Grosvenor-street.—Mr. J. Barton, Grange-road, Bermondsey.—At her house in George-street, Portman-square, Lady Laforey.—Miss Martha Goodall.—Samuel Brown, Esq. St. Mary-at-Hill.—At Hackney, the widow of the late Maj. Stranshaw, of the Royal Marines.—At Durham-place, Hackney, Mr. Wm. Haddan.—John Nicholls, Esq. Brunswick-terrace, Hackney.—In Great Russell-street, Mrs. Jackson.—On Dowgate Hill, Mrs. Hertel.—At Ewell, Surrey, Mrs. Broadbent, relict of Wm. Broadbent, Esq.—Thos. Dagnall, Esq. of Cowley, near Uxbridge.—In Harley-street, Anne, widow of the late Wm. Dolby, Esq.—At his house, at Croydon, Surrey, Mr. Peter Mortimer, aged 72.—At Lower Tooting, Margaret, widow of the late Robert Bridges, Esq.—At Guildford, aged 85, Lady Burnaby, relict of the late Admiral Sir William Burnaby.—In Guildford-street, Sarah, the wife of Philip Button, Esq.—In Lower Brook-street, Sir W. Duff Gordon, Bart.—In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Mary Countess Dowager of Rosebery.—In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Wm. Bingley, A.M. F.L.S.—Mr. Samuel Chamberlain, late of Raquet-court, Fleet-street.—Of a decline, the Rev. John Escreet, M.A.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

MRS. A. T. FLEMING.

At her house in John-street, Bath, in her 78th year, Mrs. Anne Teresa Fleming, long well-known, and equally respected, in that city, as a teacher of dancing. As a complete proficient in this elegant accomplishment, Mrs. Fleming was, for many years, both useful and ornamental to Bath; but her best memorial will be the courtesy and kindness of her manners among her friends, and her exemplary virtues in society. Her father, one of the most eminent musicians of his day, led the Pump-room Band, during the memorable supremacy of Beau Nash, and was the conductor of the earliest Bath Subscription Concerts; as a wit and humourist, he was equally distinguished; and his published Memoirs, replete with observation upon men and manners, were given to the world (under the fictitious title of *Gin-a-Drake*) somewhere about the middle of the last century. Successively the pupil of those admirable masters, Le Pique and the elder Vestris, Miss Fleming eventually established herself in Bath—her native city, as the most accomplished and respected professor it had ever boasted. Her *minuet* was pronounced by foreigners, as well as Englishmen, as a *chef d'œuvre* of the art. The daughters of the most illustrious families journeyed to Bath, for the express purpose of receiving the last graces of education from a mistress so celebrated and unrivalled. The late Duchess of Devonshire, her lovely sister, Lady Besborough, with nearly half the coronetted Belles (now dust!) whose bashful graces were the ornament of a modest Court during the reign of George III. might be numbered among the pupils of the Bath Terpsichore. But the pretensions of Miss Fleming to the respect of her contemporaries were not restricted to the mere limit of her professional talent. Nature had bestowed upon her a shrewd and vigorous intellect, which a long and comprehensive observation of society had matured into a judgment remarkable both for solidity and discrimination. Her conversational powers were delightful; her stores of anecdote inexhaustible; and the *tact* with which she arranged and applied them was a happiness peculiarly her own.

DR. JENNER.

On the 26th of January, at his house at Berkeley, Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of Vaccination, in his 74th year.

If any man ever existed who possessed an original, and, we might almost add, an intuitive claim to the pretensions of a natural Historian and *Physiologist*, Dr. Jenner was that claimant. Nature had given him great genius, vast sagacity, much inclination, and great ardour in the prosecution of the subjects of Natural History, Physiology, and Pathology. His researches were consistent and connected. At an early age he was destined to the study of one department of the medical profession, Surgery. In the commencement of his studies, he was associated and connected with some late eminent characters, Dr. Parry, of Bath, Dr. Hickey, of Gloucester, and Dr. Ludlow, of Corsham, near Bath; but, besides these, he was honoured with the peculiar friendship and patronage of the late Mr. John Hunter, of whose name it is nearly superfluous to mention that it stands highest in the rolls of surgical and philosophic reputation. Mr. Hunter, well aware of the extraordinary talents of Dr. Jenner, then a pupil, offered to him patronage, connexion, and employment, in his professional and physiological pursuits. Dr. Jenner, however, preferred a residence at his native place, Berkeley; here he acquired not merely high local reputation, but, from the public observations and discoveries which he promulgated, great estimation in the superior ranks of philosophers and medical professors. After some less important communications to the Royal Society of London (of which he was early made a member) he imparted to them a complete Natural History of the Cuckoo, of which bird the laws and habits were previously unknown, and were involved in obscurity; the singular ingenuity of this paper, and the acute powers of observation which it developed in the observer, enhanced Dr. Jenner's reputation in the philosophic world. Dr. Jenner also communicated to his youthful friend and colleague, attached to him by congenial feeling and similarity of pursuit, the late highly-gifted Dr. Parry, of Bath, his discovery of the internal diseased structure of the heart, which produces the disease called Angina Pectoris, and which was before unknown and conjectural. Dr. Parry, in a treatise on the subject, not only most honourably recorded Dr. Jenner's original detection of the cause of the disease, but confirmed its accuracy by subsequent and ingenious

investigation. After a long and arduous inquiry into the disease termed Cow Pox, which is a common complaint in cows in Gloucestershire and some other counties, and which, to those who receive it from the cows in milking, appears, from long existing tradition, to confer complete security from the Small Pox, either natural or inoculated, Dr. Jenner determined to put the fact to the test of experiment, and accordingly inoculated some young persons with the matter taken from the disease in the cows, in 1797. From the proof which these experiments afforded of the power of the Cow Pox Inoculation to protect the human being from the Small Pox contagion, Dr. Jenner was induced to bring this inestimable fact before the public in 1798. That this was promulgated with all the simplicity of a philanthropist, and with all the disinterestedness of the philosopher, every candid contemporary and observer will admit, and will unite in admiring his just pretensions to both characters. The first medical professors in the metropolis allowed, that, had Dr. Jenner kept his discovery in the disguise of empirical secrecy, he would have realised immense emoluments; but the pure and liberal feelings which the Doctor possessed spurned and rejected such considerations; and his general remunerations, even including the sums voted by Parliament, were well known to his confidential friends to be moderate in the extreme.

The meekness, gentleness, and simplicity of his demeanour, formed a most striking contrast to the self-esteem which might have arisen from the great and splendid consequences of his discovery. He was thankful and grateful for them in his heart; but to pride and vain-glory he seemed to be an utter stranger. On a recent interesting occasion, a short time before his death, the following were among the last words that he ever spoke to the writer of these lines. The nature of his services to his fellow-creatures had been the subject of conversation: "I do not marvel," he observed, "that men are not grateful to me, but I am surprised that they do not feel gratitude to God, for making me a medium of good." No one could see him without perceiving that this was the habitual frame of his mind. Without it, it never could have been that, in his most retired moments, and in his intercourse with the great and exalted of the earth, he invariably exhibited the same uprightness of conduct, singleness of purpose, and unceasing earnestness to promote the welfare of his species; to the total exclusion of all selfish and personal

considerations. These qualities particularly arrested the attention of the many distinguished foreigners who came to visit him; and they were not less the cause of satisfaction and delight to his most intimate friends. His condescension, his kindness, his willingness to listen to every tale of distress, and the open-handed munificence with which he administered to the wants and necessities of those around him, can never be forgotten by any who have been guided and consoled by his affectionate counsel, or cherished and relieved by his unbounded charity. His sympathy for suffering worth, or genius lost in obscurity, was ever alive; and no indication of talent or ingenuity, no effort of intellect, ever met his eye without gaining his notice, and calling forth, on numberless occasions, his substantial aid and assistance. He was not less generous in pouring forth the treasures of his mind. A long life, spent in the constant study of all the subjects of natural history, had stored it with great variety of knowledge.—Here the originality of his views, and the felicity and playfulness of his illustrations, and the acuteness of his remarks, imparted a character of genius to his commonest actions and conversations, which could not escape the most inattentive observer.

A national monument has been proposed in Parliament, to this distinguished benefactor of mankind, and a subscription has been begun in the county where he resided, for erecting a memorial of his name and virtues. How soon will these perish! while the long course of time during which unborn generations will pay him grateful homage—unborn generations of every language and climate—will only be terminated perhaps by the dissolution of all that exists of mankind.

REV. J. BARTLAM.

Suddenly, in the shop of Mr. Lloyd, Bookseller, in Harley-street, where he was waiting for a friend, on the 6th ult. the Rev. J. Bartlam, of Alcester, Warwickshire. He was placed at an early age under the tuition of that great and good man, the Rev. Dr. James, head Master of Rugby School, and Prebendary of Worcester, and subsequently under that of the celebrated Dr. Parr. Upon his going to the University, he was admitted a Commoner of Merton College, and in 1794, obtained the Bachelor's Prize for his Essay on Liberty. For this literary distinction, which gained him much credit, he was very soon rewarded with a Fellowship of his college, and in 1811 preferred by the Warden and Fel-

lows to the Vicarage of Ponteland, in Northumberland, worth, it was said, from £1000 to £1200 per annum. It is somewhat remarkable, that the only two Livings in the gift of the College in that county, and to which they presented in the same year, 1811, should be both vacant at the same time by the death of the incumbents.

JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE.

Died, near Lausanne, on the 26th of February, J. P. Kemble, Esq. in his 66th year. On the 24th, it appears, he rose well, and went to an adjoining room to speak to Mrs. Kemble; and then returning to his room was observed to totter in his gait. Mrs. Kemble noticed this, and assisted him to his chair; but getting worse, Dr. Schole was sent for, who found him in the position described, but already altered and exhibiting very unfavourable symptoms—his left side had suffered a decided attack, and he could with difficulty articulate. He seemed extremely anxious to spare the feelings of Mrs. Kemble. Dr. Schole, with the assistance of his old attached servant George, helped him to his bed, and, in the act of conducting him there, a second attack took place, so suddenly, that his clothes were obliged to be cut asunder, in order that he might the more speedily be let blood. But nature was fast exhausting; nor could he ever make use of his speech after a few words which he had uttered on Dr. Schole's arrival. He, however, assented or dissented by signs of the head, until within two hours of his complete extinction. His last intelligible words were "George, George." In fine, a third attack, on Wednesday the 26th, just 48 hours after the first, proved fatal: though to a stranger he might appear to suffer, it is the opinion of the doctor that he was long insensible to the acute feelings of pain. He had imagined that the climate of Italy would prove beneficial to his health; but having arrived in Rome three months before under unfavourable circumstances of the season, he became worse and worse, so that the English physician, Dr. Clarke, hurried him away to return to Lausanne, where he had been comparatively well. His occupations were his books and his garden—the latter was his predilection; it was resorted to by him with the first rays of the sun, and kept in a state of cultivation rarely to be surpassed.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Roger Kemble, and was born in 1757, at Prescott, in Lancashire. He received the first part of his education at the Roman Catholic seminary at Sedgeley Park, in

Staffordshire, and was afterwards sent to the University of Douay to be qualified for one of the learned professions. Here he soon became distinguished for that talent for elocution which afterwards raised him to such eminence. Having finished his academical studies, he returned to England, and, preferring the stage to either of the professions for which he had been intended, he performed at Liverpool, York, and Edinburgh. While at York, Mr. Kemble introduced a new species of entertainment, consisting of recitations of some of the Odes of Mason, Collins, and Gray; the tales of *Le Fevre* and *Maria*, from *Sterne*; and other popular pieces in prose and verse. In these he was particularly successful, and they contributed to increase his reputation. In Edinburgh he delivered a Lecture, of his own composition, on *Sacred and Profane Oratory*, which, from the talent and sound criticism it displayed, gained him the reputation of refined taste among men of letters. He afterwards performed for two years with flattering success in Dublin. Mr. Kemble made his first appearance in London, at Drury-lane Theatre, in the character of *Hamlet*, Sept. 30, 1783. His reception was most encouraging; but he had not an opportunity of fully developing his powers till the retirement of Mr. Smith, in 1788, who had been in possession of almost all the principal parts both in tragedy and comedy. On the secession of Mr. King, Mr. Kemble became Manager of Drury-lane Theatre, which office he filled till 1796. Shortly afterwards he resumed the management, and held it till the conclusion of the season 1800-1. In 1802 Mr. Kemble visited the Continent, for the purpose of introducing to the British stage whatever he might find worthy of adoption in foreign theatres. He spent a twelvemonth at Paris and Madrid, where he was honoured with that marked consideration which his eminent talents merited. On his return he purchased a sixth part of the property of Covent Garden patent, and became Manager of that Theatre; which situation he filled till a season or two before his retirement. During his management in London Mr. Kemble revived several pieces of merit, and adapted many of our Immortal Bard's productions to the taste of modern times. He was also the author of *Belisarius*, a tragedy which was acted at Hull in 1778, but never printed; the *Female Officer*, a farce, acted at York in 1779, not printed; *O! it's Impossible!* (altered from the *Comedy of Errors*) a comedy performed at York 1780; this was also

never printed; the Pannel, a farce, taken from Bickerstaff's 'Tis Well it's no Worse; the Farm House, a comedy; Love in many Masks, a comedy; Lodoiska, a musical romance; Celadon and Florimel, a comedy, which has not been printed. Mr. Kemble also published, about the year 1780, a small collection of verses, under the title of "Fugitive Pieces." They were juvenile productions, and it is said that the very day after their publication, he was so discontented with them when in print, that he destroyed every copy he could procure; some few, however, escaped the general immolation, and one of them, at a sale a few years since, fetched 3*l.* 5*s.* Of Mr. Kemble, as an actor, most have been able to form their own estimate. In private life, he was a scholar and a gentleman.

WM. CHAMBERLAINE, ESQ.

Lately in Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, aged 75, after five days' illness, Wm. Chamberlaine, esq.—Mr. Chamberlaine was a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Fellow and late Secretary to the Medical Society, London. The father of Mr. C. was a magistrate for the county of Dublin, and maternal uncle to the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. He was born in the Irish capital in 1752, placed in 1764 in Harrow School, and finished his education at Trinity College, Dublin. His father dying in Jamaica, he turned his views to surgery, and after serving his apprenticeship, went to Jamaica, where he resided nine years. He then returned to Europe, married the eldest daughter of Thomas Tandy, esq. of the county of Meath, and settled in London as a surgeon and apothecary in 1784. Mr. C. laudably distinguished himself, in association with Dr. Squire, in the establishment of an institution for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men dying in indigent circumstances in London and its vicinity, and for eight years gratuitously officiated as secretary to that society. He published the following works:—Treatise on the Efficacy of Stizolobium, or Cowhage, in Diseases occasioned by Worms, 8vo. 1784, 10th edit. 1812—The History of the Medicine Act of 1802, 2vo. 1803—and several other works.

SIR M. M. SYKES.

At Weymouth, on his way to London, Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. of Sledmere House, Yorkshire. The high estimation in which Sir Mark was justly and universally held, particularly by every description of inhabitants in York and neighbourhood, will occasion his death to be lamented as a great public loss. In his

political capacity, he was strongly attached to the Constitution of his country, and a firm friend and zealous supporter of the protestant religion. But it was in private life that his character shone with the greatest lustre: blessed with a princely fortune, he had the means, as well as the inclination, to benefit his fellow-creatures: his purse was always open to the calls of humanity; his benevolence was exercised with delicacy, always appearing fearful of hurting the feelings of the objects of his bounty. The death of such a man causes a void in the chain of society which is not readily replaced.—Sir Mark was 52 years of age; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the Rev. Sir Christopher Sykes, and married, first, Miss Masterman, daughter and heiress of ——— Masterman, Esq. of Settrington; and secondly, Miss Egerton, daughter of William Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, in the county of Chester. He served the office of High Sheriff for Yorkshire in the year 1795; and in 1807, he was elected representative in parliament for the city of York, after a severe contest; he was again elected in 1812, without opposition; and returned a third time, after a contest, in 1818. He retired from public life in 1820, on account of ill-health, to the great regret of his constituents.—He is succeeded in his title by his next brother. Mr. (now Sir) Tatton Sykes, who married Miss Mary Foulis, daughter of the late Sir William Foulis, Bart. of Ingleby Manor, in the county of York.

ADMIRAL SCHANK.

Died, on the 6th ult. at Dawlish, in the 83rd year of his age, John Schank, Esq. Admiral of the Blue. All to whom he was personally known, have lost a friend not likely to be replaced; the middle class for miles round his abode, a kind adviser in all their difficulties; the poor an hospitable benefactor, who never heard their tale of woe without administering to their wants. Like a great philanthropist, the late Doctor Jenner, he spurned at private aggrandisement, and, without ostentation, gave the results of his mechanical genius and fertile mind for the public good. From his loss of sight, he had for some years retired from public life; but nature appeared to have compensated for this privation by a pre-eminent extension of his other faculties. His mechanical inventions have been long before the world, and entitle him to rank with the ingenious of his day; while his character as an officer and a man gave him a claim to the respect and esteem of society at large.

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

The Colchester Philosophical Society has purchased a building well adapted to the purposes it has in view. An apartment is appropriated to a depository for natural and artificial curiosities. A box of minerals has been presented by *the Duke of Harwich*. The box in which the specimens are enclosed is manufactured from a part of the original roof of the late Harwich church, built by *Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk*, in the year 1190: the wood, which is English oak, is quite sound.

and exhibits no signs of decay. The specimens themselves consist of adventitious fossil remains, and some original mineral substances, discovered in the cliff and shore of Harwich, and are peculiarly interesting, not only from the circumstance of locality, but from the beauty and rareness of several of them.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. W. R. F. Avey to Miss E. Harden—At Great Maplestead, G. E. J. Davis, esq. to Miss J. Sperling—At Wanstead, G. Hillhouse, esq. to Miss M. Chapman—At Coggeshall, Mr. J. Marriage to Miss Corder.

Died.] At Harlow, Mrs. Hill—At Stock, Mrs. Parnell—At Laughton, Mr. W. Bazire, 71—At Witham, Mr. T. Edwards—At Stratford, Miss E. Pelly—At West Tarrant, C. W. Sidney, esq.—At Manningtree, Mr. W. S. Chapman—At Colchester, Mr. T. Watts—At Rivenhall, Mr. J. Wood—At Malden, Mrs. S. Collis—At Great Holland, Mrs. Jones—At Rochetta, Earl St. Vincent, 89.

The death of John Crabb, esq. Chelmsford, (see Essex, page 93, *His. Reg.*) is a misstatement.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting of the Medical Gentlemen residing in Gloucester has taken place, for the purpose of promoting measures to pay a public tribute of respect to the late Dr. Jenner, by erecting a monument to his memory in or near that city. Dr. Baron was called to the chair; and the resolutions were proposed by Dr. Newell and seconded by H. J. Shrapnell, esq. The liberality with which the profession have taken the lead in this affair, reflects the highest credit upon them. It well becomes the county of which this distinguished philanthropist was a native, to evince an anxiety to possess within its boundaries a lasting memorial of him whose protecting influence knew no limits, but was felt and acknowledged in the remotest quarters of the globe.

Married.] At Westbury, Mr. G. Richards to Miss Bale—Mr. S. Fowler, of Alkington, to Miss S. Croome—At Berkley, Mr. J. Phillips to Miss Parslow—Mr. H. Vernon, of Gloucester, to Miss A. Harris—At Welford, Mr. W. Dey to Miss S. Walker—At Winterbourn, the Rev. W. Jones to Miss Hull—At Wotton-under-Edge, Capt. O. Saunders to Miss M. Gardiner.

Died.] At Wollashill, Mr. Crump—At Cirencester, Mrs. Brown—At Norton, Mr. T. Butler, 82—At Cheltenham, Miss Tickell—Mrs. Sly—At Bristol, Mr. Weekes, 93—At Didmorton, Mrs. Wood—At Ebley, near Stroud, Mr. W. Nodges—At Hartpury, Mrs. Canning—At Brimscomb, Mr. S. Cambridge, 77—At Gloucester, Mrs. Hamblin, 74—Mrs. Murrell—Mrs. S. Burfoot—At Tockington, Mrs. Tahourdin—At Puckrup, Mrs. Prior.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Romsey, Mr. T. Lacy to Mrs. Jukes—At Froyle, E. R. Bertrand, esq. to Miss F. E. Leo—At Kingston, Mr. J. Hoare to Miss E. Mills—At Lyndhurst, Mr. M. Wild to Miss M. Hives—At Southampton, Mr. J. Collier to Miss M. Staples.

Died.] At Nursling, Mrs. Richards—Mrs. Powell—At Portsea, Miss Clarke—At Winchester, R. Wheble, esq. 79—Miss H. Gabell—E. Woolls, esq.—At Nunney, Mr. W. Lidford—At Abbot's Worthing, the Rev. F. W. Swanton—At Titchfield, Capt. R. R. Bowyer, R.N.—At Romsey, Mr. T. Newell—At Ringwood, Mr. W. Davis—At Southampton, Mrs. Young—Mrs. White—Capt. Eveleigh.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. J. Donne to Mrs. Jones—The Rev. C. J. Bird, rector of Mordiford, to Miss R. Glover—Mr. Biggs, of Goodrich, to Miss L. Ball.

Died.] At Ledbury, Mrs. Birt—At Whitchurch, J. Evans, esq. 78—At Bodenham, Mr. T. Buckle, 88—Mr. P. Phillips, of Wallhouse—At Sifton Court, J. Hereford, esq.—At Hereford, J. Jones, esq.—The Rev. R. Walwyn, vicar of Home Lacy.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Sawbridgeworth, Mrs. Clarke, 88—At Hatfield, J. Darby, esq. 81.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. T. Jellis to Miss C. Ashby.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Miss M. A. Key—Mr. E. Hubner—At Farcett, Mrs. Toulton, 89.

KENT.

A newly invented rocket was lately let off on Chatham Lines, in the presence of the officers of the garrison, of a very peculiar and curious construction; after rising a considerable height in the air, it exploded, when a parachute contained in the head of the rocket separated from it and suddenly expanded: this had depending from it a fire ball of considerable magnitude, which gave out a most powerful light, illuminating the country for nearly a mile around. The parachute prevented the fire ball from descending to the earth, over which it hovered like a satellite. It is intended to shew the position and movements of an enemy's army or any body of troops by night.

Married.] At Folkstone, Mr. H. Whittingham to Miss J. Cook—At Biddenden, Mr. J. Harris to Miss S. Bridger—At Faversham, W. Burch, esq. to Miss M. A. Broadbridge—At Milton, Mr. W. White to Miss C. N. Walsh—At Frinsted, the Rev. C. Chisholm to Miss M. Pattenson—At Chatham, Mr. W. Miller to Miss E. Burr—Mr. W. Mellabond to Miss H. Abrahams—At Canterbury, Mr. T. Ridout to Miss E. Barnes—Mr. W. Dunning to Miss E. Petman—Mr. J. Darnett to Miss Boyle—At Upper Deal, Capt. Bowen to Miss M. E. Iggliden—At Chatham, G. Kehyon, esq. to Miss E. B. Miller.

Died.] At Rochester, Mr. R. Hider, 88—At Deal, Mrs. E. Stone, 77—At Gravesend, Mrs. Bennett—Mrs. Wise—At Wincheap, F. Read, esq.—At Canterbury, Mrs. S. Sayers, 86—Miss Lamburn—Mrs. M. Loubert—Mrs. E. M. Burgess—The Rev. C. Philpot, rector of Ripple—At Higham, Mr. W. Rawlins, 79—At Harbledown, Mrs. A. Hayward, 89—At Chatham, Mrs. M. M'Cloud—Mr. Lee—At Eastwell Park, G. F. Hatton, esq. 76—At Tentenden, Mr. J. Ralfe, 85—Mrs. Pierfield, 85—At Barham, Mrs. Fethersole—At Hadlow Castle, W. B. May, esq. 76—At Margate, Mrs. Jessard—Mr. T. Chapman—At Buckland, Mrs. Bagster, 81—At Westerham, Mr. Balderston—At Maidstone, Mrs. King—At Deptford, W. Oswald, esq. 78—At Danson, C. Johnston, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

The Lancaster Canal Committee have recommended a branch from Galgate (4 miles south of Lancaster) to Glasson Dock, near the entrance of the River Lune, which will shortly be taken into consideration by the proprietors at large. The length of the proposed cutting is about two miles and a half, and will require seven locks. The estimated expense is stated at 34,600*l.* The principal object is said to be the better accommodation of the Irish and coasting vessels, all of which, it is supposed, will, upon the completion of the intended work, quit the river Ribble, and sail to and from Glasson, whence their cargoes will go by the canal to Preston, &c.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Parker to Miss M. Woodward—Mr. R. Roberts to Miss A. Quinn—Mr. J. Massey to Miss Dagdale—R. Gorton, esq. to Miss Gregson—Mr. J. Nelson to Miss A. Woolley—At Warrington, Mr. Woolfe to Miss M. Leigh—Mr. T. Smith to Miss E. Poole—At Manchester, Mr. T. D. Miller to Miss J. Arderne—Mr. E. Worthington to Miss J. Taylor—Mr. W. Picton to Miss C. Mann—Mr. W. Eastwood to Miss M. Eastwood.

Died.] At Manchester, Miss H. Payne—Mrs. Moore—Mr. J. H. Cooper—Mr. J. Curry—Mr. H.

F. James—At Liverpool, Mrs. M. Downie—Mr. H. Smith—Mr. R. Kaye—Mrs. Lloyd—Mr. O. Thomas—At Warrington, Mrs. Wright—G. Watmough, esq.—At Broughton Priory, near Manchester, Mr. J. Harrop, proprietor of the Manchester Guardian.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] W. H. Wilson, esq. to Miss M. L. Crump, of Aleston Hall—John Hames, esq. to Mrs. Carter, of Scraftoft.

Died.] J. Haycock, esq. of Owston—At Barrow-on-Soar, Mrs. Sharp—At Sewstern, Mr. W. Penfort—At Thurmaston, Mrs. Kirkbright—At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. W. Ingle—At Harston, Mrs. M. Parker, 93—At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Chubb—At Kirby Lodge, Mr. J. Milner.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, Mr. T. Martin to Miss M. K. Read—At Freiston, Mr. Eno to Mrs. Fletcher—At Sleaford, Mr. W. Ward to Miss M. A. Fisher—At Leasingham, Mr. J. Batch to Miss E. Smith—At Caistor, Mr. J. Clark to Miss M. E. Russels—At Coleby, Mr. R. Challans to Miss A. Goulding—W. A. Holgate, esq. of Laceby, to Miss Keik—At Tealby, Mr. J. Thornhill to Miss M. Squires—At Binbrook, Mr. F. Blacklock to Mrs. Waters.

Died.] At Bourn, Mr. W. Thorpe—At Castle Bytham, Mr. J. Gouldson—At Langtoft, Mr. W. Oakden—At Little Hale, Mrs. Barrowcliffe—At Spalding, Mrs. Manton—Mr. T. Simons—At Cranwell, Mrs. Forster—At Sibsey, Mrs. A. Barton—At Carleton Scroop, Mr. J. Read—At Morcott, Mrs. Pochin—At Cressy Hall, H. Smith, esq.—At Wrawby, Mrs. Holt—At Lincoln, Miss H. Fleming, 81—At Horncastle, Mr. Smith.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] N. Wells, esq. of Piercefield to Miss Owen.

Died.] At Chepstow, Mr. R. Savell—Mr. W. Griffiths—Mr. Kemys, 100—At Bassaleg, Miss M. Jones—At Ross, Mr. J. G. Jones—At Llantilio, R. Lewis, esq.—At Monmouth, Mrs. Roberts—At Trivo Farm, Mr. Morgan.

NORFOLK.

On the 18th of Feb. a meeting was held at Loddon, for the purpose of considering the new navigation from Lowestoft to Norwich, when the following resolutions were carried:—

First.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that every plan tending to facilitate the intercourse of distant parts of the kingdom with each other, is entitled to general support and encouragement. 2d.—That the immediate interest of the owners of marsh land adjoining the intended Navigation, should be first of all carefully enquired into, and guarded from every danger; and this important object being secured, the proposed Navigation from Norwich to Lowestoft will be highly beneficial not only to the city of Norwich, but also to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and more especially to those parts which are immediately adjacent to the intended line of Navigation. 3d.—That it will greatly benefit the large tract of meadow land through which the river is to pass, inasmuch as it will afford the means at any time of drawing off the superabundant water from such land; and, in very dry seasons, of supplying any deficiency of water that might arise. 4th.—That the gentlemen now engaged in forwarding the plans suggested in Mr. Cubitt's report, and approved and recommended by so eminent an engineer as Mr. Telford, are entitled to the cordial cooperation of the owners and occupiers of the property in the vicinity of the proposed course of the intended navigation from Norwich to Lowestoft.

Married.] At Clay, Mr. R. Mann to Miss J. Waller—Mr. E. Bryant, of Saxthorpe, to Miss E. Blackburn—At Gorleston, Mr. W. Bayes to Miss M. A. Yourist—At Denver, Mr. Andrews to Miss Stevens—Mr. Jackson to Miss Fysh, of Lynn.

Died.] At Pulham St. Mary, Mrs. S. Sheldrake, 92—At Brooke, Mrs. A. N. Milford, 72—At Brinton, Mr. J. Brereton—At North Runcton, Mr. J. Bull, 72—At Lynn, Mr. Keid—At Southtown, S. Hurst, esq.—At Hales, Mr. A. Preston, 67—At Yarmouth, Mrs. E. Nicholls—Mr. T. Pullford—Mrs. M. Godfrey, 92—Mrs. E. Fisher, 78—Mr. W. Green, 85—Mr. A. Yates—Mrs. R. Hunt—Mr. R. Tower—At Acle, Mrs. H. Carr—At Norwich, Mrs. S. George—Mr. H. Browne, 79—At Sustrad, Mr. J. Tyrell, 79—At North Walsham, Mrs. Margison, 71—At Fornceit, Mrs. Browne, 88—At East Bradenham, Mr. R. Hart, 91—At Hedenham, Mr. J. Roe—At Diss, Mr. R. Newson—At Sloley, Mrs. Cubitt.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Ecton, Mr. J. Manton to Miss M. A. Langdell.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Gibbs, 90—Mrs. Berts—At Thrapston, Caryer Sherard, esq.—At Welford, Mr. J. Eyston, 72—At Isham, Mr. A. Wallis—At Newnham, Mr. J. Hazlewood, 82—At Long Buckby, Mr. W. Abbot, 85—At Sandon, Mrs. Bushe, 102—At Wellingborough, Miss E. Sanderson—At Daventry, Mr. E. Maud—At Harpole, Mr. W. Ekins—At Tickmarsh, Mr. J. Knight, 82.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A groundless alarm of fire having been raised at the Newcastle theatre, a great part of the audience in the gallery rushed towards the entrance, which is only wide enough to admit two at a time. A dreadful confusion ensued, and seven persons were crushed to death in attempting to get out, besides a number of others who were dreadfully injured.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. G. Hall to Miss M. Houlst—Mr. W. Hawthorn to Miss M. Holmes—Mr. W. Brown to Miss S. Spoor—At Morpeth, Mr. R. Fenwick to Miss Hall—At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Cutter to Mrs. Mann—At Hexham, Mr. S. Burn to Miss Low.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. M. Barry—Mrs. M. Pattinson—Mrs. Scott—Mr. W. Swaddle—A. Hopper, esq. 85—Mrs. Pickering—At North Shields, Mrs. Murton—Mr. J. Walker—Mr. R. L. Dow—Mr. E. Fatkin—Mrs. Louttitt—At Hexham, Miss J. Loraine—Mrs. Williams—Mrs. J. Crozier, 80—At Morpeth, Mrs. Hair—R. Brown, esq. 76—At Binglefield, Mr. Hepple, 82—At Kyloe, M. Grey, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On the evening of the late eclipse, at about half-past six o'clock, a most beautiful meteor was observed to pass over Wimeswold, in a direction to the South West. Its apparent elevation was not more than thirty yards, and it moved with less velocity than such bodies usually do. The tail of fire, or light, emitted from the central globe, appeared to be twenty or thirty yards long. It was so luminous as to enlighten every object in its course in a most surprising manner.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. J. Finchall to Miss M. Smith—Mr. R. Wilson to Miss D. W. Mason—Mr. G. Metcalf to Miss A. Stevenson—Mr. W. Smith to Miss M. Lamb—At Basford, Mr. E. Revell to Miss M. A. Hutchby—At East Retford, W. Kirke, esq. to Miss Bowmer—At Nottingham, Mr. W. Harrison to Miss M. A. Coleman—Mr. B. Ball to Miss A. Arnold—Mr. J. Willoughby to Miss D. Gedling—Mr. T. Baker to Miss M. H. Tansley.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Cutts—Mr. T. Eyre, 81—Mr. C. Wright, 83—Mr. T. Cooper—Mrs. Butler, 76—Mr. S. Limbert—At Mansfield, Mr. W. Sheldon—At Edingley, Mr. J. Wase—At Worksop, Mrs. Donsten—At Retford, Mrs. Mason—At East Retford, Mr. G. Welch, 72—At Maplebeck, Mrs. E. Elvidge, 85—At Syerston, Mrs. S. White, 75—At Mansfield, Mr. T. Stenton, 77.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, W. Warren, esq. of Truro, to Miss C. Taunton—Mr. L. Sheard to Miss M. A. Tubb—At Watlington, P. Blackall, esq. to Miss E. Hayward.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Muddle, 83—Mr. T. Arnett—John Cooke, D.D. 89—Mr. G. Carr—Mr. R. Smith, 78—Mrs. C. Hazell, 88—At Chipping Norton, Mr. T. Botton—Mr. S. Sutton—At Great Milton, Mr. T. Y. Edrige—At Bicester, Mr. Ball—At Kidlington, Mrs. Butler—At Kingham, Mrs. Turner—At Turville Park, Gen. Damourier, 85.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Exton, Mr. R. Kaye to Miss Vary—At Harley, near Oakham, Mr. W. Almond to Miss C. Bennett.

Died.] At Morcott, Mrs. Pochin—At Gleiston, near Uppingham, Mrs. Gyles—At Exton, Mr. J. Fisher, 88—At Uppingham, Mr. J. T. Broughton—At Belton, Mr. T. Kempe.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Oswestry, Mr. Roberts to Miss Whitridge—At Shiffnall, Mr. G. Ridley to Miss M. Muchall—At Edgmond, C. Ledward, esq. to Miss M. Jellicorse—At Ellesmere, Mr. J. Griffiths to Miss Boodle.

Died.] At Ellesmere, Mrs. M. Lloyd—At Shrewsbury, Miss M. Asterley—Mrs. Loxdale—Mr. T. Pritchard—Mrs. E. Pryce—Mr. W. Harris, 93—Mrs. Congreve—Mr. J. Skrymsher—At Mardol, Mr. Wilkinson—At Newport, Mr. T. Cheadle—Mr. G. Evans, of Hadley Park—At Knowbury, Clee Hill, Mr. J. George—At Wroxeter, Mr. T. Upton—At Neenton, Mrs. Baldwyne—Mrs. Powell, of Preesgwyn—At Bridgnorth, L. Lampet, esq.—Mrs. Cartwright, of Caecanal, Merioneth—At Tetchill, near Ellesmere, Mrs. Byollin—At the Wood, near Ludlow, Mr. T. Hitchcop—At Cross Hill, J. Madock, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Walcot Church, J. S. Williams, esq. to Miss H. Dyer—At Bath, Mr. F. Bury to Miss F. Simmons—Col. Palmer, M.P. to Miss M. A. Atkins—At Frome, Mr. J. Harding to Miss King—At Croscombe, T. Nalder, esq. to Miss Marsh—At Wells, Mr. Pearce to Miss E. Johns.

Died.] At Chew Magna, Miss B. Brodribb—At Bath, Mrs. Phillip—Mrs. Pottinger—Mrs. Bassett—Col. Cuthbert—Miss S. Shepherd—Mrs. Were—Mrs. Reed, 83—Mrs. Grimes—W. Richardson, esq. 73—Mrs. F. Culverwell—T. Smith, esq.—Mrs. M. Bowes—Col. Buckland—Mrs. E. Sone—Thos. Thomas, esq.—Lady Johnson—T. Wishart, esq.—D. W. Berger, esq.—Mrs. E. Tyndale—Mrs. Williams—J. Lawton, esq.—Lady Blount—J. S. Rich, esq.—At Wiveliscombe, Mr. T. Govett, 82—Mrs. Dyer, 88—At Ilminster, Mrs. Slatter, 92—At Wells, Mr. J. Williams—At Bishop's Hull, the Rev. S. Grentheed—At Rimpton, Mrs. Symes—Near Bridgwater, Miss E. Laudsay—At Taunton, Mrs. Rickards—The Rev. J. L. Warren, of Combe St. Nicolas.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Rolleston, Mrs. Mosley—Miss A. M. Eginton, of Billbrook—At Rugely, Miss Fletcher.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Wickham Market, Mr. F. Keer to Miss M. A. Pring—At Bury, Mr. S. C. Dennant to Miss E. F. More—At Sibton, Mr. J. Woolnough to Miss White—At Woodbridge, Mr. J. Berton to Miss Byles—At Eye, Mr. Sleeman to Mrs. Wilkinson.

Died.] At Framlingham, Mr. J. Folkard, 81—At Ditchingham, Mr. W. Spence, 93—At Bungay, Mr. W. Felmingham—At Woodbridge, Mrs. Hilen, 84—Mrs. Moor—T. Salkeld, esq.—At Brundish, Mrs. Gooch, 82—At Gifford's Hall, the Rev. B. Morey, 86—At Mendlesham, Mrs. Francis—Mr. J. Percy—At Sudbury, Mrs. Betts, 86—Mr. R. Campin—At Ipswich, Mrs. Smith, 82—At Aldborough, the Rev. T. Miles—Mr. W. Barnes—At Eye, Mr. R. Beales—At Westerfield, Mrs. Hitch—At Bury, Mr. A. Batley—At Beccles, Mr. T. Love—At Swaffling, Mrs. Bicker.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Bodiam, W. Cotton, esq. to Miss M. A. Collins—At Frant, Mr. T. Moon to Miss A. Knight.

Died.] At Northiam, Mrs. E. Jenkins, 91—At West Tarrant, C. W. Sidney, esq.—Robert Blake, esq. of Lyminster—At Hastings, Mr. A. Dowthwaite—The Rev. A. Nott, rector of Little Horsted

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Thompson, of Athers tone to Miss E. Thornton.

Died.] At Warwick, Mrs. Wake.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. S. Clarke, of Kendal, to Miss D. Williamson—At Kendal, Mr. J. Coffey to Miss M. Holme.

Died.] At Windermere, the Rev. W. Barton—At Appleby, Mrs. Teasdale—At Kendal, Mrs. A. Thompson—At Burton, in Kendal, Mr. T. Clough.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. T. Davis to Miss A. Rowden—Mr. T. Burrough to Miss Wilmet—Mr. G. Clarke of Stockley to Miss T. Long—At Amesbury, Mr. C. Atkinson to Miss A. J. Pinckney—At Tisbury, Mr. G. Osmond to Miss E. Bracher—At Wootton Bassett, Mr. Hoystrop to Miss Priddey.

Died.] At Devizes, H. Willson, esq.—At Heytesbury, Mr. W. Flower, 77—At West Lavington, Mrs. Cockell, 99—At Salisbury, Mrs. S. Delamore, 90—Charles Inlbot, dean of Salisbury—Mr. W. Bracher, 92—Mrs. Staples—Mrs. Bell—At Burton Bradstock, Mrs. Roberts—At Warminster, C. Armstrong, esq. 84—At Whaddon, Mr. S. Cusse, 75—At Trowbridge, of typhus, Mr. J. Harris, and Eliza his wife—L. Chamberlayne, esq. of Broad Blunsden—At Pewrey, Mr. R. Chandler—At Nunney, Mr. W. Lidford—At Westbury, Mr. J. Barnes, 78—At Wilton, Miss K. Fry—At Maiden Bradley, Mrs. Jeffries—At Melksham, Mr. T. Edwards—At Tytherton, Mrs. Lewis—At Colne, S. Vivesh, esq.—At Handley, Mrs. Welsh—At Wily, Mr. W. Fidler—At Mere, Mr. W. White, 77—At Pauncefoot, near Romsey, Mrs. Amor—At Bower Chalk, Mr. A. Read—At Westbury Leigh, Mr. S. Applegate—At Edington, Mr. J. Brown, 76—At Sutton Mandeville, Miss S. J. Hibberd—At Checksgrove, Mr. S. Lever—At Devizes, Mrs. M. Giffard—At Malmesbury, Mrs. Lea—At Thornberry, Mr. G. D'Arville—At Wootton Bassett, Mrs. Cripps—At Foulston Farm, Mr. J. Bennett.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] W. Davis, esq. of Alfrick, to Miss M. A. Oliver—Mr. Cooke, of Cropthorne, to Miss S. Arkel—At Pershore, the Rev. J. Hurst to Miss C. Probyn.

Died.] The Rev. S. Nash, rector of Shrawley and Warndon—At Pershore, Mr. F. Oldaker—Lady Blount, of Mawley-Hall—At Worcester, Mrs. A. Bough, 76—At Wordsley, Mrs. S. Price—At Evesham, Mr. J. Humphries—At Upton on Severn, S. Cole, 101.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Grimsby, Mr. J. Warburton to Miss J. Marshall—At Halsham, Mr. J. Duke to Miss Harrison—Mr. J. Walker to Miss Fishburn, of Whitby—At Sculcoates, Mr. R. Craven to Miss A. Popple—At Bridlington, Mr. J. Kirby to Miss A. Allinson—At Pudsey, Mr. J. Hopps to Miss S. Gott—At Leeds, Mr. W. Hargrove, to Miss M. Crosby—At Hunslet, Mr. J. Sowery to Miss M. Chadwick—At Keighley, Mr. H. Craven to Miss M. Wright—At Sheffield, Mr. W. Brookfield to Miss H. Barton—At Catton, Mr. J. Pointer to Miss E. Gosser—At Rochdale, Mr. J. C. Vickers to Miss E. Stot—At Halifax, Mr. R. Smelley to Miss Sutcliffe—Mr. W. Wilson to Miss J. Hammond, of Barnsley—At Hull, Mr. Hardy to Miss A. Brook—At Catton, the Rev. J. Farrow to Miss M. A. Rutherford—At Knaresborough, Mr. T. Taylor to Mrs. Parr.

Died.] At Wetherby, Mr. R. Pickering—At Seamer, Mrs. Fletcher, 86, and Mr. Fletcher, 82—At Hull, Mrs. Briggs—Mr. J. Riley—A. Forbes,

M.D.—Mrs. B. Moon—Mrs. A. Sharp—At Rillington, Mrs. Sykes—At Driffeld, Miss Smith—At Selby, Capt. R. Mann—At Keighley, G. Richardson, esq.—At Leeds, J. Carr, esq.—Mrs. Heptonstall—At Osbaldwick, Mr. S. Lazenby—At Farfield, W. Cunliffe, esq.—At Halifax, Miss A. Probbisher—W. Brown, esq. of Painthorpe House, Leeds—At York, Mrs. Ellin—Mr. W. Stead—Mrs. Mills—At Birstat, Mrs. Heald—At Beverley, Mrs. Raper—At Norton Lees, Mrs. Britain—At Leeds, Mr. W. Kitchingmore—Mrs. Brown—At Knaresborough, Mrs. Lamplugh—At Hull, M. Deloitte—At Tadcaster, Mrs. J. Dalton—Mr. J. Walsh, in the 83d year of his age. The deceased was a man of considerable opulence, and though the owner of a stately mansion and a handsome estate at Gildersome, he resided in a small cottage situated in a back-street in Halifax. In the midst of wealth, he was haunted with the terrors of poverty—and with the exception of a *silver tea-kettle*, the furniture and domestic utensils of this house were of the most homely description. On the death of his wife some years ago, he had her corpse put into a shell, and conveyed away in a cart, in the night-time, to a field on one of his farms, wherein she was interred *sans ceremonie*. To mark the place of her interment, he erected a pyramid of stone seven feet high; and in a field at some distance, he caused a grave to be dug for himself, which remained covered till opened to receive the remains of its eccentric owner.

WALES.

A meeting was held on the 7th February, in Liverpool, to take into consideration the propriety of enlarging the harbour of Holyhead. The harbour had served as a place of shelter, in press of weather, to a great number of vessels annually. In 1821, 600 vessels had put into the harbour of Holyhead; in 1822, no less than 389, trading to and from the port of Liverpool alone. The accommodation, however, in the harbour was still greatly inadequate, as vessels of any considerable tonnage could not enter: it was therefore of the greatest importance to Liverpool that farther accommodation should be afforded. Resolutions were then entered into, in furtherance of the object.

Married.] At Llanbadrie, the Rev. J. Ellis to Miss Griffith—At Holyhead, Mr. Bird to Miss A. Jones—At Heneglwys, R. Bulkley, esq. to Miss A. Prichard—At Hawarden, W. Hancock, esq. to Miss M. A. Rigby—At Beaumaris, Mr. W. Lewis to Mrs. Jones—Mr. J. Warwick, of Chirk Green, to Mrs. Humphreys—At Merther Tydfil, the Rev. C. Hand to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Pen-y-coed, Brymbo, R. Bellis, esq. 73—At Llantillio, Mrs. Lewis—At Tregaron, Mrs. A. Williams, 75—At Red Hill, Anglesey, Col. Sparrow—Mr. W. Pugh, of Gullfield, Montgomery—At Ynysgoffiog, Merioneth, Mrs. Jones—At Brecon, Mr. L. Williams, 102—At Llandderfel, near Bala, Mr. H. Hughes—At Swansea, Mr. J. Morris, 100—At Llanfarwr, W. Vickers, esq. 83—At Wonastow Mill, near Monmouth, Mrs. Watkins, 104—At Welch Pool, Mr. H. Parry—At Nant, near Corwen, Mr. T. Jones—Near Carmarthen, D. W. Stephenson, esq.—Mr. J. Daniel—At Ddrew, Radnor, Mrs. E. Prichard—At Overton, Flint, Mr. D. Williams—At Powis Castle, R. Wilding, esq.

SCOTLAND.

February 1st, the new dock, Greenock, was opened, for the first time, for the admission of vessels, and the City of Glasgow and Majestic Steam packets, gaily decorated with flags, and with music playing, were towed in, in fine style, amidst a considerable throng of spectators, who

heartily cheered the successful termination of this laborious and extensive undertaking.

Four poles have been erected on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, for the purpose of enabling the gentlemen interested in the undertaking of the Parthenon, to judge of the probable effect which this great building will have upon the neighbouring Observatory. In deference to that institution, the proposed site has been somewhat altered, and the foundation stone now appears to be placed in the centre of the west front, in place of the centre of the south front, by which means the building has been thrown to a greater distance from the Observatory than was originally intended.

Married.] At Edinburgh, C. Peebles, esq. to Miss Paterson—Lieut. R. Sangster, R.N. to Miss R. C. M'Intosh—Mr. W. Ritchie to Mrs. Thompson—At Greenhead, Mr. R. Blackburn to Miss R. Buchan—At Carron Vale House, the Rev. Mr. Kelly to Miss L. A. Robertson—At Leith, Mr. J. Walker to Miss R. Blackie—At Kircudbright, A. Murray, esq. to Miss Lamont—At Glasgow, J. O. Denny, esq. to Miss B. Adam—The Rev. A. Laing to Miss C. Reid—J. Dean, esq. of Draffan, to Miss E. Mackie—At Lawhill, J. Martin, esq. to Miss J. Low.

Died.] At Lochgilphead, J. M'Cullum, 106—At Denmuir, G. W. Rowman, esq.—At Balourras, the Hon. Mrs. Lindsay—At Edinburgh, G. Imiach, esq.—Mrs. F. Ogilvie—A. Campbell, esq.—Mrs. J. Brown—Mrs. Burn—Mrs. E. Crawford—At South Frederick-street, Mr. J. Pringle—At Arbroath, Mrs. B. Finlayson—At Musselburgh, Mrs. Lindsay—The Rev. W. Smith—At Rosebank, Miss M. Rowley—At Leith, Capt. A. W. Campbell—At Glasgow, J. Bannatyne, esq.—At Preston Pans, Miss E. Bowie, 79—At Mossfennan, W. Welsh, esq. 82—At Bowmore, Island of Islay, M. Campbell, esq. 102—Near Kincardine, Lord Keith.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, the Rev. J. Dunn to Miss A. Thompson—E. Moore, esq. to Miss D. C. Carson—Mr. E. Murray to Miss E. Russell—J. A. Foster, esq. to Miss A. F. White—Mr. D. Haslam to Miss M. Tronsdell—Capt. J. Knipe to Miss C. Egan—H. J. Pountney, esq. to Miss M. A. Ball—At Crumlin Church, the Rev. W. S. Vance to Miss A. Oakley—At Elmville, near Carlow, the Rev. J. Morgan to Miss Gayer—At Cork, S. F. Streatton, esq. to Miss A. P. Taylor—At Tralee, J. Lynch, esq. to Miss E. Lea—At Belfast, the Rev. E. Hincks to Miss J. Boyd—At Sligo, J. Graves, esq. to Miss J. Barrett—At Highfort, Cork, R. Purcell, esq. to Miss E. Purcell—At Monamolin, W. Galnfort, esq. to Miss Bolton—At Waterford, Sir S. Newport to Miss E. Bolton—At Castlereagh, Lieut. J. St. John to Miss B. Sandys Willington—At Shinrone, J. Bunton, esq. to Miss J. Woods—At Birt Church, J. Davis, esq. to Miss J. Cooke.

Died.] At Dublin, Sir T. Bond—J. Clark, esq. 86—Mrs. J. Newman—B. Warburton, esq.—T. J. B. Champion, esq.—Mrs. Wilson—Mrs. E. Fleming—Mrs. Bellew—Miss Holmes—J. F. L. Crofton, esq.—Mrs. M. Flinn, 97—Mrs. Slapp—At Arobracca, the Bishop of Meath, 83—Near Limerick, Mrs. Evans—At Killarney, Mrs. Heaphy—At Cavan, Mrs. M. O'Reilly—At Drogheda, Mrs. E. Clarke, 79—At Cork, Miss Langley—At Cashel, Mrs. Jordan—At Newtown, J. Power, esq. 86—At Clonmel, the Rev. J. Prendergast—At Graigue, J. L. Stannard, esq.—At Foyle Hill, Derry, T. Scott, esq.—At Brownstown, G. Brown, esq.—At Belfast, L. Dowdall, esq.—At Fermoy, Mrs. Perrott—At Tuam, Mrs. C. O'Connor—At Waterford, R. Boardman, esq.—Mr. T. Browne—At Lepperstown, Baron Castlecoote—At Clonony, D. O'Leary, esq.—At Thurles, Mrs. Leaky—At New Ross, Miss M. M. Surridge—At Limerick, Mrs. Thurlow—At Kilkenny, Lieut. R. W. Hopkins.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MAY 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—On the 24th of March the third reading of the National Debt Reduction Bill took place, when the Marquis of Lansdown moved, as an amendment, that 3,000,000 be inserted, instead of 5,000,000. After some debate the motion was negatived without a division, and the bill passed. The King's Property Bill was also passed. On the 25th, several petitions were presented; and on the following day Lord Liverpool gave notice that on the 14th of April he should lay on the table of the House, the papers relative to the dispute between France and Spain. The House then adjourned to the 10th ultimo, on which day petitions were presented from Ireland, praying a commutation of Tythes, and against the Insolvent Debtors Act. On the 11th, the Marquis of Lansdown moved for a return of the amount and application of the sums of money voted in the last session of Parliament for the relief of the Poor of Ireland, from the 1st of January 1822, to January 1, 1823. On the 14th, Lord Liverpool laid on the table the papers relative to the negotiations respecting Spain. After detailing the circumstances which led to the Spanish Constitution of 1812, his lordship said, that some of the Powers of Europe looked with anxiety at the change which that event made in the Government of Spain; but if ever there was a change in the Government of any country that could not provoke a foreign power's hostility, it was the restoration of the Constitution of Spain. It had existed from 1812 to 1814, during which two years we had contended for it, and all the Powers of Europe were anxious to enter into treaties with it; and those by whom it was restored had a right to say, "We have only brought back that Constitution of which you have already expressed your approbation." He then noticed the meeting of the Congress of Sovereigns at Verona; and said that the noble lord who represented this country was instructed to declare, should France make a proposal to interfere with Spain, that this Government

considered that any such interference would be both useless and dangerous, and that in no event would this country become a party to it; and on this principle all the further proceedings of this Government on the subject were carried on. In the course taken by the Allies, the invasion of Spain by France did not appear to be contemplated, even at the time of the breaking up of the Congress of Verona. Their whole policy, as it regarded Spain, was wrong, and much of it was unjust; but there was no step taken that shewed a direct intention of invading Spain. In the hope of maintaining peace, this country offered its mediation to France, which was rejected; and afterwards the Spanish Government solicited our amicable interference to prevent war. One object of Spain was to have the Army of Observation withdrawn; but France having adopted the measure, good or bad, it could not be expected that she should abandon it, without something being done to account or give a reason for her change of conduct. Nothing on earth could induce the British Government to recommend to the Spanish Government, even in the most amicable manner, to concede one tittle of their Constitution that they considered material; but the British Government knew, as all the world did—as every man in Spain must have known—that some changes were necessary. If, therefore, Spain thought that any part of their Constitution was a proper subject of change, it was thought they might do now what they would have to do hereafter. What was done by this country was not proposed to Spain as a demand, but as a suggestion; not as any thing a refusal to comply with which might subject her to a penalty, but as what was best for herself. The papers would shew what the British Government had felt it their duty to do to prevent war. He would not say that it might not be necessary at a future period to interpose; and it would be open to those who might then direct the councils of the country, and to Parliament, to take

such steps as might be necessary for her honour and safety; but until they were prepared to throw away the scabbard, the neutrality of England ought to be honest and effectual. Earl Grey condemned the policy of England, and said, that a bold and decisive course would have prevented the war. Had our representative at the Congress of Verona spoken out firmly of our intention to maintain the integrity of Spain, a satisfactory effect would have been produced. The papers were then laid upon the table. [These consisted of fifty folio pages. There is one dispatch from San Miguel, in which he states that the Spanish Government could not expect that England would interfere in her behalf with an armed force: all that they wished was her friendly offices. It will appear that France was anxious to avail herself of any fair opportunity to avoid the extremity to which she was at last reduced; and that at one time, the Spanish Ministers indicated a disposition to concede, but insisted that they could not, while a French army remained on the frontiers. There is a paper, drawn up by the Duke of Wellington, in which he offers his advice to the Spaniards, not in his official capacity, but in his personal character, and in reference to his former connexion with Spain. In this document his Grace strongly recommends that some modifications should be made in the Spanish Constitution; and San Miguel allows that modifications are necessary, but that they must be made not at the dictation, or in consequence of the interference, of a foreign power. The last letter of Mr. Canning, when it was evident that peace could not be maintained, laments that circumstance, but states, that though England had failed in her endeavours to preserve the tranquillity of Europe, she would continue to preserve her own. These papers being merely official documents, shew little of the real state of the case, other than the determinations of our Cabinet. Much remains unaccounted for, either by its being unknown to Ministers themselves, or by their having been deceived by the Machiavelism of the French Ministry, who seem all through to have returned to the ancient fraud and dishonesty of a Bourbon cabinet.

On the 15th Earl Grey noticed the

preceding negotiation, and contended, that the honour and interest of England had been sacrificed in it beyond all former precedent. On the 16th no debate of moment occurred. On the 17th petitions were presented from the clergy of the Church of England, against concessions to the Roman Catholics. Lord King, after observing that Ministers had been duped by the French Ministers and the House of Bourbon, moved for an account of the extraordinary expenses of the negotiations. Lord Holland enquired, if by the terms of any treaties, the crowns of France and Spain were never to be united in the same person; also, if there were any treaty by which Russia was to furnish troops to France; and in the third place, in what capacity the Duke of Wellington appeared at Verona. Lord Liverpool replied, that by all the treaties, ancient and recent, the crowns of France and Spain were never to be united; he knew of no treaty by which Russia was to furnish troops to France; and as to the third question, the Duke of Wellington had represented the British Government at Verona, to watch over her interests, if they should come into question. The Duke of Wellington said, he had protested strongly against the principle of French interference, and even against any animadversions upon the affairs of Spain. On the 18th Lord Liverpool gave notice of his intention to lay on the table certain papers relative to the late negotiations from Austria, Prussia, and Russia, on which a short discussion, but no motion, arose.

House of Commons.—On the 24th of March Mr. Hume divided the House on a grant of money to the Colonies, that 2000*l.* be reduced from the sum, which was negatived, by 74 to 43. Other sums were then voted. Col. Barry moved for papers relative to the state prosecutions in Ireland. On the 25th, Lord John Russell asked Mr. Canning, whether this country was bound, directly or indirectly, to guarantee the crown of France to Louis XVIII. or his successors. Mr. Canning said, that we were bound to resist any attempt of Bonaparte or his family to seize the crown of France. In case of revolution, or any other cause, it was stipulated, that Prussia, Russia, Austria, and England, should then consult

on what measures were to be taken. Sir R. Wilson observed, that Mr. Canning's predecessor had declared that this country was not bound by any guarantee to secure the crown of France to the Bourbon family. A motion was made on the 26th and agreed to, for monuments to the memories of Earl St. Vincent and Lord Duncan. On the 27th, a petition was presented praying the emancipation of the slaves in our colonies, as rapidly as is consistent with the security of the colonies. Mr. Canning moved that the House should adjourn to that day fortnight. On the 11th of April Mr. Wetherell presented a petition from the Dublin Grand Jury, that ignored the bills against the conspirators in the theatre there. The House then went into a committee on the Military and Naval Pensions Bills. On the 14th, Mr. Canning laid upon the table the documents relative to the negotiations with France. He observed, that the French Government in 1822 had by their professions given every reason to believe their intentions were pacific. The King of France had said, on closing the Chambers in 1822, that *malveillance* alone could find in the *cordon sanitaire* a pretext for false impressions. Neither led the British Government to expect warlike intentions on her part towards Spain. The first propositions of France to the allies were defensive and hypothetical. Three allied powers promised their assistance in certain cases, but the British minister declined all interference. In one part of the French communications it was stated that the objection to the Spanish Constitution was, because it did not emanate from the crown—that the crown must give it to the people. Under such circumstances, it was necessary to tell France plainly, that if such was the meaning of the speech, there must be an end of all negotiation through us, and that it could proceed no further; that this principle was one which no British Statesman could recommend; it was a principle which struck at the British Constitution, and which we could never submit to acknowledge. In respect to Portugal, Mr. Canning considered that we were only bound to assist her in case of an unprovoked attack being made upon her. He then noticed the state of the colo-

nies with Spain, and deemed it bad policy to threaten war without an intention of carrying the threat into effect; as, if we made war, we must make it as principals, and with all our energies. Britain must now remain neutral—must maintain a strict neutrality. The Spanish Government was distinctly told, that our interference was not accompanied with any promise of support, and certainly not with a degree of support extending to making war. This was not that we felt indifferent for the fate of Spain; we hoped that she might come triumphant out of her struggle, and had no doubt that the first issue of her success would be, to adopt the changes we had recommended as a means of avoiding risk and confusion, when not forced upon her by a foreign power. Mr. Brougham could not see what vigorous remonstrances ministers had made at Verona to avert the war. It was impossible to say to what extent the French Government had abused the credulity of ministers by a more finished specimen of perfidy than ever disgraced the annals of modern Italy, or ancient Greece. A government more devoid of honour, principle, and probity, than that of France never existed. The Hon. Secretary had failed in his case, not from his own fault, but from the badness of his cause. In the sentiments of the Hon. gentleman for the success of Spain all heartily concurred, and wished he entertained them in common with his colleagues. He did not identify the French people with their Government, for every wish of the French nation was with the Spaniards. The army, too, detested the work of tyranny, plunder, cant, and hypocrisy in which the Bourbons embarked. Three or four French emigrants gaining the ear of the monarch had engaged in the desperate attempt of effecting another revolution, to get back their estates and restore the priests their well lost tithes. If the Bourbons fell from causes arising from their own conduct, they would perish amid the delight of every free people. On the 15th, Mr. Brownlow moved that the conduct of the Attorney General of Ireland, in filing *ex-officio* informations against the Dublin conspirators, was contrary to the law and the constitution. Mr. Canning opposed the motion. On the 16th, petitions

were presented against the Catholic claims. Lord Althorp moved the repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, and Lord Folkstone seconded the motion; which was opposed by Mr. Canning, and lost on a division. Ayes 120—Noes 216. On the 17th, several petitions were presented against the Catholic Claims, and one in favour of those Claims by 45 clergymen of the diocese of Norwich. Sir Francis Burdett then rose, and after protesting against the discussion of the Catholic Claims year after year, and still procrastinating them, while Ireland was kept by it in a state of effervescence, concluded a powerful speech by reading an extract from a speech of Mr. Plunkett's on the subject, in 1813, in which that gentleman insisted upon the immediate necessity of granting emancipation, and commented on the cabinet differences respecting it. Sir Francis then rose to quit the House and the debate, in which he was determined no more to take a part. Lord Nugent thought the course pursued by the Hon. Baronet in retiring from the debates on the question, was a wrong one for the interests of the Catholics; though he concurred in all the reasonings of Sir Francis on the subject. Mr. Canning then rose, and denied that he had ever asserted the Catholic cause to be a hopeless one. He had said, that looking at the present state of Parliament and of the other House, it was hopeless to think of forming an administration that could agree on the measure, and carry on the business of Government. As a member of Government he had used his best endeavours to promote the success of the question. He advised that Mr. Plunkett should not bring it on that evening. Mr. Tierney charged those who had lately accepted office with inconsistency. (Here after some further debate, in which Mr. Peel, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Tierney took a part, Mr. Brougham arose, and commenting on the conduct of Mr. Canning, respecting the question, that gentleman arose and asserted what he so uttered was false. Here Mr. Canning was called to order, and an explanation satisfactory to the House took place.) Mr. Plunkett then moved for a Committee to consider of the Catholic Claims, amid cries of *adjourn*; and a discussion arose on

an adjournment to the next day, when the House divided—Ayes, 134—Noes, 232. A debate then ensued on the disposal of the motion, and a motion for an adjournment of the House was carried—Ayes, 239—Noes, 115. On the 18th, after some prefatory business, the House went into a Committee of Supply, and various sums were voted for the colonies, &c. On the 21st, several bills were forwarded, but no debate of moment occurred. On the 22d, Mr. Canning moved for copies of certain state papers. Several petitions were presented respecting the Catholic Claims; and Sir Francis Burdett said, that it was incumbent on the House to enquire into the behaviour of the High Sheriff of Dublin, for his conduct respecting the trial of the late rioters against the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Plunkett stated that he should oppose the motion. Mr. Denman and others supported it. Mr. Goulborn and Mr. Canning opposed it. The House divided—In favour of the motion, 219—Against, 185. Majority against ministers, 34.

The abstract of the Revenue, for the quarters ending April 5, 1822, and April 5, 1823, is as follows:

	Qrs. ended April 5.		Incr.	Deer.
	1822.	1823.		
Customs	2,000,879	2,109,408	9,529	
Excise	5,856,798	5,656,279	.....	200,519
Stamps	1,582,346	1,573,854	.....	8,492
Post Office	320,000	330,000	10,000	.....
Taxes	980,916	861,764	.....	119,152
Miscellan.	63,621	76,799	13,178	.....
	10,903,560	10,608,104	32,707	328,163
Deduct Increase				32,707
				295,456
Deer. on the Quarter				295,456

There appears to be a decrease in the year of 1,561,786*l.*: and, in the quarter, of 205,459*l.* as compared with the corresponding year and quarter. The decrease, however, has been produced by diminished taxation—namely, the reduction of the Excise Duties on Malt, Salt, and Leather, and the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax. There is a surplus over the charge on the Consolidated Fund of 2,133,769*l.*: in the corresponding quarter of last year it was only 1,545,047*l.*—The increase in the consumption of wax and tallow candles in the last century appears very great:—In 1721, 33,304,630 lbs. tallow; in 1821, 87,368,417 lbs. Of wax, in 1721, 88,031 lbs.; in 1821,

879,084 lbs. The increase of the dividends upon the Savings Banks has been very rapid: in 1821 they amounted to 158,359*l.*; at which period the class of persons subscribing to this fund were holders of five millions of five per cent. stock.

The state of Ireland is far from tranquil. A turbulent spirit displays itself in the South in the destruction of property. In the North, persons rather than property seem the objects of attack. Wherever Orangemen and Ribbonmen meet riot is certain to ensue. One of the Irish Judges lately declared that the County of Monaghan was rapidly going back to barbarism and ignorance. The Derry mail has been robbed, and the guard murdered. The ills that distract this unhappy country are not to be removed but by vigorously

probing every evil to the bottom. A notice was lately posted near Limerick threatening to burn the produce of the earth, if the land was not lowered from 12*l.* to 10*l.* an acre! Such a price, in such a country, and in these times, shews oppressive exaction somewhere.

A Committee has been established in London to aid the Greek cause, a number of eminent public characters are members of the committee.

The guard-ships at the different ports are ordered to take their full complement of men, and the ships in the channel their full number of guns. Government has also made arrangements for keeping up a communication with Spain. The Lisbon Packets are to leave letters at Vigo, and call on their return for those intended for England.

FOREIGN STATES.

THE sword is drawn, the French army crossed the Bidassoa, and advanced towards Madrid on the 7th ult. A slight skirmish took place with some refugees, but no other opposition was manifested until the French army approached St. Sebastian, when the garrison made a sortie, but finding itself too weak to make an impression on the enemy, it retreated to the fortifications, which were summoned to surrender, and an attack made, which was repulsed with loss to the French of a considerable number of men. The Duke of Angouleme is said to have had a narrow escape. The Duke on entering Spain issued the following Proclamation:—

“The King of France, by recalling his Ambassador from Madrid, hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would return to more moderate sentiments, and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have passed away, and his Majesty has in vain expected the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with the safety of neighbouring states. The French Government has for two entire years endured, with a forbearance without example, the most unmerited provocations: the revolutionary faction which has destroyed the royal authority in your country—which holds your King captive—which calls for his dethronement—which menaces his life, and that of his family, has carried beyond your frontiers its guilty efforts. It has tried all means to corrupt the army of his Most Christian Majesty, and to excite troubles in France, in the same manner as it had succeeded by the contagion of its doctrines and of its example to produce the insurrection of Naples and

Piedmont. Deceived in its expectations, it has invited traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to consummate under the protection of triumphant rebellion the plots which they had formed against their country. It is time to put a stop to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which takes from it the power of settling its colonial disputes, which separates it from Europe, which has broken all its relations with the august Sovereigns whom the same intentions and the same views unite with his most Christian Majesty, and which compromises the repose and interests of France. Spaniards! France is not at war with your country. Sprung from the same blood as your kings, I can have no wish but for your independence, your happiness, your glory. I am going to cross the Pyrenees at the head of 100,000 Frenchmen; but it is in order to unite myself to the Spaniards, friends of order and of the laws, to assist them in setting free their captive King, in raising again the altar and the throne, in rescuing priests from proscriptions, men of property from spoliation, and the whole people from the domination of an ambitious few, who, while they proclaim liberty, are preparing only the slavery and ruin of Spain. Spaniards! Every thing will be done for you, and with you. The French are not, and wish not to be, any thing but your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall float over your cities; the provinces traversed by our soldiers shall be administered in the name of Ferdinand by Spanish authorities; the severest discipline shall be observed; every thing necessary for the service of the army shall be paid for with scrupulous punctuality; we do not pretend either to impose laws on you, or to occupy your country; we wish nothing but your deliverance; as soon as we shall have obtained it, we will return to our country, happy to have preserved a generous people from the miseries produced by revolution, and which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate.

“Head-quarters at Bayonne,

April 2. 1823.

“LOUIS ANTOINE.”

No opposition had yet been offered to the French army in the field. The Spaniards masked their proceedings in secrecy. Mina was at the head of 20,000 men, watching the corps of Marshal Moncey. A strong French naval force is said to be in the West Indies threatening Cuba. The Spaniards have removed the King and Cortes to Seville, and prepared on every hand for that system of protracted and destructive warfare, which, if persevered in, must ultimately crown their efforts with success. The Army of the Faith has also issued a proclamation in the name of a Regency, to the Spaniards. The Holy Alliance will accredit ministers to this conclave of despotism on the arrival of the French in Madrid. The invading army has proceeded unmolested as far as Vittoria, which it occupied on the 16th, and was pushing forward a corps to take possession of Burgos, which the Spanish troops evacuated on the 14th. The clergy and disaffected are represented as every where favouring the invading army.

The following is the document issued by the bands of the Faith, under the protection of the French army. In it will be seen recognised the doctrine of absolute power in the monarch, which Mr. Canning so justly controverted in his correspondence with the French ministry:—

“Generous Spaniards!—After three years of public calamity, brought on our country by the rebellion of some guilty sons, the day of peace at length rises for you, and with it the happy influence of order and justice. Europe, affected by your misfortunes, and fatigued with the cries of sedition, calls with all its prayers for the termination of your calamities; and a generous descendant of St. Louis is crossing your frontiers at the head of a faithful and glorious army, to assist your efforts and accomplish your wishes. Spaniards,—they are no longer those hostile standards which formerly threatened your liberty: it is the banner of peace, borne by valiant warriors. This banner is destined to heal the wounds which anarchy has made, to cover with its protecting shield those brave men who are about to restore the throne and the altar, and to deliver our unhappy King and his injured family from the captivity in which they are held by a handful of rebellious subjects. This eminent service which our Allies are rendering us, acquires a

new lustre from the disinterestedness and generosity which govern it; your Government attests, on its honour and truth, that no sentiment of ambition or interest mixes with this noble resolution: the common danger arising from the mischiefs with which the revolution threatens Europe, has given to political virtue its ancient lustre and chivalrous character. It is consoling to humanity to see the resolutions of Cabinets, and the councils of Kings, offer sublime and repeated examples of that policy, which has not for its object increase of territory or interested treaties, but the consolidation of the principles of justice and of the foundations of society threatened with universal dissolution. Spaniards,—Europe renders justice to your loyalty: it knows that it is one of the virtues which most ennoble your character. It is far from confounding your generous sentiments with those attributed to you by the friends of revolution, in order to cover with the name of the general opinion of the nation, the excesses and crimes of a faction. The moment is come when, free from the oppression which weighed upon you, you are able to shew to Europe how just and merited was the opinion which she had formed of your sentiments: let us not leave to our armies, and to those of our Allies, the glory of our deliverance—the whole nation is interested in sharing in the great success; but never let the energetic expression of its will be sullied by any one of those excesses at which honour and generosity revolt. Spaniards,—Your Provisional Government declares, that it does not recognize, and that it considers as never having existed, the political and administrative acts of the Government, erected by rebellion, and that it establishes, therefore, provisionally, that administration of the state which existed before the violence of anarchy in 1820. The edifice of anarchy thus destroyed, and the King our Master restored to liberty, then the institutions may be established which circumstances advise and require, and which his Majesty may deign to grant. The Provisional Junta of the Government of the Spanish nation recognizes only in the King the origin and seat of the Sovereign authority, and, as a necessary consequence, does not admit in the political system any modification which is not made directly by the King, by the advice of those wise men whom he may be pleased to consult. Spaniards,—The experiment which you have made ought to awaken all your vigilance, and to put you on your guard against the insidious and deceitful suggestions of revolution. Our King, always disposed to secure the

happiness of his people, will find, no doubt, in our ancient laws—in our usages and customs—wise provisions, which, combined with our character, and in harmony with our manners and our wants, will fix, in a stable and advantageous manner, our future destiny. Spaniards.—It is for you the glory is reserved of exterminating the revolutionary hydra, which, repulsed from all the states of Europe, has come in seeking an asylum to strike our native land with sterility and calamity. Let the most perfect harmony be the device of our noble cause: let there be only one will where there is only one wish and one interest—the safety of religion, of our King, and of our country. By the Provisional Junta, (Signed)

“EGUIA, ERRO, CALDERON.

“Bayonne, April 6.”

The rebel force of Amirante in Portugal, raised by French influence, has been routed by General Rego. The Portuguese rightly think that as the French make war with all constitutional governments, they will, if they succeed in Spain, attack them also; the value of the protestations of the present French ministry being deemed by them, as they really are, of no value. They are accordingly preparing by every means in their power to assist the Spaniards: a large Portuguese force is to enter Spain.

A Russian army is formed upon the Oder. The Czar being determined in every way to aid the cause of despotism against Spain, has, according to report, ordered an army of 70,000 men to hold themselves in readiness to march. An additional duty had been laid upon salt from England by the Russian Government, which amounts almost to a prohibition.

The Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg lately received instructions from his Government to support the negotiations commenced by the British minister at St. Petersburg for the preservation of peace. He was also instructed, that in case of Russia not adhering to the political system of England, Austria could not dispense with the obligations imposed on her by her alliance with the cabinet of St. Petersburg.

Strict neutrality will be observed by the Netherlands during the hostilities between France and Spain. A Royal

Decree of the 21st ult. orders that no fitting out of privateers under the French or the Spanish flag shall take place in the ports of that kingdom or of its colonies; that neither the cruisers of Belligerent Powers, nor the vessels captured by them, shall be admitted into the said ports; and that in case they should be obliged to put into them to repair any damages, they shall be obliged to put to sea again without loss of time.

Accounts from Constantinople of 20th March, state that the Reis Effen-di, since delivering a note to Count Nesselrode, had presented a second to the Austrian Internuncio, in which the old demand respecting the Asiatic fortresses is renewed. Thus the Turks seem to persist in the old system, and they have chosen a good time, when the Cabinets are engaged with the affairs of Spain.

Accounts from South America state, that Montilla was on the march with a very superior force to attack Morales in Maracaibo; and Paez had returned to Valencia from the interior, his presence there being no longer necessary to put an end to the disaffection which had broken out among the Indians. The Colombian fleet held Puerto Castello in strict blockade. Santa Martha was retaken on the 22d of January by the Colombians. Expectation was entertained of the arrival of Bolivar at Caraccas from the south, who intended in person to finish the campaign against the Royalists.

Intelligence from Brazil states, that the Brazilian troops under General Labatour had attacked the Portuguese at Bahia with a very considerable force, and were repulsed with a great loss. It is stated, that the planters, who had been for a considerable time from their estates before Bahia without doing any thing, convened a council, and told the Brazilian Chief that they could no longer controul or feed their negroes, and that it was necessary either to make an attack or retire. In consequence of this remonstrance an attack was made, in which the Brazilians are said to have lost 3000 men, and the besieged 300.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

SOON after our last report went to press, this theatre produced a revival of Mozart's *Nozze di Figaro*, in which the characters were cast the same as last season, with the exception of the Count and Figaro, the former being assigned to Signor Porto, and Figaro to Signor de Begnis.

Signor Porto's Count Almaviva we consider to be a failure. It wanted dignity and humour in point of acting, and his singing did not make amends for these deficiencies. Signor Porto has a fine bass voice, and he is a good musician; but his execution is too uncouth, his utterance too hard to render him a desirable solo singer. The part, besides, is set beyond the extent of his upper notes. The D he just pinched out; and the E he could not reach. In "*Crudel perche finora*," therefore, he coolly did without it; which circumstance, together with other imperfections, spoiled the duet.

Signor de Begnis made more of Figaro than we could have expected from him; but he fell far short of the *beau idéal* of this difficult character. His humour, and what spirit he infused into the part, were not genuine, but forced and artificial. "*Non piu andrai*" was given but so so. However, upon the whole, there was evidence of laudable exertion, and sufficient reason to be satisfied.

The ladies, viz. Madame Camporese as Susanna, Madame De Begnis as the Countess, and Caradori as the Page, gained deservedly the same applause as on former occasions, when they performed these parts.

But the absolute novelty at this theatre was the "semi-serious Drama," entitled *Elisa e Claudio*. The music, by Mercadante, performed for the first time on Saturday, April 12. The characters were cast as follows:—

<i>Elisa</i>	Mad. Camporese.
<i>Claudio</i> , (secretly married to <i>Elisa</i>)	} Sig. Curioni.
<i>Count Arnaldo</i> , (father of <i>Claudio</i>)	} Sig. Porto.
<i>Carlotta</i> (<i>Elisa's</i> friend)	Sra. Caradori.
<i>The Marquis Tricotazio</i>	Sig. Placci.
<i>Silvia</i> , (his daughter.)	Sra. Graziani.
<i>Celso</i> , (her lover)	Sig. Righi.
<i>Luca</i> , (<i>Count Arnaldo's</i> servant)	} Sig. Di Giovanni.

Count Arnaldo, aware of his son's attachment to Elisa, a respectable country girl, but ignorant of his marriage, keeps him in close confinement for upwards of a year, by way of cooling his passion, and paving the way to a union with Silvia, the daughter of Tricotazio, a rich, but eccentric Bolognese Marquis. Miss Silvia, however, harbours likewise a secret attachment, and her lover Celso, to be near the object of his adoration, has entered the service of the Marchese as his valet.

The drama semi-serio opens with the arrival of Tricotazio, Silvia, and Celso, at the Palazzo of Count Arnaldo in Florence, which circumstance induces the latter to send for his son from prison. Claudio feigns submission to his father's wishes, in order to obtain at least a temporary release from duress, and to fly to the arms of his Elisa, who, with two children, the fruit of their union, had in the meanwhile found an asylum at the house of her friend, Carlotta, fully persuaded that Claudio has forsaken her. His presence soon removes these suspicions; but he is no sooner gone, than Elisa's two children are forcibly carried off by a band of ruffians hired by the Count, and lodged in a secret retreat. On Claudio and Celso's meeting, they recognize each other as old friends, and the two couple of lovers act in concert for their mutual interest. To make short of the story, Celso, by a feigned offer of marrying Elisa, is put in possession of the two children, but Elisa, who refuses a splendid dowry, tendered to her by the Count, on the condition of resigning his son, is sent to prison—a means of persuasion to which the Count seems to have a peculiar predilection. In this prison, a "*Sotteraneo*" too, all the *dramatis personæ* contrive to meet somehow or other; an explanation takes place on all sides, the two unhappy couple obtain the consent of the two papas, and "*dall' eccesso della pena*" glide "*nell' eccesso del piacer*."

This is a kind of second edition of "*Il Matrimonio Segreto*," without possessing any of its humour nor much of its musical attractions. The Italians are but indifferent hands at the semi-serious style; indeed we hold it to be altogether unfit for operas. The only

comic part, or rather of comic intention, is that of the Marchese, but it exhibits but a slight touch of the humorous. A man like Ambrogetti might possibly have "brought it out" more forcibly; but the company is without a real buffo. Placci played it sufficiently respectably, as he does most things which do not require feeling and serious impressive acting; but he failed in giving the part any prominent effect.

Porto in the character of the Count gave satisfaction. He was rather dry and stiff, and his comic vein being but slender, the part was not much aided by his histrionic efforts, but he sang with considerable effect in every thing but solo parts: in the concerted pieces his bass shone in its full force.

Curioni, tasteful and sweet as usual, could not fail to please as far as the music permitted it.

Madame Camporese, dressed too gaily for the part, exerted herself to the utmost as she always does, and received ample tokens of the approbation of the audience. She was in fine voice on the second representation, and has not sung better these two years.

Of Miss Caradori's exertions in this opera it is our pleasing duty to speak in the highest terms. It is the best part we have yet seen her in. In her acting, she appeared less cold, more confident, and more animated than in any former part. Considering her youth, therefore, and the sensibility which her features indicate, we entertain sanguine hopes, that a greater familiarity with her profession will produce a gradual and considerable improvement in her acting. As to her singing, that which we witnessed in this opera was such, that it would be almost an act of injustice to wish for improvement, except as to verbal emphasis and physical strength of voice; and even in these two particulars we remarked a striking degree of amelioration. Her voice, especially in her upper octave, is certainly much more powerful than it was; we heard her distinctly in the fullest concerted pieces. This lady will, we make no doubt, be soon found to be a great acquisition to the establishment; we never heard so delicate, so finished and accomplished a singer of her age. Her style is one of the utmost chasteness and purity, free from the very shadow of trick or affect-

tation. All these qualities are the more rare and valuable when united to the freshness of youthful organs, independently of the interested consideration, on our part, of the probability of longer duration; for the voice is a tender plant, which demands the utmost care and culture, and the bloom of which is often on its wane at the very moment when the cultivation is but just completed.

Besides our great good friend Signor Di Giovanni, Mr. Righi has, by good luck, through the incompetency of a Mr. B. who had been intended for Basilio in Figaro, suddenly regained a footing on these boards; and a footing it is, for he walks the part, and even his walking is droll; singing is all but out of the question. What must Mr. B. have been whose *remplaçant* he has been deemed worthy to become. As Basilio we have no objection to Mr. Righi; but as the lover Celso, with both his hands to his waistcoat buttons, and his mouth, when silent, in constant motion, as if trying to recollect the savoury dishes of a dinner at Goubau's, this gentleman is unique.

The representatives of inferior parts, we are well aware, must be sought among performers of inferior qualifications; but even those may be found sufficiently respectable abroad at a moderate salary, although probably not upon such small stipends as some of the minor singers receive from this establishment: such persons being compelled to exist upon that stipend alone, without having it in their power to gain any thing additional from singing elsewhere or giving musical instructions. A very few hundred pounds would make all the difference, in the aggregate remuneration of this class of performers.

Of the music of this opera we cannot speak in terms of either great praise or decided condemnation. The composer, Signor Mercadante, had, till now, been an utter stranger to us, even by name. If, as we have been informed, he is a young man, nay, if it were his first opera—which is scarcely credible—we should look upon *Elisa e Claudio* as an earnest of very superior future efforts. We will state its merits and demerits, such as they appeared to us, with impartiality. The music wants originality. There are few pieces

which do not remind us strongly of Rossini, who seems to be the idol of the rising compositorial generation in Italy. Not only his style, and his manner of accompaniment, but even his melodies, are incessantly imitated by Signor Mercadante. But Mr. M.'s resources, in the way of borrowing or imitating, are not confined solely to his grand archetype of perfection: Mozart, Cimarosa, Caraffa, and others, are more than once brought forcibly to our recollection. This certainly constitutes an unpromising feature in our composer's labour; but, if he be a young man, we should not consider them as decisive proofs of want of genius. Young artists in general, and particularly in music, begin with being imitators of superior models; and if they shew any tokens of originality, they too often are of a crude description. It is some time before they feel the spark of genius kindle into vivid flame capable of shining by its own light—before they feel sufficiently fledged to soar into independent flight.

Our indulgent opinion, as we have already stated, is founded upon the supposition of this opera being an early effort, and, we will now add, upon its redeeming features. Signor Mercadante appears to be perfectly conversant with the principles of his art, and by no means destitute of taste and sensibility. His overture is full of life, of rich and varied harmonic colouring; it proceeds freshly, with spirit and clearness, to its concluding climax. The first scenes partake of this attractive character; there is great bustle,

and much effect in the earlier part of the first act; and the harmonies are strongly filled, and agreeably diversified, according to the best style of the Italian school. This favourable feature, it is true, becomes less perceptible in the progress of the work, and particularly in the second act, where it only shews itself occasionally; but the opera is long, and the same objection applies to many dramatic compositions of masters of established reputation.

None of the pieces are sufficiently original to have left any strong impression on our memory. We can, therefore, allude to none as particularly prominent. Even the *finale* of the first act, that usual trial of strength, presented nothing peculiarly striking. Nothing was encored; and there were some manifestations of disapprobation at the close of the piece; but on the second representation, the audience appeared to be better satisfied.

The only novelty that occurred in the ballet department, since our last report went to press, is of a negative kind. Although the matter has already given way to more recent topics of metropolitan chit-chat, the event is of historical moment in our particular department, and demands record. Our favourite, the handsome, elegant Mercandotti, is lost to the stage. Immediately after performing the page in the ballet of Alfred, she stepped into a post-chaise with the opulent Mr. Hughes Ball, and proceeded with all speed to Scotland, where the happy couple were united in wedlock by the clergyman at Banff.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Elliston has again sadly the advantage of the critics. He has brought out nothing for us to damn or save. In vain we remonstrate on this suspension of our rights; in vain we demand a tragedy—an opera—even a farce, on which we may try our skill;—he laughs and points to his box-book and his treasury. These are weighty arguments; but has the lessee, with all his generous ardour for the British drama, no concern for the great tribes of authors and of reviewers? Are they to be blotted out from the face of the time, and leave the world and the

printer “no copy?” Let him beware; “all Grub-street or Parnassus” may be yet let out to assail him—and where will he then be? If he repose longer on the best works of other days, and the best actors of these, he must expect his first new piece, or trembling *débutant*, to be finely set on by the misused critics. O for a new comedy at Drury-lane, that we may shew how ill-natured we are!

One new piece, indeed, has been produced—but it is as nothing to us—for how can we, all malevolent as we are, dissect an Easter melodrama? No spite, not even the production of a

melodrama by one of our intimate friends, shall ever tempt us to wish this season divested of its honours, or those honours neglected. It is the noblest festival of the year, when each minute is sweeter than the last; when the pulses throb with new tenderness, and the heart seems to feel a renewal of its earliest hopes. In these two holidays, the most delicious Monday and Tuesday in the year, what sadly sweet wanderings did we enjoy before we knew what a playhouse was! To tread swiftly along the well-worn paths, now delicately fringed with the reviving turf; to stop and muse over hedges of whitethorn, surprised into thoughtfulness by the silent beauty of the place; to penetrate tremblingly some yet untried recess, where the thick violets and primroses were undisturbed of ordinary loiterers, and to feel them all our own; to come home at eventide, pensive from long and solitary communion with nature, full of generous ambition, of sympathy with the sorrows of humanity, and of romantic expectation—these were once the delights of Easter, which thrill in us yet. Happy are they who, destined to pass their latter days in a city, find in the theatre another nature, and enjoy there a second spring! Next to these early hours of happiness, are those which have been spent at Covent-garden on the nights of the Easter piece, when some great tale was set before us by mighty magic, and the town vied with the country in its glories. We are not disposed, then, to criticise very harshly the radiant wonders of the time, any more than we would cavil at the season for not being quite so blossomy and green as we have known it of yore. Yet we could wish (and we say so in all humbleness and deference) that there were something of sense, or sentiment, or coherence, in these gorgeous spectacles. The true tales to stir men's blood, are those of human sufferings, darings, and terrors—robber scenes, like those in *Raymond and Agnes*; the prodigies of the nursery realized as in *Blue Beard*; high oriental fictions like *Timour the Tartar*, fierce and marvellous, yet softened by the expressions of tenderness and pity; or such exhibitions of female heroism and sensibility as the *Innkceper's Daughter* or the

Woodman's Hut. We would not thanklessly reject even genii, magicians, or enchanted palaces; for we can range with *Aladdin* in the subterranean gardens, start at the *Genius of the Lamp*, feel sad when the palace flies away, as if a friend were gone, and exult when it descends through the air and plants itself again in the earth. But in the wildest excursions, the very sports and freaks of the fancy, we require a coherence, an innate probability among bright impossibilities, and something like a natural succession and order in the most astonishing events. With all our faith, we can scarcely believe in a heroine transported to the heart of the sun, a hero confined in the pearly palaces of the ocean, or the substantial *Mr. Farley* with wings. And if we are half deceived for a moment, we are presently so whirled into another region, and transported into a new order of things, that we are, like *Othello*, perplexed in the extreme.

The error, if we may "hint a fault and hesitate dislike," of both the spectacles of this year, is, that their parts are quite disjointed, and their scenes more like a selection of several Asiatic romances, than scenes originally designed to follow each other. This evil is increased by a great deal of prosing conversation, which fatigues the spectator, and annoys him by seeming to claim some alliance with the probable. Flights from the torrid zone to the bottom of the ocean, visits to the haunts of the genii, and ascents into the stars, are hardly things to talk about, though it may be very well to accomplish them. A judicious critic once said of the performance of *Macbeth* at the Surrey, then honoured by the superintendence of *Mr. Elliston*, that "it retained every thing of *Shakspeare* but the words." We wish the enthusiastic manager, transported to a more congenial scene, had presented his Eastern offering without any words at all, since these (without disparagement be it spoken) are not quite so essential to the interest as the words of *Shakspeare*.

Perhaps, if we were disposed to be fastidious, we might object to the scene in which *Mr. Elliston's* wonders are wrought, and to their title, "*The*

Chinese Sorcerer, or the Emperor's Three Sons," which does not promise well. We cannot conceive of any thing light, airy, generous, or terrific in "the Celestial Empire." These figures, with which we are so familiar in our cups, seem to us incapable of the romantic. They work in that region, we shrewdly suspect, "by wit and not by witchcraft." That great plain of little feet and less minds, where honour is unknown, and where industry and misery seem to reproduce each other, is fitter to supply illustrations to Mr. Malthus, and rarities to elderly gentlewomen, than subjects for the imaginative paint-brush of Messrs. Marinari and Stanfield. Still, these gentlemen have laboured with exemplary skill, and have succeeded to admiration in producing scenes at once characteristic and splendid, in spite of their materials. In boldness and ingenuity of design, and in delicacy of execution, they quite equal their rivals at Covent-garden; but they still are inferior to them in richness of colouring. Of the writing in this piece we will say nothing, nor of the acting, for though several good performers are crowded into the bills, they are but assistants to the sceneshifter and the mechanist. We had forgot—they also wear some of the most superb dresses that ever enriched the wardrobe of a theatre, with infinite success. This seems scarcely the office of Harley, Cooper, and Knight; but if they do not object, it is no business of ours; and there is nothing which conduces so much to the welfare of the theatre as an *esprit de corps* in the principal actors, which makes them willing to take inferior parts for the general good.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

This theatre has sustained its character for magnificent scenery and surprising changes. The "Vision of the Sun," if not so beautiful as "Cherry and Fair Star," is even more astonishing, and though very ill-conceived and written, is capitally painted. We have already hinted at its defects; and its excellences are of too bright a cast for our humble powers of the descriptive. There is, one scene, of the Palace of Silence beneath the Pacific Ocean, which is worthy even of its name—pale, watery, and delicate, conceived and executed with unusual

felicity. Another scene, where the rays of the sun diverge, and shew a spirit in an enchanted boat, with two fairy children nestling in the midst of the splendour, and the heroine, or rather her representative, ascends and is enclosed in the same radiant asylum, is almost equally fanciful, and more imposing. A critic, in eulogizing Miss Foote, who plays the heroine, says, "she ascended into the sun as if only going home," which is rather unfortunate, as she performs the ascent by deputy. Mrs. Vining looked a great deal too effeminate for a youth who aspires to destroy giants, though she seemed sufficiently expert in her archery. Mr. Farley was the mighty magician of the piece, a character to which the piece itself, arranged by his skill, proved his title; but if he would lose his wings and his speeches at an earlier period, his production would gain by the loss. We trust this Peruvian speculation will have its natural effect on the treasury.

Macbeth, which always seems to us the crowned epitome of romantic tragedy, has been the most felicitous revival of the season. It was ostensibly revived to introduce Mrs. Ogilvie as Lady Macbeth. Her performance was much superior to all who have attempted it since the retirement of Mrs. Siddons, with the exception of Mrs. Bartley. The character does not require any high intellect to play it; for, with all its towering majesty, it has no variety, and scarcely a transition; and a noble person and voice are at once indispensable and sufficient for its requisitions. Mrs. Ogilvie has the first, but not the last;—she is forced to labour and strain her voice, in order to give expression to the big horrors which she has to utter; and this effort entirely dissipates the idea of grandeur with which the representation should fill us. Although this was one of the most celebrated performances of Mrs. Siddons, it was one in which her personal rather than intellectual qualities were displayed and drawn on; it is the character in which she should be painted; but not that in which she should be remembered as exercising the most potent sway over the imagination and the affections.

Mr. Abbott played Macduff in a

sensible and unpretending style. The part deserves to be played by a more powerful actor; and Mr. Abbott evidently knows this, for he very judiciously refrains from attempting those bursts of agony for which the scene in the fourth act gives room. He, in common with other actors, makes a mistake in this scene, which it is worth while to notice, because it affects one of the most characteristic qualities of the poet. When Malcolm admonishes the desolate Macduff to "make medicine of his dire revenge," he exclaims, "He has no children," which is uniformly given by the actors with an expression denoting that it was idle to think of revenge on Macbeth, who had no children for him to destroy. And could Shakspeare—he whose gentleness and soft inclining to all the profound instincts of human love is almost the only personal trait which can be detected amidst his varied creations—represent a father, whose heart is then filled nigh to bursting with images of paternal love and sorrow, expressing impotent rage because he cannot tear in pieces the children of his enemy? Some to whom this interpretation has seemed erroneous, have supposed Macduff to use the expression in sorrow rather than anger, as giving the reason for Macbeth's cruelty—he has no children, or he could not have slaughtered mine. But does the sentence necessarily apply to the tyrant at all? There is every reason to suppose that Shakspeare did not intend to represent him as childless. Lady Macbeth speaks of having "given suck;" and her husband, when he contemplates the destruction of Banquo, because "his children shall be kings," never adverts to his own childlessness, which would naturally press on his mind when looking forward with sorrow to an alien successor. It seems most probable that the allusion is to Malcolm, from whom the sufferer turns as from an inefficient comforter to Rosse, who brings the tidings, and whom he proceeds again to address in the same line—"all my pretty ones?" It is as if he had said to the messenger, *he* has no children, or he could not think that vengeance would be any consolation to a father's heart; as Lady Constance cries out—"He talks to me who never had a

son." The actor who would try this in a quiet tone of deep anguish, would do more to prove the truth of this conjecture than a host of reasonings.

The witches were better acted than we have yet seen them. Instead of grotesque excrescences, they seemed the workers of all the harms of the tragedy, and heightened its fearful interest. Blanchard, in particular, gave his passages with an appropriate solemnity, of which, with all his good sense, we scarcely thought him capable. Hereafter we hope never to see the witches made ludicrous on the stage.

Shakspeare's comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing," has also made a brilliant revival. It is the gayest and airiest of all the works of its author; and yet a tenderness and bloom is shed over the whole by the romantic episode of Hero and the generous energy with which her defence is undertaken by Beatrice. That exquisite heroine is the true representative of the peculiarities of the female character: her wit, keen and intellectual, is yet delightfully feminine; amidst her contests with Benedict, it is evident that her love for him is making progress, though she will not avow it;—and then there is the charming love of courage which prompts her request to her love, and her earnest, affectionate defence of her friend—which are among the truest characteristics of the sex. Miss Chester, though very far indeed from equal to the part, gave some glimpses of its true spirit, and displayed more comic talent than on any former occasion. What she chiefly wanted was full joyousness of spirit, and that heroic grace which shone forth in the partner of her witty encounters, and in which she ought to have excelled him. Mr. Charles Kemble never was more felicitous than in Benedict, which is perhaps his very best character; at least we thought so while we witnessed it. Several of the scenes between Miss Chester and him formed beautiful pictures of romantic comedy; they would have told, had neither spoken a word. Dogberry was amusingly acted by Farren, and Verges perfectly by Keeley; we never desire to see a more exquisite specimen of official imbecility, on or off the stage. This actor is the most genuine comedian who has made his appearance for years. His performances are

finely executed, little bits of the good old school of acting. In the farce of the *Duel*, he plays a cockney tailor to the life, and almost rivals the famous Jerry Sneak of Russell. He shews all that can be done within the compass of his parts, and never attempts to go beyond them—a very rare excellence in comedians of these days.

Mrs. Chatterley has played Letitia Hardy in the waterish comedy of the "*Belle's Stratagem*," with considerable spirit. She has more animation and

originality than Miss Chester, but she is much coarser. If she could only acquire refinement, she would be the first comic actress on the stage—till the true Miss Kelly shall return to it. Where is that unrivalled child of nature now? And where, we earnestly ask, is Munden, whose long absence alarms us? As an actor he is in his very prime; surely "gentle nature" will spare him to us. He is of no school but his own, and his style began and will end with him.

FINE ARTS.

WE have a long, if not a very rich, list of subjects claiming our notice this month; and if some of them meet with less attention from us than they may be thought individually to merit, it must be attributed to the inordinate number of similar exhibitions that are pressing forward at the same time, and the unworthy ones among which it is, perhaps, at least as much our province to notice as the worthy ones—since it is only by occasionally censuring discriminately that we can hope to render our praise of any value. As an individual work, undoubtedly the first in rank at present before the public, is

RUBENS'S CHAPEAU DE PAILLE.

If a splendid work of genius *can* be over-estimated (which we hardly think it can) then this one has. That a single portrait should be made the subject of a separate exhibition, and should be visited by hundreds of persons daily, in the most refined metropolis of Europe, in the most refined of times, is a tribute of homage to human genius that was never before paid, and that is, generally speaking, no less honourable to the giver than the receiver. And if a considerable portion of the attention thus evinced is to be attributed, in the present instance, to an idle curiosity, which has been artfully excited by that unworthy quackery which is not seldom attendant on matters of this kind when they are made subservient to a commercial speculation, yet even this pre-supposes some foundation for the admiration it calls for—for picture-dealers by profession, though they *feel* less about fine works than *any body*, generally *know* more; because it is more their interest to know. But if a work, like the one be-

fore us, can scarcely be over-estimated, yet it may easily be over-rated;—if it cannot be too highly valued for the beauties that it does possess, it may easily be supposed, and described to possess beauties which it has not. And this latter has unquestionably been the case with Rubens's *Chapeau de Paille*. It is a lovely work—rich in all the charms of his style, and rich in other charms that his style was frequently without; but it is far from being without the faults of that style, and these look more than usually conspicuous from being allied, as they are, to more than usual beauties. There is an elegant delicacy of expression, and an exquisite tenderness and truth of colouring in the head, which Rubens seldom gave; and there is that admirable life of mind—that speaking spirit of vitality—which he seldom omitted, and which no one gave as he could; and, added to these, there is an ethereal—an almost evanescent *bloom*, such as, perhaps, no artist's pencil ever cast over a representation of the human features, either before or since. But mingled with these, there is an entire want of grace in the picture as a whole, and a gross defectiveness of drawing in almost every part. It has also evidently been enlarged since it was originally painted—possibly by the artist himself—but most probably by some one else—in order to give a consequence to it in point of size. About three inches have been added to the bottom, and the right side, and the different parts of the subject continued on, to correspond; but in a style altogether inferior to the other parts of the picture. In fact, the whole value and beauty of this work is confined to the

head. For the information of those who have not an opportunity of seeing the picture, we may add, that it represents a youthful female, dressed in a black boddice and skirt, with crimson sleeves, and a black Spanish hat and feathers. She has her hands somewhat primly crossed under her bosom, and is looking directly out of the picture at the spectator; and the front of the hat she wears casts a light half-shadow over the centre and upper part of the face, which is given with most exquisite delicacy and truth of effect. It is, indeed, in the admirable manner in which this shadow is managed that the great merit of the picture consists. This part forms one of the finest *curiosa felicitas* of the pencil that the art can boast; and the work altogether may be regarded as a charming specimen of what genius can effect when it works *con amore*—as it appears that Rubens literally did in this instance. The lady is said to have been contracted to him, and it seems pretty certain that the picture remained in his own possession till his death. It may be interesting to know what Sir Joshua Reynolds thought of this picture. In his “Journey to Flanders and Holland,” he says, “M. van Haveren has an admirable portrait by Rubens, known by the name of Chapeau de Paille, from her having on her head a hat and feather airily put on. It has a wonderful transparency of colour, as if seen in the open air. It is, upon the whole, a very striking portrait; but the breasts are as ill drawn as they are finely coloured.” This is all he says of it. He adds, however, of another portrait near it,—“Its companion, (by Van Dyke) *though equally well painted*, from not having the same advantage of dress, receives no attention.”

We are next to notice Mr. HAYTER'S PICTURE OF THE QUEEN'S TRIAL; which, notwithstanding its many deficiencies, (most of which may fairly be attributed to the extreme difficulty attending the subject,) must be regarded as an interesting and highly meritorious work. The chief difficulty to be surmounted was, undoubtedly, the form of the House of Lords. As this picture was painted expressly to order, we cannot, of course, judge whether or not the artist was left to exercise his own discretion as to the

arrangement of every part of it; but if he *was* so left, we see no reason whatever why he should have adhered, as he has done, to the exact “forms of the House.” He might certainly, without any “breach of privilege,” or without virtually infringing on the historical truth of the scene, have in some degree adapted these to his purpose, in the same manner that he must have done in regard to many other not less important points. He cannot mean to say that every peer is represented as sitting in the very seat that he actually occupied on the day chosen—or that all are dressed in the very clothes they wore. Why, then, should the pillars, and seats, and draperies meet with more respect in this particular? We would not, however, press this point. He has, in a great degree, overcome the difficulties presented by following this plan; if, on this account, his picture is not so perfect as it might have been as an ideal composition, it is more so as a true representation. We cannot, however, think that he is equally blameless in his choice of time. This point was entirely at his own disposal; and the moment he has fixed upon cannot be regarded as any thing like so effective and available as some others would have been;—that, for instance, when the Royal accused first encountered her ungrateful accuser, Majocchi, and exclaimed,—“*E tu, Theodoro!*”—This was a moment that every one remembers, whether they were present or not; the present remember it as a fact, and the absent as an imagination; and, as much of imagination must necessarily enter into a work of this kind, whatever moment be chosen,—it had certainly been better to have fixed on the one that was likely to be most active in its effects on the countenances, attitudes, &c. of the persons represented. But even this objection we are far from pressing, since we cannot know what may have been the views of the party for whom the work was executed. The picture must, unquestionably, have been a most arduous undertaking: for it includes the portraits of nearly two hundred persons—nearly the whole of whom have actually sat to the artist. These portraits are generally good, and some of them excellent. Among the latter may be named those of Sir Francis Burdett,

Mr. Lambton, Mr. Tierney, the Dukes of Somerset and Bedford, and also the Duke of Clarence and Lord Falmouth. There is something extremely characteristic about the two latter, with reference to the part they took in the trial. In fact, the only unequivocal fault that we find with this picture, is the situation and treatment of what unquestionably ought to have been the principal figure in it. She, although

——“ A most poor woman, and a stranger;
Born out of these dominions; having here
No judge indifferent, nor no more assurance
Of equal friendship and proceeding,”——

was still a Queen—the Queen of a great realm—and, moreover, the prime mover of the scene before us—the point on which all the interest of it turned, and to which every expression represented in it must, in some way or other, have referred. And yet *she* occupies an undistinguished situation, with half her figure hidden from the view, and must be sought for by the spectator before she will be found. Upon the whole, however, we cheerfully congratulate Mr. Hayter on this his first great work, and receive it as an unequivocal evidence of considerable natural talent, and great knowledge of his art.

The exhibition next in interest to the foregoing, is that forming what is called—The GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; though, it should be mentioned, that this consists chiefly of the casts, pictures, &c. that were exhibited by Mr. Day, last year, in the same place. Here are several pictures of great merit. The *Annunciation*, by Francesco Salvi, (which is among the new ones,) is a singularly interesting specimen of that style which prevailed during the first era of art in Italy; that style which appeals to the imagination alone—like sculpture—delighting and satisfying the mind without touching the senses. Nothing can be more cold and unreal than this picture, and yet nothing more touchingly sweet and delicate. There is also a picture, said to be by Domenichino, and called the *Descent of Bacchus*. It represents the god as

if descending from above, and on the point of alighting on the earth; and the attitude, character, and effect, are exceedingly fine. But the figure is, in fact, nothing more than an exact copy of Bacchus descending from his car, in Titian's magnificent picture of *Bacchus in Naxos*. There are twenty other pictures, of different degrees of merit; some of them really fine. The casts consist of those that were exhibited here last year, of Michael Angelo's celebrated *Moses*; and (still finer) a statue of *Lorenzo de' Medici*, by the same artist, from the family chapel at Florence; *Jonas*, said to be by Raphael; Canova's lovely group of the *Graces*. And in addition to these, the *Colossal group* from Rome, from which the so much criticised statue in the park has lately been modelled, in bronze. In addition to that figure, we have here the horse that he is reining in.

Finally, we are induced to notice Mr. PINNEY'S PICTURE GALLERY in Pall Mall; not, however, for the purpose of lauding any of its contents, but of discountenancing altogether attempts of this nature, by which it is sought to make the mere names and reputations of the illustrious dead subservient to a trading speculation. If the proprietor of these rooms chooses to offer for sale what he possesses in the way of art, or what he can collect on commission from his friends, let him do so fairly and openly, and no one will have cause to complain of him. But when he betrays the unwary to pay at his doors to see a set of wretched copies, or still more wretched and defaced originals, on the implied pretence that they are *worth* paying to see, he must take the chance of some one among those unwary being in a situation to warn others (as we do now) against the deception, for it deserves no softer title. If he wished merely to *sell* the works here collected together, he would throw his doors open to the public. He might safely enough do so, without fearing that they would be inconveniently thronged. What we complain of is, not that he offers these comparatively worthless pictures for sale, but that he holds them forth as a public exhibition which is worth paying to see.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, March 8.—The Professor of Geology having presented to the University a large and valuable collection of specimens illustrative of that science, a vote of the thanks of the University for this liberal donation was unanimously passed; and also a grant of the sum of 300*l.*, for the purpose of providing cabinets, and making such alterations in the Museum, as may be requisite for the due arrangement and preservation of the same.

Cambridge, March 26.—The following will be the subjects of examination in the last week of the Lent Term, 1824:—
1. The Gospel according to St. Luke.
2. Paley's Evidence of Christianity. 3. The two first Books of Xenophon's Anabasis. 4. Cicero's Oration for Milo.

It appears by the University Calendar, that the number of members on the boards of the respective colleges amounts to 4277, being an increase of 112 since last year, and more than double the number in 1804.

April 4.—The Provost and Fellows of King's college have decided upon the three prizes for the best plans of their intended new buildings—the first to that with the motto *Pentalpha*, by William Wilkins, Esq.—the second, motto *Hæ mihi sunt artes*, by Mr. Inman—the third, motto *In hoc signo vinces*, by Mr. Lapidge.

Asiatic Society of London.—This interesting institution is under the superintendence of the following persons:—President, the Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn; Director, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., Sir J. Malcolm, G. C. B., Sir A. Johnston, Knt., Col. Mark Wilks; Treasurer, J. Alexander, Esq.; Secretary, G. H. Noehden, LL. D.—Council of the Asiatic Society for 1823: the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Aberdeen, Right Hon. C. W. Wynn, Right Hon. J. Sullivan, Sir G. Ouseley, Bart., Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., Sir E. H. East, Bart., Sir J. Malcolm, G. C. B. Sir A. Johnston, Knt., Sir J. Mackintosh, Knt., James Alexander, Esq., John Barrow, Esq., H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., Col. F. H. Doyle, Col. C. J. Doyle, N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., J. Fleming, Esq., Capt. H. Kater, A. Macklew, Esq., W. Marsden, Esq., G. H. Noehden, LL. D., Col. Mark Wilks, Charles Wilkins, LL. D. The purpose is, to found a Society upon an enlarged basis, that may embrace the views and be adapted to the pursuits of all persons whom it may be desirable to associate, whether their tastes should lead them into historical and antiquarian research—to a study

of existing arts, institutions, and manners—to the diffusion of European acquirements—or to the improvement of an acquaintance with the resources of distant countries. Upon this principle it has been resolved, that a Society be instituted for the encouragement of Literature, Science, and Arts, in connexion with India, and other countries eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, to be denominated the Asiatic Society of London; that the gentlemen whose names have been subscribed, shall be considered original members; that the members be classed resident, non-resident, and honorary; and that foreigners, European or Asiatic, may be elected by ballot honorary members, admitted to the meetings of the Society when in England, and invited to correspond with it when abroad. That the countries to which the researches of this Society will extend, are generally those which are situated eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and especially such as are comprehended under British dominion. That honorary medals be proffered by the Society for communications of useful information or important discoveries. It is proposed to publish the transactions of the Society from time to time; and it is hoped that the volumes of the Society may become the means of preserving much valuable information. It is expected that the Society will shortly possess an oriental library and museum of very considerable extent and utility. Several very valuable contributions to it have already been announced; and among the rest a library of upwards of two thousand six hundred volumes of Chinese books, in all the branches of literature cultivated in China, which had been collected by Sir George Staunton during his residence in that country.

Anatomy.—Mr. Bell, in a paper lately read to the Royal Society, having explained the distinct nature of the various operations performed by the human face in eating, breathing, expression of emotion, and enjoyment of common sensibility, &c. has shewn that it is practicable to deprive it of one motion or faculty, and to let it retain another by dividing the respective nerves appropriate to the several functions. All animals eat by the faculty of moving their jaws and cheeks in mastication: he cuts the nerve appropriate to this action, and it ceases; while the motion of breathing and expanding the nostrils remains: or he cuts the other nerve, and the motion of the face which accords with that of breathing, is immediately

ost, while sensibility remains, and the power of moving the jaws in eating is entire. By cutting one of the nerves of a monkey's face, he deprives it of all power of chattering and mewing; whilst the skin of its face retains its sensibility through the other nerve. He cuts the small nerve before the ear of a terrier, and there continues, in fighting with an opponent, all the snarling and fierce character on one side of its face, with perfect gravity and the utmost stillness on the other. It might be supposed that this is a necessary consequence of cutting the nerves; but although the three larger nerves of the face be cut, the expression of the face and eyes will remain; it is only on cutting the smaller nerve, which Mr. Bell has distinguished as peculiar to this function, that all the expression of the face disappears. In man it is found, that whenever a diseased gland presses upon this particular nerve, or when inflammation of any kind affects it, or when it is accidentally cut in a wound, or in a surgical operation, instantly the side of the face is deprived of all expression, remaining without indicating the slightest emotion of the mind, and no longer partaking even of the action of laughing and crying. A paralysis is exhibited in these actions which is not apparent during the common condition of the features, but only when the person smiles; that is, when he would bring the muscles into operation by this nerve.

Proceedings of the Royal Society.—The following papers have been lately read at the table of the Royal Society:—Corrections applied to the great meridional arc, extending from latitude $8^{\circ} 9' 38.39''$ N., to $18^{\circ} 3' 23.64''$ N., to reduce it to the Parliamentary standard, by Lieutenant-colonel William Lambton. Some practical observations on the concentration and communication of magnetism, by Mr. J. H. Abraham. Observations on magnetism, by John Macdonald, A.M., F.R.S. There was no meeting of the Society on Thursday, the 30th of January, it being the anniversary of the martyrdom of Charles I. Letter from Major-general Sir Thomas Brisbane, addressed to the President, enclosing a paper by Mr. Charles Rumker, on the summer solstice of 1822, observed at Paramatta. Letter from Mr. Whidbey to John Barrow, Esq., accompanied with drawings of the caverns found in the limestone quarries of Oreston; also a description of the fossil bones found therein, by Mr. William Clift. A letter from Dr. Young to the President, announcing the re-discovery of Professor Backe's triennial comet, by Mr. Charles Rumker, the 2d of June last, at Para-

matta. Experiments for ascertaining the velocity of sound, made at Madras, by John Goldingham, Esq. On the question as to the evolution of heat during the coagulation of blood, by Dr. Charles Scudamore. On the double organs of generation of the lamprey, the conger eel, the common eel, and the barnacle, which impregnate themselves; and of the earth-worms, the individuals of which tribe mutually impregnate one another. By Sir Everard Home, Bart.—*Quart. Journal of Science.*

Natural History.—The following is Cuvier's Classification of Animals, according to an outline of Dr. Roget's, appended to his Lectures:—

I. VERTEBRATA. 1. MAMMALIA. *Bimana*, Man—*Quadrumana*, Monkey, Ape, Lemur—*Cheiroptera*, Bat, Colugo—*Insectivora*, Hedge-hog, Shrew, Mole—*Plantigrada*, Bear, Badger, Glutton—*Digitigrada*, Dog, Lion, Cat, Martin, Weasel, Otter—*Amphibia*, Seal, Walrus—*Marsupialia*, Opossum, Kangaroo—*Rodentia*, Beaver, Rat, Squirrel, Porcupine, Hare—*Edentata*, Sloth, Armadillo, Ant-eater, Pangolin—*Pachydermata*, Elephant, Hog, Rhinoceros, Tapir, Horse—*Ruminantia*, Camel, Musk, Deer, Giraffe, Antelope, Goat, Sheep, Ox—*Cetacea*, Dolphin, Whale. 2. AVES. *Accipitres*, Vulture, Eagle, Owl—*Passeres*, Thrush, Swallow, Lark, Crow, Sparrow, Wren—*Scansores*, Woodpecker, Cuckow, Toucan, Parrot—*Gallinae*, Peacock, Pheasant, Grouse, Pigeon—*Grallae*, Plover, Stork, Snipe, Ibis, Flamingo—*Palmipedes*, Auk, Grebe, Gull, Pelican, Swan, Duck. 3. REPTILIA. *Chelonia*, Tortoise, Turtle—*Sauria*, Crocodile, Lizard, Chamelion—*Ophidia*, Serpents, Boa, Viper—*Batrachia*, Frog, Salamander, Proteus, Siren. 4. PISCES. *Chondropterygii*, Lamprey, Shark, Ray, Sturgeon—*Plectognathi*, Sun-fish, Trunk-fish—*Lophobranchii*, Pipe-fish, Pegasus—*Malacopterygii*, Salmon, Herring, Pike, Carp, Silurus, Cod, Sole, Remora, Eel—*Acanthopterygii*, Perch, Mackerel, Sword-fish.

II. MOLLUSCA. 1. *Cephalopoda*, Sepia, Nautilus—2. *Pteropoda*, Clio, Hyalae—3. *Gasteropoda*, Slug, Snail, Limpet—4. *Acephala*, Oyster, Muscle, Ascidia, Pyrosoma—5. *Brachiopoda*, Lingula, Terebratula—6. *Cirrhopoda*, Barnacle.

III. ARTICULATA. 1. ANNELIDES, or VERMES. *Tubicolae*, Serpula, Sabella—*Dorsibranchiae*, Nereis, Aphrodite—*Abranchiae*, Earth-worm, Leech. 2. CRUSTACEA. *Decapoda*, Crab, Lobster, Prawn—*Stomapoda*, Squill—*Amphipoda*, Grammarus—*Isopoda*, Asellus—*Branchiopoda*, Monoculus. 3. ARACHNIDA. *Pulmonalia*, Spider, Scorpion

—*Trachealia*, Phalangium, Mite.—4. INSECTA. *Aptera*, Centipede, Podura—*Coleoptera*, Beetle, Glow-worm—*Orthoptera*, Grass-hopper, Locust—*Hemiptera*, Fire-fly, Aphis—*Neuroptera*, Dragon-fly, Ephemera—*Hymenoptera*, Bee, Wasp, Ant—*Lepidoptera*, Butterfly, Moth—*Rhipiptera*, Xenos, Stylops—*Diptera*, Gnat, House-fly.

IV. ZOOPHYTA. 1. *Echinodermata*, Starfish, Echinus—2. *Entozoa*, Fluke, Tænia, Hydatid—3. *Acalephæ*, Actinia, Medusa—4. *Polypi*, Hydra, Coralline, Pennatula, Sponge—5. *Infusoria*, Brachionus, Vibrio, Proteus, Monas.

Tic Doloureux.—Mr. Jeffreys, an eminent surgeon of London, has published the history of a case of this formidable disease in a young woman, which was occasioned by a piece of China, which had been imbedded in the integuments nearly fourteen years, and which ceased after the removal of the foreign body. On her first application to Mr. Jeffreys, she stated, that when she was six years old she fell down with a tea-cup in her hand; that the cup was broken in the fall, and that the fragments made a large wound in the part near the chin: that the wound proved obstinate, and did not perfectly heal in less than twelve months. Acute pain in the same side of the face almost immediately followed the accident, with irregular intermissions. Mr. Jeffreys being satisfied that the wound healed over a piece of the tea-cup, on the following day cut down to the substance, which, on being extracted, proved to be a piece of a China tea-cup, of the size of a horse-bean. The operation occasioned very acute pain; but the moment the fragment of china was removed, she declared herself to be relieved from her accustomed pain. The wound healed in a short time, and she has remained free from the disease. Mr. Moore, a scientific Surgeon-apothecary, of Dorking, lately met with a case of acute pain in a finger, of about eighteen months' standing, which had baffled the treatment of some medical men of experience. Mr. Moore, discovering a hardness under the skin unconnected with the bone, cut down to it; and on taking it out, it proved to be a part of a thorn.

Proceedings of the Horticultural Society, Jan. 7, 1823.—A Paper by the President, on the flat peach of China, was read. It contained some curious particulars as to the habits of this very remarkable plant, which was imported by the Society from China in 1820. It appeared to possess a degree of excitability exceeding any that can be given, even temporarily, to any other variety of peach. In 1821, its blossoms unfolded in January in a peach-house, the lights of which were all off, and the fruit

set freely, with the protection of a mat only. Last year it blossomed in November, before the lights of the house were put on; and on the 3d of January, when the paper was written, the peaches were as large as peas, with no more heat than would just exclude the frost. What is very remarkable in this plant is, that it retains its old leaves in full vigour until after the new are put forth.—Several collections of pears and apples were exhibited; among the vegetables shewn, were remarkably fine specimens of an early variety of rhubarb, grown by Mr. William Buck, in the garden of the Hon. Greville Howard, at Elford near Lichfield. It is of a beautiful pink colour, which it retains when cooked.—A paper by James Robert Gowen, Esq., descriptive of a new beautiful hybrid amaryllis, raised by William Griffin, Esq., and which had flowered in the stove at Highclere.—A paper by David Powell, Esq., communicated by Charles Holford, Esq., on an easy method of securing the scion on the stock in grafting.—Two papers, on the cultivation of the mushroom, were read, one by James Warre, Esq., the other by Mr. William Hogan, gardener to Mr. Warre.—A paper, by Mr. Thomas Milne of Fulham, on the cultivation of the English cranberry (*vaccinium oxycoccus*), in *dry* beds. Mr. Milne's success in managing this very desirable fruit, which has hitherto been considered incapable of cultivation, has been such as to leave no doubt that it will soon become an inhabitant of our gardens.—On the autumn and winter management of cauliflowers, so as to preserve them through the winter. By Mr. George Cockburn, gardener to William Stephen Poyntz, Esq.—On the cultivation and propagation of gardenia radicans. By Mr. Samuel Sawyer, gardener to Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Esq.—On the management of fig-trees in the open air. By Mr. Samuel Sawyer.—Notes on the effects of frost upon glazing. By Joseph Sabine, Esq., F.R.S. &c., secretary.—On forcing strawberries. By Mr. George Meredew, gardener to Charles Calvert, Esq.—On a method of treating potatoes, so as to preserve them in a fresh state during the winter. By Mr. John Goss.—On a variety of brassica oleracea fimbriata, called Woburn perennial cabbage. By Mr. John Sinclair, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn.—On the fertilization of the female blossoms of filberts. By the Rev. George Swayne.—A paper on the cultivation of melons in the open air, by John Williams, Esq.—A communication by the Rev. John Bransby, stating some useful particulars as to the best mode of cultivating the tetragonia expansa, or New Zealand

spinach.—A paper by Mr. John Lindley, the assistant-secretary at the garden, containing some particulars relative to the seedling varieties of amaryllis, which had been raised by the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert, and flowered in the garden of the society.—A large collection of fruits, preserved in spirits, were exhibited; they were brought home by Mr. George Don, a botanical collector in the service of the society. They had been collected at St. Thomas's, Africa, Maranham, and Trinidad. The silver medal of the society was presented to Monsieur Charles Mathurin Villet, of the Cape of Good Hope, for his attention in sending a fine collection of bulbs and seeds to the garden of the society.—*Quart. Journal of Science.*

Zoology.—Captain Scoresby, in his interesting account of his voyage to Spitzbergen, observed in the sea a colour that had “the appearance of an admixture with flowers of sulphur or mustard: whenever the ship passed through any of this peculiar water, the patch or streak was divided, and did not again unite; from which circumstance it appeared, that the colouring matter was quite superficial. Suspecting it to be of animal nature, a quantity of the yellowish-green water was procured; and, on examination by the microscope, was found to contain animalcules in immense numbers. The larger proportion of these, consisting of a transparent substance of a lemon-yellow colour, and globular form, appeared to possess very little power of motion; but a

part, amounting, perhaps, to a fifth of the whole, were in continual action. Some of these being seen advancing by a slightly waving motion, at the rate of 1-180th of an inch in a second, and others spinning round with considerable celerity, gave great interest and liveliness to the examination. But the progressive motion of the most active, however distinct and rapid it might appear under a high magnifying power, was, in reality, extremely slow; for it did not exceed an inch in three minutes. At this rate, they would require 151 days to travel a nautical mile. The Condor, it is generally believed, could fly round the globe at the equator, assisted by a favourable gale, in about a week; these animalcules, in still water, could not accomplish the same distance in less than 8935 years.”

Natural History.—Captain Scoresby, during his late voyage, observed that there were very few living creatures to be seen at Spitzbergen excepting insects, scarcely any birds, and no quadrupeds but three white hares (*Lepus glacialis* of Leach), one of which he shot. It was a young animal, not larger than a rabbit. The eyes were of a brown colour. The fur was extremely fine and soft; the colour entirely white. The flesh was remarkably fair and well-flavoured. It proved the most delicious eating of any of the produce of the polar countries he ever tasted. The insects were numerous, consisting of mosquitoes, and several species of butterflies.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

M. Phillip Pistrucci, the Italian improvisatori, lately gave a second specimen of his talents to the inhabitants of Paris. He varied the measure of his compositions with the nature of his subjects, and astonished his audience by the rapidity of his thoughts, and the quickness with which he clothed them in verse.

M. Jacob lately gave to the Society of Antiquaries in Paris an archæological description of an antique vase, called the Mantuan vase, in the collection of the Duke of Brunswick. This precious relic is six inches high, formed of a single onyx, and is finely coloured and ornamented with bas-reliefs of very high execution. Some antiquaries have gone so far as to pretend that it belonged to Mithridates, a thing rather difficult to prove. It was taken at the siege of Mantua, in 1630, by a soldier, and sold for 100 ducats, and is now estimated to be worth 150,000 crowns.

French Athenæum.—M. Jomard lately read a paper at this institution on the state of the sciences and arts in ancient Egypt, which was very flatteringly received.—M. Fabre also read one upon the principles of civil society, which displayed much ingenuity.

Society of Geography.—At the general meeting of this society, on the 21st of March, after some preliminary business, M. Férussac read the decision of the central commission on the prize subject “To determine the directions of the mountain-chains of Europe, their ramifications, and their successive elevations throughout their extent.” The paper transmitted was not deemed satisfactory, and the subject was decided to lie over until 1825. Count Orlof, member of the society, has offered a prize of 500 francs for the best paper on a subject chosen by the committee. The subject fixed on is—“To analyze the works on Geography, published in the Russian language, and

not yet translated into the French." It is desired that the author give the preference to the statistics of the later governments, which have for their object regions the least known, without, however, excluding other subjects, and noting the documents relative to the Russian geography of the middle ages.

A new school of medicine has been established in Paris in place of that recently suppressed, on account of the liberal feeling it displayed, and its hostility to the ministry. The former school was excellent, and was suppressed when its celebrity was at its height, and the medical studies had been brought to a great degree of perfection. The present is established by authority, which regulates a system of police to govern the students; and individuals, with one or two exceptions, of little known reputation have been elected professors.—There seems to be no likelihood of its equalling, in a professional sense, the noble institution which has been supplanted.

Academy of Sciences.—Mr. Bosc lately gave a favourable report of a memoir of M. Delise, entitled, "an History of the Lichens of the Genus *Licla*." A memoir was also read by M. Montferrand on "Electro-magnetic Phenomena;" also on the "Application of Calculations to Electro-dynamic Phenomena," by M. Savery. M. F. Turban read a memoir "on the Means of preserving Persons in Dwelling-houses when on Fire." A paper by M. de Buquoi was also read "on Toothed Wheels, and their friction against each other." Also memoirs on different subjects, by MM. Dupetit Thomas, Moreau de Jonnés, M. Paulet, &c. A report drawn up by MM. Desfontaines, Cuvier, Cordier, Latreille, and Jussieu, "on the Results of the Voyage of M. Leschenault in India," very interesting to science, was read, and the researches by that intrepid navigator were much applauded by the society. A letter was read from Colonel Lambton, dated at Hyderabad, on the 9th of June last, detailing the results of his operation for measuring an arc of the meridian in that country. Also a second letter from Pondicherry, giving an account of the "ordinary State of the Atmosphere, and the difficulty of observing the Stars at the Horizon." A report of M. Magendie on a paper of Dr. Edwards, relative "to the Absorption and Exhalation of Azote in respiration," was approved.

A geological, mineralogical, and botanical society has been established at Auvergne.

Geology.—M. Humboldt has published a volume entitled "A Geognostic Essay on the Bearing and Relation of Rocks in the two Hemispheres," in which he examines successively, in the order of their age, the strata of the old Continent; compares them with those which he has observed in the New World; proves their analogy, and confirms the principle now generally adopted, that they do not change, like animals or plants, with climates, but, on the contrary, that those which belong to the same epoch of formation, are the same every where. He concludes by some original remarks on a mode of describing the varieties of strata, however complicated, by pasigraphic characters, in a manner so simple as to be easily comprehended at the first glance.

GERMANY.

Prussia and Austria have prohibited the circulation in their territories of "Goerres' Europe and the Revolution;" also the "Provinces of the Rhine, &c." by the same author. "Groeter's Dissertation on the Death of Cæsar." The "Pocket-Book, without a Title, for 1822." The "Prince and the People, according to the Doctrine of Buchanan and Milton," by Troxler. The council of Lucerne have already expelled the author of this publication. Lastly, the "Little Romance of Rheinhard."

In the Summer of 1822, the University of Berlin had 1182 students; Bonn, 571; Breslau, 539; Halle, 866; Kœnisberg, 259: the number at Griesswalde is unknown. The total number of students in Prussia, in 1822, is 1236 students of theology (193 only being Catholics); 1069 in law; 644 in medicine; 468 in philosophy and philology. Those at Griesswalde are but few, and should be added to make this list perfect.

German Literature.—In a work recently published at Leipsic, under the title of "A general View of the ancient Cities and People of Eastern Germany, from the Danube to the Baltic," the author, M. Kruze, determines the situation of the cities mentioned by Ptolemy. After having shewn that Ptolemy had in his maps chiefly followed the narratives of travellers, and that he had determined astronomically the distances of places as indicated in itineraries, M. Kruze proves that all difficulties will disappear, if Ptolemy's calculations are collated with the itineraries from which he derived them. The Society of ancient German History have also published a volume of their archives; and as they state that they shall soon have access to all the sources of historical information to be

found in the convents of Austria, at Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Hanover, Cassel, Stutgard, Carlsruhe, Heidelberg, Frankfort, Lübeck, Bremen, Breslau, and in the Swiss Abbeys; as well as in the libraries of Rome, London, Cambridge, and Oxford; and shall have the means of comparing a great number of ancient editions and manuscripts, principally at Paris, Vienna, and Munich; their future publications are expected by the lovers of history with great impatience. That, however, which is most eagerly looked for, is a republication of the Merovingian and Carolingian documents.—A whimsical work, by a M. Knithan endeavours to show, but without much success, that the Germans and the Greeks are the same people, and that German and Greek are the same language!

ROME.

Eighteen different works have been lately prohibited at Rome; among these, more or less recent, are “Antiquity unveiled,” by Boulanger. The “Memoirs of Govani,” and “an Essay on the Temporal History of the Popes.” Eight works in Spanish are among the number, in which is “Aforismos Politicos escritos por un Filosofo del Norte de la Europea, y traducidos por Don J. A. Llorente.”

M. Alex. Labourenr, a young Roman sculptor, who obtained the last pension given by Canova, has finished a model of a group in plaster, the elegance and beauty of which have surprised the connoisseurs at Rome. It represents Paris and Helen at the moment when he takes her with him to go on board ship. The subject is a difficult one, and has never before been attempted in sculpture.

M. Rosini is about to publish, at Pisa, a volume of “Economical Memoirs,” by M. Scrofani, of Sicily. There are five Memoirs in all, and they contain much useful information and ingenious dissertation.

The clergy of Rome consist of nineteen cardinals, twenty-seven bishops, 1450 priests, 1532 monks, 1464 nuns, and 332 seminarists. The population of Rome, with the exception of the Jews, consisted, in 1821, of 146,000 souls.

M. Antolini, professor of architecture, of Milan, has published a description of the ruins of Veleja, and its remaining monuments. Relying on the assertion of Aulus Gellius, and others, that the municipal towns were modelled on the plan of Rome, the professor marks out the forum, its site and area, with the monuments and buildings that surrounded it. By eagles, and other marks, he distinguishes the place of the Temple of Ju-

piter. By investigating the fragments of these ruins, long buried in or under the earth, he traces the basilica, the baths, the amphitheatre, &c. His learned conjectures, which exhibit a sort of *restauration* of Veleja, are accompanied with ten plates.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal contains 873 elementary schools; in 266 of which, Latin is taught, and in 21, Greek and Rhetoric; in 27, Philosophy, Natural and Moral.—At Coimbra, there is a university, directed by six of the faculty, and a preparatory college for students.—The university and college together contain, annually, from 1280 to 1600 students. In 1819, all these establishments were attended by 31,401 pupils. Besides these national institutions, there are several others, where youth are educated for particular professions,—such as the Marine and Commercial Academies at Porto, which contained 315 students in 1820; and the Academy at Lisbon, in which there were 315 students in 1821. The Commercial Academy at Lisbon is attended annually by 150 pupils. In the same city there are, the Royal College of Nobles, the Royal Academy for the Arabian Language, the Royal School of Civil Architecture and Drawing, a Royal School for Sculpture, another for Engraving, an Institution for Music, and several other public Institutions of less note. The Military School for Mutual Instruction, to which are admitted the children of citizens, had 2518 scholars in 1818, and this number has much increased since. The Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon has published, annually, memoirs not less learned than useful, on every branch of knowledge. The Portuguese have lately formed several literary Societies, among which are, *The Patriotic Literary Society*, and the *Society of Encouragement*, at Lisbon. The annual average of books printed in Portugal, between 1805 and 1819, amounts to ninety-four. But liberty has conferred new energies on the press and genius of Portugal; and the publications, within the two last years, have been trebled, besides the increase of journals and newspapers.

RUSSIA.

Lient. Litke, of the Imperial navy, who was charged during the two last summers with the execution of a more accurate astronomical and nautical survey of the island of Nova Zembla, has completed the survey of the north-west coast, after having suffered very great hardships from the rigour of that inhospitable climate.

The Russian Military Gallery is proceeding on the most magnificent scale in St. Petersburg, by the command of the

Emperor of Russia, to perpetuate the memory of the individuals who distinguished themselves in the late war. The Emperor has engaged Mr. Dawe, who has been employed in this undertaking for several years, to paint the likenesses of the most distinguished Generals. He has already painted nearly 200 of the Generals. The Emperor on the 20th of January inspected the gallery. Amongst the large pictures of the Field Marshals of Russia, is that of the Duke of Wellington, who is to occupy a conspicuous situation; and, to make the compliment as great as possible, the Emperor has commanded that his Grace should be painted in the English uniform.

It appears that for some years very able translations have been made into Russian prose of the Poems of Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott. The *Courier de l'Europe* of 1821, inserted extracts from *The Siege of Corinth*, *Mazeppa*, *the Giaour*, and *the Bride of Abydos*, which were published at the commencement of that year by M. Katchenovsky. The poet Joukovsky has enriched Russian literature with a translation, in verse, of *The Prisoner of Chillon*. It is only during the present year that poetical translations have been made of the Poems of Sir Walter Scott. Several have been inserted in a literary journal called the *Bien-intentionné*; and the *Courier de l'Europe* has published a well-executed translation of *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

GREECE.

The modern Greeks.—A Greek reviewer, M. Schinas, pronounces a high eulogium on M. Coray, a native of the isle of Chios, who has for thirty years devoted himself to erudition and philosophy, and who has published editions of most of the ancient Greek authors, accompanied with learned and valuable prefaces; in which the beauties of their various works, and the benefits to be derived from the study of them, are pointed out at great length, and with considerable ability. M. Schinas thinks that M. Coray has materially contributed to the elevation of mind which the modern Greeks have evinced. With a view to aid his countrymen in their present struggle, and to direct them in the course which they ought to pursue, M. Coray has recently published an edition of Aristotle's *Policy*, with an elaborate preface on the political organization of modern Greece.

AFRICA.

Sierra Leone.—Captain Gordon A. Laing returned to Sierra Leone on the 29th October last from a mission into the Soolimana country, on which he set out on the 16th of April. A caravan containing a variety of articles from the mer-

chants of Sierra Leone accompanied the mission, rather, it is stated, to ascertain the resources and productions of the Soolimanas and other countries through which the mission had to pass, than to reap any present gain. "Captain Laing has traced the whole course of the noblest branch of the Rokelle to its very source. He slept at its source on the 3d of September last. It rises in 9 deg. 45 min. N. lat. and 10 deg. 4 min. W. long. After receiving many tributary streams near its source, it swells out to a considerable river before it has run thirty miles; it might here be navigated, were it not for the numerous scattered rocks over which it has to flow. From two different eminences he saw the hill from which the mysterious Niger (there called Tembrie) springs—the hill is named Loma, and forms the commencement of a chain extending to the northward from the Kissi country, where they first arise. The Niger flowing from the hill of Loma, in 9 deg. 15 min. N. lat. and 9 deg. 36 min. W. long. marks the boundary between Sangara and Soolimana, the former being to the right or east, and the latter to the left or west. The geographical site of Loma was ascertained by taking the bearings from two points 30 miles distant from one another; and from the talent and well known accuracy of Capt. Laing, there can be no doubt of the observations being correct. The Camaranca river was also visited at several parts of its course by Captain Laing: it rises two days' journey east of the Niger, and makes a bold attempt to unite with the Rokelle, about 99 miles distant from this colony, approaching at one place within a few miles of it. In its westerly course it runs through the centre of the Koorako country, which is one of the largest we have any knowledge of, this side of Africa. Captain Laing also makes mention of the Mungo, a large and very fine river, which disembogues itself into the ocean through the same mouth as the Scarcies; it is a river of greater magnitude than the latter, and it has hitherto been unknown to Europeans; rises 20 miles to the northward of Rokelle, close to Beilia, a Foweish town, two days' journey S. E. from Timbo. It was at this town that Sergeant Tuft and Musan Kanta were left by Alimamee Abdulkader, when he went to attack Sangara. The king crossed the Niger the second day from Beilia. In the Limba country the Mungo is joined by the Kabba, a river upwards of 100 yards broad, and which rises about twenty miles south of Timbo, the capital of the Foulahs. Captain Laing places Timbo in 10 deg. 52 min. N. lat. and 10 deg. 34 min. W. long."

USEFUL ARTS.

On constructing Eolian Harps.—I shall first speak as to form.—It is essential that the length of the harp exactly fit within the frame of the open window; for should it be longer than the transverse aperture, it cannot be brought immediately under the perpendicular plane of the sash, so as to insure the sweep of air in contact with the strings. If it be shorter, much effect will be lost, by part of the current passing between the ends and the uprights. But the latter evil is the most easily remedied; because a sliding piece may work on the front facing each end; and be projected forth, as the deficiency in length may require, so as to block up the horizontal passage of the air, equal to the depth of the instrument. I have adopted this means to fit a harp for windows wider than those it was originally designed for, and with partial efficacy. I say partial, because the defect cannot wholly be supplied, on account of the wave of air surmounting the upright slides, and dipping downwards; which takes off from the horizontal sweep. Possibly, I may seem, to the inexperienced in harps, to lay more stress on the accurate fitting than may be necessary; but he who will put this matter to the test by actual experiment, will agree with me that the tones and powers of the instrument are greatly modified by such contingency. It is not uncommon to make up the defect in length by stuffing paper, or linen, in between the ends of the instrument and the window-frame; but this is an absurd practice; for it muffles the harp, by diminishing its elasticity. And here I ought to add that not any part of the instrument should come into contact with inelastic matter; consequently it is injurious to cover its bottom with baize, as is frequently done; but with what view I cannot conjecture. The depth of the harp should never be less than three and a half inches, nor exceed five. This depth to be regulated by the length; for the longer the instrument, the deeper must it be. The breadth should not exceed five inches; for if made broader, the air will act on the middle strings only; without there be such a parallel plane, to confine the sweep of current, as I shall hereafter speak of. The length, as before said, should always be exactly that of the width of the window aperture, which, in the largest, seldom equals four feet and a half. Next, as to the material of construction. The more elastic the better; therefore, if of wood, it should be similar to that of a violin; both in quality and thickness; the bottom excepted, which should be stronger, as a

base for bearing the stress of the joined pieces, and the contractile draught of the chords. The breadth of the bridges, which should be of ivory, or very hard wood, may vary from half an inch in the shortest harps, to three quarters in the longest.

Another point, essential to be borne in mind is, that the ultimate effect will be much governed by the degree of elasticity in all parts of the harp; therefore, the wood must not only be perfect in its texture, but also thoroughly seasoned and dry; or, the relative states of atmospheric humidity will produce variable powers. The wood, then, after being perfectly dried, should be varnished with *hard* varnish, on both sides, before the parts are joined together; and again, on the outside, when constructed. For want of attention to this matter alone, many of the harps sold in the shops are not worth having. A simple method occurred to me of constructing the harp, and which has more than answered my best expectations. Instead of using wood for the intire box of the instrument, it may be made thus. Having the bottom piece about a quarter of an inch thick, and prepared of the due length and breadth, raise a frame from it, of equal length and breadth, and of the depth intended. This frame must be covered with parchment, or thick drawing-paper, well stretched, dried, and varnished, with flexible varnish. In fitting on the parchment, or paper, it must be extended so as to render it as tense as possible; and all the joinings must be fastened with tough, strong varnish, and these joinings should be made to fall on the frame part. When the whole box is put together, it should have two coatings of hard varnish on the outside. Instead of cutting the upper side for a sound vent, holes may be pricked until the effect be full; but I would recommend not to be too profuse in punctures; for many instruments are enfeebled in power by the air vent being too large. This mode of construction, if properly executed, will produce a highly elastic, and excellent instrument, the best that can be made, glass only excepted. I must not, however, conceal that it requires nice and delicate management to duly extend the material, and unite the joints. I presented one to a friend who has had it in persevering use for more than eleven years, and its tones, which were remarkably fine at the first, are, if possible, improved by time. This gentleman fully agrees with me that it far surpasses the very best made of wood. I need not detail the manner of constructing

the frame; for every person's ingenuity must be equal to devising the form, and any tolerable carpenter equal to the workmanship. I once constructed a harp of glass, but it unfortunately broke under the vibration of the first string, which I was impatient to sound. I shall never, while I live, forget the tone, it was so transcendently full, mellow, and rich; it seemed like a sweep of melody pervading the whole empyreum. Attributing the fracture of the glass to the violent atomical vibrations excited in it by the oscillation of the string, and despairing of being able to construct another of similar materials, that could resist the impulses to which its texture must be exposed, I abandoned it altogether: such hazardous trials being too expensive and too troublesome for mere gratification. The preceding observations apply not only to the common Æolian harp, whose strings all equally extend to nearly the full length of the instrument, but also to those with graduating strings; the latter of which form of construction is certainly preferable, where the harp is very long. This brings me to the consideration of vibrating chords.

Every Æolian harp should have, besides its common chords, or strings, a fundamental, or bass one, of that kind called bass fiddle-string. The others should be the common violin catgut strings, and perfect in their quality; that is, transparent, firm, even throughout their lengths, and all as nearly equal in thickness as can be selected. Previous to using these latter, they should be wiped dry, a little warmed, and then well resined, to prevent the effect of a moist atmosphere. When the harp is laid aside, the strings should always be relaxed; for the common practice of putting the instrument aside with all its strings in a state of tension, is dangerous to the harp. It may be warped by their contraction, if the atmosphere become moist, and the strings be not water-proof; or the strings themselves may fly.

With respect to the best method of stringing, I would say, that where the window aperture is moderate (three feet, or under) in length, probably it may be best

to carry the strings of equal length, and as long as the instrument will admit; so as to allow convenient space to work the pegs and screws at each extremity. In speaking of form, I forgot to mention the blocks of beech-wood, that are to be inserted within each extreme end of the box, for the screws and pegs to work in. They should each be about an inch wide, and of equal length and depth with the width and depth of the box; and they must be fixed perfectly firm to its ends. The pegs and screws should always be of metal, that is, the common harpsichord ones; half of each being fixed in each end, so that the traction of the strings be in opposite directions. But to return to the stringing. If the harp much exceed three feet, it will be better to use the graduating, than equal, lengths. I presume the reader to be informed that if two vibrating chords, being in unison, running parallel, and near to each other, be of different lengths, the vibration of the shorter will govern that of the latter, in the proportion of its multiple. Thus, if the shorter chord be four inches long, and the longer sixteen inches; on vibrating the shorter, the longer will instantly, and spontaneously, vibrate in four separate parts or portions; each portion forming as it were a distinct vibrating chord, similar to the short one. In accordance with this principle, I would recommend the following proportions. Suppose the harp to a little exceed four feet, the bass string must be 48 inches, the next common string of similar length; then the common ones should run 36, 24, 18, 12, 8, 4, or some analogous extents. This number of strings is ample for the largest instrument; for when they are too abundant, the undulating air excites rather a congregation of tones, than a due succession, wherein the variety and melody are individually developed to our distinct perception. Indeed, one single string, properly stretched, will afford all the varied tones of sound; and sometimes an apparent combination; but the effect is transient; and in order to sustain a continued succession, there must be several strings exposed to the vibrating impulse of the air. *(To be continued.)*

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. Glossage, of Leamington Priors; for a portable alarm, to be attached to, and detached from, clocks and watches, and which may be regulated to take effect at any given period of time. February 11, 1823.

N. Partridge, of Bowbridge, near Stroud; for improvements in the setting or fixing of steam-boilers or coppers, by which a considerable saving of fuel will be effected, and the smoke more effectually consumed. February 14, 1823.

T. Fuller, of Bath; for an improvement in the construction of shafts, and the mode of attaching them to two-wheeled carriages. February 18, 1823.

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**NEW PUBLICATIONS,
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ANTIQUITIES.

Encyclopedia of Antiquities and Elements of Archaeology, classical and mediæval. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, M.A. F.A.S. Author of *British Monachism*, *The History of Gloucestershire*, &c. &c. Nos. I. II. III. Price 5s. each.

This is an undertaking of great importance, and promises to be one of great utility. The knowledge of archaeology is of an importance in philosophy and criticism that requires no demonstration. It is, moreover, to a certain extent indispensable to the maintenance of that intellectual character, which it is the creditable ambition of every well-educated gentleman to possess. The want of it destroys a reader's interest in the most curious works of travellers, diminishes his enjoyment of works of ancient genius, stunts the growth of his ideas, and impoverishes his conversation. And yet a proficiency in archaeology is not obtained without a sacrifice of time and trouble that may materially interfere with other important pursuits. In the present state of our literature, the elements of archaeological knowledge are scattered over an infinite number of books, which many scholars may not have the facility of collecting all at once around them. It is to obviate this desideratum, that the present work is undertaken. It is issued in a classical form, as a key to the science; and this classification, accompanied by indexes, will preserve the usefulness of an encyclopædia with the advantage of continuous reading. It is the first work of the kind ever edited in England, and promises to give a compendium of all that is known in the science. The author proceeds chronologically by chapters, purposely presuming that the reader has no previous knowledge of the subject, but is to be led on step by step. Thus the work will not only be adapted to the amateur and antiquary, but will enable readers of every description to add the science of archaeology to the sum of their knowledge, by the simple perusal of a work which will be limited to twenty numbers.

From the three numbers which we have seen, we are inclined to believe that the science will be thoroughly and luminously imparted in this publication. In the published numbers, there is an amusing and full account of Cyclopean masonry, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman architecture. In Numbers II. and III. the author has proceeded to the architecture of the Britons and Anglo-Saxons, Normans, and English, which subject, we imagine, he will continue in Number IV. His extensive research, is manifested by abundant references to the best authorities; and the information which he conveys is multifarious, well digested, and well condensed. We have no doubt that the work will be popularly encouraged.

ARCHITECTURE.

Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London: with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each Edifice. No. I. By

J. Britton, F.S.A. and A. Pugin, Architect. 5s.

This is a work that was wanted, not so much perhaps by professional men, who had other sources of information in respect to its contents, as to the general reader, though the professed architect must find it a useful addition to his library. It contains seven engravings, namely, sections of St. Paul's, the King's Staircase to the House of Lords, St. Stephen's Walbrook, the Custom House, and elevations of Uxbridge House, and that compound of absurdities, St. Pancras New Church. The typographical part of the first Number presents a concise account of St. Paul's by Mr. Gwilt, giving an epitome of its early history, and the subsequent erection by Wren, which will be found highly interesting. Works like the present, cheap in price, neatly executed, and full of interesting information, can hardly fail to meet that reward from the world at large to which their usefulness entitles them, and we heartily recommend it to the public patronage, of which it is every way worthy.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of the Right Hon. George Baillie of Jerviswood, and of Lady Grisel Baillie. By their daughter, Lady Grisel Murray of Stanhope.

To those who are conversant in the History of Scotland during the latter part of the seventeenth century, the names of Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth (afterwards Earl of Marchmont), and of Robert Baillie of Jerviswood, must be familiar. In their governing opinions on the subject of civil and religious liberty, and in their devotedness to the cause they had espoused as that of their country and of mankind, as well as in the bonds of private friendship, these two distinguished persons appear to have been closely united throughout their lives. In their fates and fortunes, however, there was a striking diversity. While the one fell a victim and a serene martyr to the tyranny of government, the other, after many hair-breadth 'scapes, became eminently instrumental in overthrowing the despotism of the Stuarts, and attained high dignity and station under a better order of things. But the intimate connexion of the families of Polwarth and Jerviswood was not to terminate with the death of Mr. Baillie; and within the walls of his prison a youthful attachment had been formed between his only son and the eldest daughter of his friend, which ultimately led, under brighter auspices, to their happy and lasting union. Of the marriage between Mr. George Baillie and Lady Grisel Home, the eldest daughter was Grisel, married to Mr. Murray, afterwards Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope. To this Lady Murray we are indebted for the papers contained in this volume; in which, with a pious and affectionate hand, she has delineated the characters, and recorded the private virtues of her father and mo-

that, as well as of her grandfather, the Earl of Marchmont, and with which she has interwoven some of the many singular incidents of their varied and eventful lives. These memoirs were plainly not intended for the public eye, but for the gratification and instruction of her own relatives. Had her purpose been different, she probably would not have refrained, as she has done, from all considerations of the political transactions and events in which her family had been so deeply concerned. But from these paths of discussion she has prudently kept at a distance, and has brought the public occurrences of the times no farther into view than might serve more distinctly to mark the magnanimity of character in those of whom she writes,—a magnanimity which raised them above every vicissitude of fortune.

The original manuscript, from which these memoirs are printed, has been carefully preserved by the family of Jerviswood. From that manuscript an extract of some of the more striking passages was communicated to the late Mr. Rose, and published by him in the appendix to his observations on the historical work of Mr. Fox. Nothing in Mr. Rose's work more powerfully arrested the attention of most of his readers than the anecdotes of Sir Patrick Home and his family, extracted from Lady Murray's papers; and it was this interesting, though imperfect account, which first inspired that enthusiastic, yet not overstrained, admiration of the character of Lady Grisel Baillie, which has prompted the great modern dramatist of the passions to adopt her as a heroine of the highest order in the scale of female excellence. In this volume the whole of Lady Murray's composition has been given without any reserve, and some relative papers which she transcribed, as well as other papers from a different source, have been added. To the whole the editor of the volume has subjoined a very interesting account of Lady Murray herself; who, in her day, is known to have been a person distinguished in the highest circles of society by her beauty, her graceful and courtly air, the fascinating sweetness of her manners, her gaiety of temper and sprightliness of conversation, which are still traditionally remembered. She was born in the year 1693. By the death of an only brother in early infancy, she became the presumptive heiress of her father's ample fortune. At the age of 17, she was married at Edinburgh to Mr. Alexander Murray, the son and heir of Sir David Murray of Stanhope. Mr. Murray had been educated at a foreign university, and had lately returned to his own country, when he succeeded in winning Miss Baillie's affections from rivals of much higher rank and pretensions. His appearance and manners in common society are said to have been prepossessing and specious; but it was soon discovered, that under a pleasing exterior there lurked a dark, moody, and ferocious temper, pretty evidently connected with a certain degree of constitutional insanity. On the very first day after their union, he began to give the greatest alarm and offence to the lady and her family, with whom he resided. He was jealous (by his own confession in some moments) without a cause. The affair ended in separation. The separation never had the slightest prejudicial influence on Lady Murray's charac-

ter. She went with her family to London. Her father's house was the rendezvous of wit and fashion. She was young and handsome, and greatly admired:—yet so nice a conduct did she always observe, that no one could ever accuse her of the slightest levity, or suspect that the misfortunes of her married life attached blame to her. From this period, Mrs. Murray was distinguished as one of the remarkable women who graced what has been called the Augustan age of the Court of England. In the well-known verses, entitled, "Mr. Pope's Welcome from Greece," written by Gay, upon Mr. Pope's having finished his translation of Homer's *Iliad*, she is honoured with an eminent place in the group of goodly dames who first advance to hail the return of the poet. She is called the Sweet-tongued Murray. The more recent annotators, Warton and Bowles, have committed a whimsical mistake in applying this character, the Sweet-tongued Murray, to the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, who at that time must have been a boy at school. She died in June 1759.

If any thing can increase our regret for so charming a woman having fallen to the lot of a husband whose gloom and ferocity compelled her to separate from him, it is the idea of that contrast which her unhappy union presented to the domestic happiness she had been accustomed to contemplate in her father's family. Speaking of the exemplary Scottish patriot, her father, she says, "He was married 38 years, in all which time I have heard my mother declare that they never had the shadow of a quarrel, or misunderstanding, or dryness betwixt them, not for a moment." Speaking of his independence and humanity, she continues, "In the year 1715, he gave strong proof of this, though then in the Treasury, which might have made him silent in giving an opinion against the measures of the Court. But he publicly declared himself for mercy to the poor unhappy sufferers by the rebellion; and, amongst many arguments for it, in a long speech he made in parliament, which he began by saying he had been bred in the school of affliction, which had instructed him in both the reasonableness and necessity of showing mercy to others in the like circumstances; and concluded by intreating them to take the advice which the prophet Elisha gave the king of Israel in the 2d Book of Kings, 6th chapter, and 22d and 23d verses. 'And he answered, Thou shalt not smite them: wouldst thou smite those whom thou hast taken captive with thy sword and with thy bow? Set bread and water before them, that they may eat and drink, and go to their master; And he prepared great provision for them: and when they had eaten and drunk, he sent them away, and they went to their master. So the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel.'

"His private behaviour was no less singular. His house was open to the wives, mothers, sisters, and other relations and friends of the poor prisoners; where they met with all the advice, assistance, and kind reception that could be given them.

"When the two lords suffered, he stirred not out of his room, nor dressed himself for some days; and sent the rest of his family to assist and comfort the near relations of those that suf-

ferred. In their last extremity, since it was not in his power to serve them more materially, he was thinking in what he could be useful to them; and considered, that concern and other things might have hindered Lord Kenmore's friends, to get an order to receive his body; and just so it was. He immediately sent and obtained it, and sent it by Mr. Robert Pringle (who was then under-secretary) to Tower Hill, where he found his body actually in the surgeons' hands."

We are sorry that our scanty limits prevent us from giving more than a glimpse of these touching and interesting memoirs,—especially from the second part of them, in which Lady Murray delineates the character of her other parent, Lady Grisel Baillie. The portrait of that exemplary woman, making all just allowance for filial partiality, has an air of the most unquestionable and simple veracity, and leaves us not the slightest room for suspecting it to be a sketch of the imagination. It is the moral beauty of female character, almost perfect, though evidently drawn from reality: and the traits are so home-felt, and so endearing, that we should not envy the heart capable of perusing them without being affected.

No addition of political matter could have made the personal characters of the individuals described more interesting; but it might have rendered the present publication still more valuable: and, as the editor informs us, that it is certain that many other manuscripts of great value and interest are yet preserved in the archives of Marchmont, we trust the public may yet be favoured by their being produced.

Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren. By J. Elmes, Architect. 4to. 3l. 8s.

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This is a very useful and well-executed work, and we are glad to see that it has been patronized by the public departments and corporate bodies, including the Bank of England, as well as by the most eminent mercantile men in London, who have subscribed to it.

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A Selection of Speeches delivered at several County Meetings in the years 1820 and 1821.

In some of these speeches the most important constitutional principles are advocated in the highest style of eloquence. Among the speakers are some of the most distinguished orators of either house of Parliament. There are, also, specimens of talent from men not members of the Senate, that are not surpassed by the eloquence of those accustomed to public speaking. The chief subjects of this eloquence are the late unfortunate prosecution of the Queen—the accumulated distresses of the country, and the strong call for Parliamentary Reform. We feel a high interest in these specimens of British public speaking, and we are glad to see them collected. They are important monuments of national feelings, opinions, and character. The first of the subjects which we have mentioned as agitating these meetings, viz. the trial of the Queen, is no doubt fraught with disagreeable recollections—but still, on the whole, it reflects honour on the people of England. Lord Ellenborough, at the Surrey Meeting, though he pronounced the current opinions respecting her Majesty's innocence to be absurd, still manfully acknowledged that the sentiments of the public, however erroneous, did credit to their generosity, and delivered a high eulogium on the constitutional utility of county meetings on all questions of great public interest.

The counties, of which the meetings and speeches are enumerated, are fourteen in number—viz. Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Cambridgeshire, Derbyshire, Durham, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Surrey, and Wiltshire. The speakers are the Dukes of Bedford, Devonshire, Newcastle, Portland, and Somerset—The Marquesses of Lansdowne and Tavistock—The Earls Caernarvon, Darnley, Fitzwilliam, Grey, Jersey, and Thanet—The Lords Dacre, Ellenborough, Viscount Falkstone, Holland, King, and Lord John Russell—Baronets Sir F. Burdett, Sir W. Berkeley Guise, Sir Chas. Monk, and Sir Edward Poore—The Honorables Grey Bannet, Captain Bouverie, R. N.—Alexander Baring, Esq. M. P., J. Bennet, Esq. M. P., T. W. Coke, Esq. M. P., R. Gordon, Esq. M. P., J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. M. P., W. P. Honeywood, Esq. M. P., — Liddell, Esq. M. P., H. Marsh, Esq., P. Methuen, Esq., — Orde, Esq., D. Ricardo, Esq. M. P.

Amidst these displays of British eloquence we cannot but say, without disparagement to the rest, that the oratory of Earl Grey shines without a rival or a second. The close dense array of his arguments, the fiery and indignant pride of his feelings, make his speeches on this occasion, in our humble estimation, perfect models of popular eloquence. Perhaps his reputation may bias our partiality; for who can be said, at this moment, to stand at a higher pinnacle of public confidence than Earl Grey? With mental energy undiminished, and with experience matured by years, he may be said to be at once the boldest and the safest of British statesmen. Supposing any very extraordinary concussion of public affairs to set aside for the time the regular government, certainly nine-tenths of the sensible and liberal men of England would look to him as their guide in

politics, and would vote for his being elected President of the National Council! If the aristocracy and democracy of England were to meet, in order to adjust their interests, he is the man who, with most popularity and dignity, could represent the noble body to which he belongs; and who could at the same time inspire the people with the soundest reliance on the honour of their nobility. Our hearts swell with pride in the peerage of our constitution, when we recollect among its numbers a Grey—a Bedford—a Russell—a Holland—and a Lansdowne.

We revert with no common enthusiasm to Earl Grey's indignant and eloquent philippics, at the Northumberland county meeting, on those pretended loyal addresses from Durham, which were in fact produced by the sycophancy and bigotry of the clergy, and of the interested friends of administration. "Against such addresses," said Earl Grey, "I most decidedly protest, and will do every thing in my power to expose and resist them; but of all such addresses, I have yet seen none so deserving of reprehension as that which has just emanated from the reverend body, assembled in secret conclave, 'at my house in the College at Durham.' The reverend gentlemen, who concurred in that address, did not think proper to attend the public meeting lately held in that county, and the resolutions of which were passed, as I trust those of this day will be, with the opposition of only one single voice; but as the resolutions appear in the usual form of those passed at County Meetings, as being the resolutions of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders, they seem to fear that they might be suspected of concurring in the decision of that meeting. . . . These reverend gentlemen say that it is necessary to publish a disclaimer, in order to rescue the body of the clergy from the disgrace of concurring in the sentiments of that meeting. These gentlemen have a different idea of disgrace from what I entertain. I should entertain it a disgrace to shrink from maintaining my opinions in public, and then, sneaking into a corner, to give utterance to calumnies against those whom I was afraid to meet. These persons wished to imply, that the meeting assumed the right of speaking for others; it assumed no such right; a meeting can express the opinion of none but those who attend it. . . . But what occasion was there for this declaration of the reverend conclave? Did any ever suspect them of joining in the sentiments of that meeting; or of an inclination to differ in opinion from the minister of the day. . . . They complain that matters had been introduced not relevant to the subject of the meeting. But why not relevant? Was the meeting to be confined to the fact of the Queen's treatment? The country suffers great and ruinous depression in all branches of its industry, both agricultural and commercial. Will these reverend gentlemen deny the general distress? Will they justify all the inroads on the liberties of the people which have been made, and all which appear to be still contemplated? Will they justify the abettors of the Holy Alliance, the true character of which is so plainly illustrated by the present proceedings against the kingdom of Naples—proceedings so completely contrary to the character and spirit of the British people? . . . But it would be well if it stopped here; for these persons think it right to

make personal accusations, and to hold up to public odium some individuals whom they do not name. I will read the paragraph to which I allude. 'But it is not the populace alone in whom the evil spirit of the times has wrought its baneful work. We have seen, with feelings which we forbear to express, men of exalted rank and distinguished talents fostering and stimulating the discontents of the multitude—availing themselves of defusions which they despise, and of vices which they reprobate, to forward the miserable objects of party ambition.' (*Cries of shame, shame*). When these gentlemen assemble in their secret conclave, it is evident, to use the words of the Psalmist, that 'their communing is not for peace, but they imagine deceitful words against those who are quiet in the land.' I ask, against whom is this paragraph directed? . . . Stand forth, ye reverend slanderers! and tell us who he is, that thus perverts his rank and talents; that, if guilty, the odium may justly fall upon his head; or, if the accusation be false, may revert upon the heads of those who make the charge. Who has given them the power to dive into the hearts of other men, and know the motives of their actions? . . . It so happens that I was the only person above the rank of commoner who attended the county meeting at Durham, and I may therefore presume that I am the person to whom they allude. I therefore call upon them to stand forward in some place where I may be allowed the opportunity of defending myself from their accusations; and if I do not stand acquitted in the eyes of my countrymen, I shall be content to submit to any degradation which they may think proper to inflict. They accuse me of being ambitious of power; but if power is my object, why have I been so long excluded? How does it happen that, with the exception of one year in the course of a long life, I have never held office? Are these addressers so foolish as to suppose that I do not know that the principles which I have advocated through life were such as must exclude me from power? It has happened to me more than once, twice, or thrice, to refuse even the highest offices of the state, when offered upon terms inconsistent with my principles:—can any of these reverend calumniators produce an instance of a similar sacrifice?"

The aristocratical speakers, Bedford, Lansdowne, Holland, Fitzwilliam, Folkstone, Somerset, Thanes, and Lord John Russell, were all, more or less, but in a high degree, entitled to the admiration of their liberal countrymen; whilst Sir F. Burdett, Langton, Mr. Bennett, Captain Bouverie, Sir Charles Monck, and Sir Edward Poore, deserve commemoration among the knight-hood and gentlemen of England who took their share in this business. The reader of this collection will be particularly struck by the eloquence of some individuals who have never figured in Parliament, but who exhibit talents that would do honour to the Senate. Among these, we were particularly struck by the fluency, copiousness, humour, and felicity, of the eloquence of Mr. Joy, which, among the commoners, we think may be ranked as a parallel to the eloquence of Earl Grey among the nobles. The speech of Lord Grey is the most touching and elevating appeal that can be conceived to the patriotism of the aristocracy in our Constitution. Mr. Joy's speech struck us as the most eloquent appeal to the

people, to exhort them to follow the example of their patriotic nobles. After some well applied compliments to the titled speakers who had preceded him, Mr. Joy thus proceeds—"I am persuaded, gentlemen, that not all the past or future exertions of these noble Lords, supported by their spirited coadjutors, will be able to attain our common object, unless they are firmly and fearlessly seconded by the people. Unless you continue to give them your zealous assistance in the good cause, it will not even now prevail. Their most eloquent appeals to the justice of its adversaries will be met by an appeal to the majority of mutes; or peradventure by an appeal of the Lord Chancellor to his own conscience. (*General laughter*). I perceive, gentlemen, that you treat this last appeal with no small ridicule; but I assure you, I esteem it no laughing matter: so far from it, that I implicitly believe that high personage to be really possessed of a conscience of so sensitive a nature, that he could not lie down upon his pillow at night, under the reflection of having committed any one act—at all calculated to prevent his sitting down in peace upon the wool-sack next morning. Neither, gentlemen, will the appeals of your representatives in the other house of Parliament share a much better fate. They will there be encountered by the appeals of Lord Castlereagh;—not indeed to his own conscience,—I am not aware that his lordship was ever accused of making any such appeal—either in point of fact, or as a mere matter of cant, or as a rhetorical flourish. Neither will he appeal to the consciences of his late thick-and-thin followers—he knows them much too well; but he will appeal to them by what they deem their highest interests,—by all they hold most dear—by their possession of places and sinecures for the present, and by their hope of reversions hereafter: and he will implore them in his own emphatic and striking phraseology, not to turn their backs upon themselves, nor stand prostrate at the feet of their opponents. He will then proceed, in the same peculiar strain, to assure them that all the late proofs of the general indignation of the country are nothing more than the "hinges of that feature of discontent, into which the mere rabble have embarked." And all this skimble-skamble stuff will be cheered by his allies behind the Treasury Bench; and he will be permitted with impunity to persevere in thus murdering the King's English, and slandering his subjects, unless you, gentlemen, are resolved to teach him better."

We conceive that an annual work of this nature is a desideratum in our political literature.

THEOLOGY.

A Treatise on the Genius and Object of the Patriarchal, the Levitical, and the Christian Dispensations. By the Rev. G. S. Faber. 2 vols. 8vo. 17. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The History and Antiquities of Enfield, Middlesex. By W. Robinson, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Travels in the Northern States of America, particularly those of New England and New York. By T. Dwight. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

La Calata degli Ungerì in Italia nel 900. Romanzo storico de Davide Bertoletti*.

At length Italy has entered the lists of historical romance writing. The work now before us is the first attempt of the kind by an Italian. The author, Mr. Bertoletti, is the editor of a periodical publication, called "*Il Raccoltore*," which he contrives, notwithstanding the benumbing influence of a severe censorship (that intellectual torpedo) to render interesting. He commenced his career as a poet, under the auspices of the celebrated *Paridisi*, president of the Italian senate, during the sway of Napoleon. An ode that he wrote on the birth of the King of Rome had a most enthusiastic success in Italy; and in 1814, when Chateaubriand accused Napoleon of not being a Frenchman, and asserted that he was a native of Italy, the country of crime, Mr. Bertoletti undertook the defence of his native land; and, in an epistle to the declamatory Viscount, flung back with eloquent indignation the illiberal calumny. This energetic refutation met with, and deservedly, the applause and esteem of his countrymen. Mr. Bertoletti, after having translated, with spirit and fidelity, several of Sir Walter Scott's romances, has at length essayed to walk alone in the path traced out by the great *European Scotchman*; and though it would be too much to say that he treads close on the steps of his giant-striding predecessor, yet no little praise is due to him for being the first of his countrymen to make an attempt that, with the fine materials afforded by their history, may lead to something most excellent and interesting. As to the production now before us, it resembles more the historical romances of Miss Porter and others of that class, than the Scotch novels. The style is brilliant and flowing; the descriptions not ineloquent; no lack of sentiment, but sometimes overcharged; a propriety and probability in the conduct of the narrative—all ingredients of great merit; but there is still wanting that graphic accuracy in the portraits, that natural colouring and atmosphere of the time, those dialogues and actions instinct with life and reality, that render the Scotch novels so inimitable and unimitated. We speak not thus to discourage Mr. Bertoletti, (it would have been a miracle had he achieved all these excellencies by a first effort), on the contrary, we hope he will continue to advance in a path of Italian literature upon which he has been the first to enter, and in which his progress has been marked by both spirit and talent. The time chosen by Mr. B. is in the year 900, during the irruption of the Hungarians into Italy. The beautiful and high-minded Rievinda, niece to the warlike Bishop Adelbert, is the heroine. The scene is at Bergamo. The interest arises from the mutual passion of Rievinda and Lebedio, a Hungarian chief, who has been made prisoner by the Bergamasques. Their course of true love is traversed by the fierce and vindictive Ugecco, who is also enamoured of Rievinda. There is, besides, the loves of Zelig, the daughter of Ugecco, and Bolcaro, another Hungarian chief, whose suit has been repeatedly rejected by Ugecco. There are various adventures and conspiracies, the details of which our limits prevent us from entering into; but the result of all is, that Ugecco, who had

forced Rievinda into a promise of marriage with him, on learning her preference for his rival, feels his love turned into deadly hatred. He orders Lebedio to conduct Rievinda to the place destined for the celebration of the nuptials. By means of Zebulco, a high priest, Lebedio and Rievinda escape from Bergamo, and Zelig is led to the altar, veiled, where Ugecco awaits her, and supposing her to be Rievinda, plunges a dagger into her breast, and at the same moment an arrow, from an unknown hand, pierces his heart. After the departure of the Hungarians, Lebedio and Rievinda return, and are received by the warlike and pious Adelbert with open arms and blessings. Lebedio deserts his Pagan faith and becomes a Christian.

Relation d'un Voyage à Bruxelles et à Coblenz, en 1791. 1 vol. 8vo*.

Five thousand copies of this singular book have been sold in the space of a few days. It appears, that an edition of it was printed during the *hundred days*, by some Bonapartist, who wished to annoy the illustrious author. On the second restoration, all the copies of this edition disappeared. Some pages were shewn about by a bookseller, in 1816, and a complete copy offered at an exorbitant price; but suspected to be a pious fraud of the Bonapartists to discredit the talents of the king, it was declined being purchased. Some months since a manuscript copy of the work, with corrections in the author's hand-writing, came into the possession of M. Baudoin, who printed it, but, though very anxious to give it publicity, he yet dreaded drawing upon himself the displeasure of the Government. However, some person that he consulted, reckoning on the well known vanity to which all adventurers in literature are heirs, advised him to have it presented to the august author for his approbation. This was done, and the only objection made by the illustrious personage was to some typographical errors. Emboldened by this, Baudoin printed a new edition, the proof sheets of which were corrected by the royal hand. This publication has attracted more of public curiosity than any book (except the *Memoirs of Napoleon*) that has appeared for a considerable time back. Scarcely any thing else has been talked of since its appearance; even the stirring and momentous question of the Spanish war has become of secondary interest. One cannot think that out of Paris, and the sphere of those *contenances*, which the customs of French society impose upon the highest personages in the state, it would be possible to form an adequate idea of the ridiculous effect produced by this work here. In England one might see nothing in it but a paucity of ideas, but here it is beheld under a thousand ridiculous points of view. In the first place, its style is like that of a lady's waiting-maid, as Voltaire said of the work of Charles IX. upon hunting. The word *bien* is repeated six times in the same sentence, and it is thick sown with solecisms that would not have escaped the corrector of the press of a daily journal; for instance, "*Je commence à être un peu lourd pour monter et descendre facilement de cabriolet.*" You cannot say in French *monter de cabriolet*, every unbreeched French archin knows that it should be *monter en cabriolet*. The numerous instances of this kind have given a death-blow to the author's reputa-

* The Descent of the Ungerì in the year 900. An Historical Romance. By David Bertoletti.

* An Account of a Journey to Brussels and Coblenz, in 1791. 1 vol. 8vo.

tion for classical composition. His character for esprit, no traces of which are to be found in this voyage, has also disappeared. M. Talleyrand, who never lets slip an occasion to say something smart or piquant, has said of this work, "*C'est le voyage d'Arlequin, manger et avoir peur, avoir peur et manger.*" If we are to believe court gossip, his sacred Majesty is not aware of the unfavourable result of his literary labours, for he said to the Duchess of Berry, when giving her a copy of his book, "*Ma niece, voici un ouvrage duquel mes amis me disent que l'auteur ne devra pas regretter l'impression.*" These are averred to be his precise words, and offer a further example of his perplexed and involuted style. He, however, plumes himself upon the occasion, and has been heard to say, "*M. de Bonaparte (it is thus he affects to speak of Napoleon) a fait paraître des mémoires par l'entremise de son chambellan Las Cases; j'ai été bien aise de montrer que je pourrais écrire les miens moi-même.*" But all the fun and scandal are not over yet, for another bookseller has got possession of some original letters from the King to M. d'Avary. Having intimated to persons high in office his intention of publishing them, he was warned to beware of the consequences; but not deterred by this discouragement, he contrived to have the subject mentioned to his Majesty, whose reply was, "Let him print, print, as much as he wishes, it is at his own risk and peril; so much the worse for him if the public should not find these letters interesting." It is said that these letters are still more curious, and contain even more singular notions than the journey to Brussels. They will appear in a few days. Messrs. De Vivien and De Levis are going to publish their justifications. De Vivien is the person who refused to accompany the King, and for concealing whose name his Majesty took credit to himself. M. De Levis held a place in the prince's establishment, and it is to him that his Majesty alludes, when he says, *heureusement M. De Levis donna sa démission*,—it is this unhappy adverb, *heureusement*, that forces M. De Levis to memorialize the public and posterity. Madame Balbi also, one of the most spirited women in France, and who had been for a long time on very intimate terms with the King, has an invaluable collection of letters and memoirs. Her hotel is actually besieged by the Parisian booksellers. The antiquated and noble inhabitants of the Fauxbourg St. Germain are in a storm of indignation against this literary *mania* of their august master, which, as they think, tends to derogate from the dignity of the *ancien régime*.

Des Hommes Célèbres de France, au 18^{me} Siècle, et de l'état de la Littérature et des Arts à la même époque. Par M. Goëthe. Traduit de l'Allemand par MM. De Saur et de Saint Genies. 1 vol. 8vo.*

Goethe, the only man of transcendent talent of whom German literature can boast, since the death of Schiller, published in 1805, a satirical romance by Diderot, called "*Le Neveu de Rameau.*" This German translation first revealed to the world the existence of such a work. Diderot, in the course of it, passes in review, with a good deal of causticity and some flippancy of judgment, the writers who were before the pub-

lic about the year 1770. Diderot having given many of these portraits in a few words, the originals being familiar to the French, Goethe thought it necessary to enter into greater detail, in order to render them more intelligible to his countrymen. But in doing this he has fallen into some absurdities. For, accustomed to regard as magnificent the pigmy establishments and pocket courts of the little sovereignties of Germany, he sets no bounds to his admiration, when he comes to speak of the court of Versailles and the French monarchs; Louis XIV. in particular is the god of his idolatry: some of his expressions relative to this most pompous personage, are solemnly ludicrous. "*La nature crea, a l'étonnement du monde, et a la gloire de la famille des Bourbons, Louis XIV: l'homme souverain, le type des monarques, le roi le plus vraiment roi qui ait jamais porté la couronne.*" All through this publication M. Goethe seems to have been very solicitous to secure a reciprocity of good offices, by lauding his good friends, the French literati, to the highest note in the gamut of flattery; and most graciously have his laudatory pains been received, for nothing can be pleasanter than the chuckling complacency with which the translators dilate in the notes, upon the critical acumen and soundness of judgment displayed by Goethe in thus eulogizing them. Indeed the flattering dose was so strong that it seems to have affected their understandings, for they give, with the most laughable seriousness, as a reason for the French never having produced a good epic poem, the following precious ratiocination. "*En poésie, l'épopée doit au merveilleux son plus grand éclat; elle regne sur l'empire des chimères, se soutient par la fable, et vit de fictions.*" Or, *comme au fond les fictions sont toujours des faussetés, l'esprit des Français y repugne. Aussi n'est-ce pas en ce genre qu'ils ont obtenu les plus grands succès.*" This rendered into plain English means nothing more than that they are most deplorably deficient in power of imagination. When Goethe is not employed in tickling the vanity of the French, many of his remarks are ingenious and original, particularly in a chapter of sixteen pages upon *Le Gout*, which is far more valuable than all the rest of the work. It is quite worthy of the author's reputation, and bears the impress of an acute judgment and a well-stored mind. In this chapter we are made acquainted with a singular fact relative to Dubartas, a French poet, who flourished in the sixteenth century. His principal poem was termed "*La Semaine*," and contained a description of the seven days of the Creation. For the last hundred years his name has scarcely been pronounced in France, and it is certain that not a hundred Frenchmen now living have ever read a line of his poetry, yet strange to say, he is now in the full meridian of his renown in Germany: his works have had thirty editions in five years, and he is crowned by the German critics the *king of French Poets*. In a chapter upon Music, Goethe shews himself warped by national prejudice—he endeavours to disparage the enchanting compositions of Italy, and laud the unmeaning noise and doleful psalmody of French music, which, he says, (and we regret to hear it) approaches nearest to German music, in imitative harmony and expression of passion. We regret that our limits prevent us from going into a development of his remarks upon *Le Gout*, which is almost the only portion of the work where Goethe is really himself.

* Celebrated Frenchmen to the 18th Century, and State of Literature and Arts to the same epoch. By M. Goethe. Translated from the German, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

LITERARY REPORT.

LADY MORGAN is about to prefer fresh claims on the public attention, by the publication of a new work, of a class entirely differing from those which she has hitherto produced with so much success.

The second *Livraison* of Napoleon's own Memoirs is expected to appear in the course of the present month.

The 5th and 6th Parts of the interesting Journal of COUNT LAS CASES are just ready for publication. Among a variety of other curious matters, they contain Napoleon's own relation of his return from Elba, and arrival at Paris; also of his Voyage from Egypt—his Invasion of Russia—his projects, had he returned as conqueror—Plan for a political defence of Napoleon, sketched by himself—curious anecdotes of Madame de Staël, true causes of her exile, &c. &c.

Mr. BANIM, author of "Damon & Pythias," has a Tragedy, called "The Prodigal," in rehearsal at Drury Lane Theatre.

Quentin Durward, is the title of the next new work by the Author of "Waverley." The scene is laid in France.

Mr. JAMES HAYNES, author of "Conscience," a tragedy, will shortly publish *Durazzo*; a tragedy, in five acts.

A new romance, by the author of the "Romance of the Pyrenees," "Santo Sebastiano," &c. is in the press, entitled, "The Hut and the Castle; or, Disbanded Subalterns," a romance. 4 vols. 12mo.

Cardinal Beaton, an historical drama, in five acts. By W. TENNANT, author of "Anster Fair," &c. will shortly be published.

MR. JAMES BOADEN is preparing for publication, a Life of the late John Philip Kemble, Esq. including a History of the Stage from the death of Garrick to the present time. It will contain a faithful record of his personal history and of his professional career, illustrated with characteristic Anecdotes, extracts from a carefully preserved correspondence, and a variety of information derived from genuine and unexceptionable sources.

We have great satisfaction in announcing, that the new edition of Calmet's Dictionary of the Holy Bible, which has been some years in hand, is now completed. It is carefully revised throughout, and has received considerable additions: the plates are in number nearly three hundred, of which some are new subjects.

The octavo volume entitled Dissertations introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse, by ALEXANDER TILLOCH, LL. D., announced as at press some time ago, will be published early in May.

VOL. IX. NO. XXIX.

A Series of Original Views of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in England, accompanied with historical descriptions, are preparing for publication. The drawings will be made by Mr. J. P. Neale, and will be engraved by and under the direction of Mr. J. LE KEUX.

MR. J. HARRISON CURTIS has published a third edition of his Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear, in which he has shewn what may be done in Acoustic Surgery, particularly in Nervous Deafness, and in cases of Deaf and Dumb; he has at the same time enriched this edition, in order to give every possible information, with the observations of the present most celebrated Practitioners on the Continent, as Scarpa, Portal, Cuvier, Robbi, Majendie, Deleau, Malafides, Alard, and Itard.

The author of "The Entail" has a new novel in the press, of which the printing is nearly finished. It is, we understand, a narrative of a Covenanter's sufferings, entitled "Ringan Gilhaize," supposed to be written by himself.

A new novel, entitled Willoughby, or, the Influence of Religious Principles, by the author of "Decision," "Caroline Ormsby," &c. in 2 vols. 12mo. will appear in a few days.

The author of "Domestic Scenes" will shortly publish, in 3 vols. 12mo. "Self-delusion," a novel.

Mrs. HOFFLAND, author of "Integrity," "Son of a Genius," "Tales of the Manor," &c. is engaged on a new tale, entitled, "Patience."

A new novel will appear shortly, under the title of "Edward Neville; or, the Memoirs of an Orphan."

MR. T. S. PECKSTON has in the press a new edition of his work on the Theory and Practice of Gas Lighting: in which he has considerably abridged the theoretical part of the work, as given in the first edition; and to render it as useful as possible to every practical man, there is introduced much original matter relative to Coal Gas, and an entirely new treatise on the economy of the Gases obtained for illuminating purposes from oil, turf, &c.

MR. EARLE has in the press, a work containing Practical Remarks on fractures at the upper part of the thigh, and particularly fractures within the Capsular Ligament, with critical observations on Sir Astley Cooper's Treatise on that subject, and a description of a bed for the relief of patients suffering under these accidents, and other injuries and diseases which require a state of permanent rest.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from March 1 to March 31, 1823.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
March 1	31	43	29,74	29,90	March 17	35	49	30,00	29,91
2	30	48	29,91	29,79	18	36	51	29,73	29,53
3	37	51	29,59	29,37	19	29	33	29,54	29,83
4	36	45	29,25	29,24	20	33	45	29,66	29,39
5	35	44	29,31	29,49	21	40	52	29,26	29,19
6					22	45	54	29,05	29,24
7	32	34	29,10		23	36	51	29,49	29,79
8	33	41	29,15		24	36	51	30,03	30,12
9	33	43	29,38		25	32	48	30,15	30,08
10	30	42	29,75		26	36	45	30,00	29,96
11	35	47	29,76		27	35	47	29,91	29,88
12	35	50	30,12		28	31	50	29,89	29,93
13	33	54	30,08	30,10	29	33	47	29,93	29,90
14	46	53	30,09	30,19	30	37	60	29,86	29,85
15	36	44	30,25	30,30	31	35	59	29,99	30,01
16	32	44	30,30	30,15					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE backwardness of the season has materially interrupted the labours of the spring, and the introduction of summer corn has been protracted beyond the customary period; the lands, moreover, have not only worked badly, but the number of ploughings has been limited in order to facilitate the business, the consequence of which is, that the work, generally speaking, is but indifferently performed.

Vegetation has made but little progress, and the wheats are unusually backward; still there appears to be little or no deficiency of plant, and, taken altogether, the prospect is by no means discouraging; but the probability is, that the only injurious effect of a backward spring is that of its producing a corresponding late harvest, attended, as is too frequently the case, with not only short days but bad weather also.

The pasture lands are nearly a month behind the customary course of the seasons in their covering of herbage, consequently they have afforded but a scanty bite for the quantity of stock which the early exhaustion of the turnip-crop has thrown upon them for a supply of food.

The fall of lambs was tolerably abundant; but the season has proved unkind

for rearing them, and considerable losses have been sustained in consequence. Mutton will be scarce next winter, the shearlings having almost entirely disappeared for some weeks past: the best hoggets have been selected for the shambles; by which, although the deficiency in the present year is supplied, it must necessarily be augmented in the next.

The corn-markets have experienced a trifling advance upon the prices of last winter, still it is below par; and although we have invariably contended that nothing but increased consumption could beneficially raise the price of that article, yet we do as strongly insist that it not only may, but *will be raised by diminishing the supply*, to the injury both of the grower and consumer, if timely measures are not taken to prevent the evil. Lean stock has experienced a temporary depression by reason of the scarcity of keep; but the meat-markets maintain their ground, with the prospect of further improvement.

Hay and straw are looking upwards, particularly the latter. Oak timber also has taken a start; and bark has nearly doubled its value upon the prices of last year.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, March 15th, 47s 2d—22d, 50s 9d—29th, 50s 4d—April 5th, 50s 9d

Corn Exchange, Mark-Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.									
Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.
March 15th.					March 29th.				
Wheat	8,640	for	22,515	6 5	Aver.	52	1	Wheat	6,729 17,901 18 5 Aver. 58 2
Barley	4,188	. . . . .	7,587	16 0	. . . . .	36	2	Barley	3,389 5,817 8 5 34 10
Oats	19,061	. . . . .	22,898	8 1	. . . . .	23	6	Oats	11,984 14,113 10 0 23 6
March 22d.					April 5th.				
Wheat	6,867	. . . . .	17,922	18 4	. . . . .	52	3	Wheat	5,107 13,891 10 8 52 5
Barley	5,394	. . . . .	9,564	13 6	. . . . .	35	5	Barley	3,132 5,200 5 11 33 2
Oats	11,699	. . . . .	13,701	5 8	. . . . .	23	5	Oats	10,359 12,482 2 8 24 1

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.		MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.		COAL MARKET.	
Ware	- - 0l 0s to 0l 0s	Beef	- 2s 6d to 3s 6d	April 18.	
Middlings	- 2 5 to 2 10	Mutton	- 3 0 to 4 0	Newcastle, from 36s 0d to 46s 3d	
Chats	- 2 0 to 2 5	Veal	- 2 8 to 4 0	Sunderland, from 4l 6 to 47 6	
Common red	3 5 to 3 10	Pork	- 3 4 to 4 8		
Onions per bush.	8s 0d to 8s 0d	Lamb	- 4 0 to 5 8		

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were, on the 25th ult. 77½ ¼.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 77 6½.—Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, 88½.—New 4 per Cent. 97½ ½.—

Bank Stock, 213½.—India Stock, 244½.—Three and a Half per Cent. India Bonds, 39 pm.—2d Excheq. Bills, 16 19 pm—Consols for Account, 77½ ½.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, April 25.

THE operations of commerce at the present moment are somewhat diversified. There have been extensive arrivals of several commodities; consequently, the prices of such portions of these, or of the same articles already in hand, as have been brought to sale, have declined; in-somuch that, notwithstanding a fair demand, the holders were under the necessity of consulting the advantage of the buyers. This has been remarkable in the article of SUGARS; of which the quantity arrived, and the proportion of that quantity brought immediately to market, is considerable. The prime qualities went off freely, but the inferior were heavy; the buyers were at first very readily accommodated, and the currency was varied in their favour: however, after the saleable quantity was diminished, not only would no farther reduction be submitted to, but somewhat of a re-action took place, and the holders resumed their firmness of tone and manner. It must be observed, that the trade, generally speaking, having reduced their stocks very low, they bought readily according to their occasions and to this opportunity: but, to the same degree as they had obtained supplies, the market became of less

consequence to them; and those holders, chiefly, who manifested a desire to meet the wishes of their applicants, did business to any noticeable extent. It is certain, nevertheless, that a great portion of the Sugars ready for delivery have changed hands with little or no delay. In the Refined market, the demand for lumps and for single loaves has been so prompt that few specimens remain for sale: both descriptions are nearly exhausted, and at good prices.

Not unlike the state of the sugar-market is that of the Cotton market. For instance, at Liverpool the sale of one week was upwards of 11,000 bags, certainly a respectable quantity; but the arrivals being more than 20,000 bags, the sale became heavy, and the buyers could be tempted only by fixing *the turn* in their favour. The London market has been very sluggish, the indifference of the buyers not being overcome without management; and after all, the extent of sales was very moderate; scarcely 1000 bags being disposed of during a whole week.

COFFEE also is in abundant supply. Good and fine ordinary Jamaica is in great request, and fully supports the market currency; but the ordinary sorts

are heavy; they have recently declined 2s. to 4s. *per cwt.* It is not, however, thought that this reduction will go lower. There has been a sale of Coffee at the East India House; but the qualities were not generally such as to afford a criterion of the market. A quantity of Sugars, sold at the same time, fetched less money than was obtained at the sale in February for other specimens of the same description.

The sale of SILK at the India House, so far as can be determined, produces less by 10 or 15 *per cent.* than has been obtained on some occasions: at the same time it should be remarked, that the importations from the Italian states are also lowering in price, which shews that the trade is not in want of immediate supply, but is busy in working up the quantities already in hand.

RUM is extremely languid, and the purchases of late are inconsiderable. An attempt has been made, by rumours of unfavourable appearances among the vines in France for the present year, to affect the price of BRANDY; but they have failed; the holders are more desirous of selling than their customers are of purchasing.

It is understood that the late extensive conflagration at Canton has consumed no less than 30,000 chests of TEA, the property of the East India Company; hence the prices of the article are not expected to give way in any degree: however, that

there is no immediate prospect of a scarcity may fairly be inferred from the quantity announced for the next sale, May 14th, which is

Bohea.....	450,000 lbs.
Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong	5,180,000
Twankay and Hyson Skin	690,000
And farther, when it shall arrive	380,000
Hyson	300,000

Total..... 7,000,000 lbs.

There has been a small improvement in the price of INDIGO since the sale at the India House; but it cannot be described as general, or as affecting the currency of the market.

The Corn-market has risen considerably within these few days; not only for grain of native growth, but also for that which has long been bonded, and has loaded our granaries. The home supply has been short; but the movement in favour of foreign grain must be imputed to the intention of exportation. We speak this in a general sense; for there are not wanting those who have their apprehensions, that, by a continued rapid rise in the price of grain, the ports may be opened to importation; and consequently the contents of the granaries will come into competition with the produce of our own agriculture.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MARCH 18, TO APRIL 15, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ALDERSON, J. K. Norwich, plumber and glazier. (Sewell and Co.)
Barker, J. Crane-court, Fleet-street. (Duncombe, Lyon's Inn)
Barry, M. Minorities, chart-seller. (Thomas, Pen-court)
Bedford, R. St. Martin's-le-Grand, plumber. (Young and Thompson)
Berthoud, H. jun. Regent's-quadrant, bookseller. (Jones and Bland, Marylebone-street)
Biggell, W. Calchester-street, wine-merchant. (Pasmore, Warrford-court)
Bird, J. & H. Bartlett's-buildings, jewellers. (Kearsey & Sparr, Lothbury)
Brian, H. Thrum-hall, Halifax. (Alexanders)
Brandt, C. Jermyn-street, Watchmaker. (Jones & Bland)
Brown, W. Cannon, miller. (Sparricr & Wilson, Walsall)
Butler, E. Alcester, fellmonger. (Tidmar & Page, Warwick)
Carpenter, J. Wellington, banker. (Daniel, Bristol)
Clements, F. Norwich, coachmaker. (Sewell & Co.)
Clement, J. T. Broad-street, insurance-broker. (Wadson, Austin-friars)
Cock, W. and G. Canterbury, wine-merchants. (De La-saux and Hook)
Colvin, J. Jerusalem coffee-house, merchant. (Lane and Bennet, Laurence Pountney place)
Cout, R. & Haigh, W. Leeds, dyers. (Hemingway)
Crawford, T. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Bowlinson)
Crowther, W. Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital, coach-maker. (Mayhew, Chancery-lane)
Cunningham, J. Birmingham, linen-draper. (Maudsley

Darbo, S. Marylebone-street, wine-cooper. (Walls, Thornhaugh-street)
Dicken, J. Burnley, hatter (Watford, Gray's Inn)
Dickenson, S. Great Driffield, scrivener. (Jennings)
Evans, H. P. Birmingham, broker. (Maudsley)
Flack, R. Shepherd-street, cabinet-maker. (Timbrell and Roberts)
Fredericks, F. Crickhowell, banker. (Clarke, Bristol)
Freelove, W. Brighton, grocer. (Faithful, Brighton)
Frost, J. Newport, Monmouth, grocer. (Prothero)
Garnons, J. H. Newgate-street, silversmith. (Ashton, Salisbury-court)
Gooch, W. Harlow, wine-merchant. (Williams, Lord Mayor's-court)
Grant, J. G. Oxford, bookseller. (Pownall & Co.)
Graham, D. Lothbury, cotton-manufacturer. (Lawledge, Temple chambers)
Green, J. sen. & jun. Warminster, brewers. (Barton)
Gunston, W. & D. Clerkenwell, cheesemongers. (Holme and Co. New Inn)
Hayward, J. W. Bread-street, coal-merchant. (Grimaldi and Staples, Copthall-court)
Hamilton, W. & J. W. & F. G. New City-chambers, and Riddale, J. H. Leeds, merchants. (Druce, Bulwer-street)
Hellicar, J. Andover, linen-draper. (Walker & Co. Basinghall-street)
Henzell, E. W. White Lion-wharf, corn-dealer. (Tomlinson & Co. Copthall-court)
Howett, H. Princes-street, Drury-lane, printer. (Farris, Surrey-street)
Hill, B. Bath, furniture-broker. (Watts)

Hodgson, S. Dover-street, wine-merchant. (Cole, Farnival's Inn
Holt, T. Arnold, dealer. (Fuller and Saltwell, Carlton-chambers
Hopkins, J. jun. Chelsey, farmer. (Shears, Wallingford
Huntington, T. Gilsand, victualler. (Warmop, Carlisle
Isaacs, J. Chatham, slop-seller. (Isaac, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe
Jackson, J. Holborn-hill, wine-merchant. (Pike, New Boswell-court
Jones, D. Brighton, stone-mason. (Attres and Cooper
Johnson, B. Tardibeg, farmer. (Wrattislaw, Rugby
Levitt, O. Hull, merchant. (Scholefield
Lloyd, T. Ross, grocer. (Hace, Bristol
Lyney, R. Fore-street, coal-merchant. (Baker, Nicolas-lane
Maxfield, T. Salisbury, linen-draper. (Walker, Rankin, and Richards, Basinghall-street
Mitchel, W. Wanstead, butcher. (Amery & Coles, Throgmorton-street
Morris, J. Tything of Whystones, carpenter. (Wilson, Worcester
Moss, C. Cheltenham, fishmonger. (Packwood
Mundell, J. Liverpool, draper. (Orred & Co.
Nail, W. Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, ironmonger. (Jones and Bland, Marylebone-street
Newhouse, R. Huddersfield, plumber. (Pearce
Newman, G. Kingsdown, victualler. (Freeman, Bradford
Norton, D. S. of Uxbridge, brewer. (Riches
Oliver, J. Broad-street, Golden-square
Pettit, R. College-hill, packer. (Kaight & Fyson, Basinghall-street
Piper, W. Hammer-smith, barge-builder. (Upstone, and Carlen, Charles-street, Middlesex-hospital
Powell, J. & T. Bristol, maltsters. (Parker
Pratt, R. Archer-street, Westminster, iron-founder. (Shuter, Millbank-street
Parley, J. Old Kent-road, egg-salesman. (West, Wapping
Rigby, H. T. Liverpool, porter-dealer. (Atkinson
Sage, G. W. Walcot, timber-merchant. (Cornish, Bristol
Scott, S. and W. and Smith, J. Ashford, grocers. (Osbaldeston and Murray, London-street

Shields, A. W. St. John-street, cheesemonger. (Warrand, Mark-lane
Sinclair, J. Bow-lane, warehouseman. (Abbot, Chancery-lane
Shirriff, M. A. Duke-street, dress-maker. (Rice, Jermyn-street
Smith, J. Newbury, baker. (Hedges, Newbury
Smith, J. Bath, grocer. (Salmon
Smallwood, T. Drayton in Hales, banker. (Warren & Son
Southbrook, E. C. Covent-garden Chambers, merchant. (Smith and Weir, Austin-friars
Sowden, J. jun. Wakefield, corn-factor. (Taylor
Squire, J. Kendal, watchmaker. (Wilson
Taberner, S. City-road, linen-draper. (Green, Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill
Taylor, T. Leominster, skinner. (Bold and Vaughan
Tee, J. Hemsworth, shopkeeper. (Mence, Barnsley
Tucker, W. H. High-Holborn, window-glass cutter. (Howell, Hatton-garden
Walker, J. Great Smith-street, carpenter. (Haunam, Piazza-chambers
Watson, A. Warwick-place, carpet-dealer. (Richardson, Stepney
Whiddon, J. Exeter, grocer. (Turner
White, G. Bermondsey, shipwright. (Jackson, Temple
Wood, B. Liverpool, mathematical-instrument-maker. (Rowlinson, Watling-street

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. Gardner, carpet-merchant, Edinburgh
F. M'Phane, of Drief, cattle-dealer
W. Johnstone, merchant, Glasgow
Wright, Hume, and Co. merchants, Glasgow
A. Muir, merchant, Edinburgh.
G. Ewart, saddler, Dunse
A. Kedslic, corn-chandler, Canon-mills
J. Wright, jun. cloth-merchant, Glasgow
J. Tweddle, grocer and spirit-dealer, Hamilton
R. Baird of Duncanrigg
The Dalmarnock Dye-work Company and the Greenhead Foundry Company.

DIVIDENDS.

ALLAN, C. Shad Thames, April 12
Allen, S. and Noble, T. C. Bristol, May 5
Asquith, D and T. and G. and Mellish, T. New Kent-road, April 19
Athina, G. R. N. Portsea, April 30
Austin, G. Long-acre, May 10
Baker, W. Ticehurst, April 18
Baker, W. & N. Portsea, April 21
Beams, H. Lordship-lane, Sydenham, April 19
Bourne, S. Leek, April 21
Brammell, G. Sheffield, April 16, 19
Branswhite, P. Bristol, April 18
Browne, E. Friday-street, April 12
Burgess, H. & Hubbard, J. Miles-lane, April 19
Burraston, W. Worcester, April 14
Butcher, J. Alphamstone, May 7
Butcher, W. Sutton in Ashfield, Apr. 30
Cleugh, J. Leadenhall-street, May 10
Colbeck, T. and Ellis, W. and Wilks, J. sen. Holdsworth, W. and J. Fewston, June 28
Cook, R. and Sutton, R. Barton on Humber, April 15
Craig, J. High Holborn, April 19
Cumberlege, J. George-yard, Apr. 29
De Quiros, J. M. Size-lane, April 15
Dickens, J. Chertiton, April 14
Dickenson, E. W. & J. & Hodgson, J. R. Liverpool, May 1
Drake, J. Lewisham, April 8
Eastwood, J. Liverpool, April 23
England, M. Ukeston, butcher, May 14
Enoch, J. Birmingham, April 15, 29
Eveex, W. Paddington, April 19
Evans, J. Wapping, April 19
Fisher, F. jun. Leicester-square, Apr. 15
Fisher, J. Millby, April 18
Foot, B. Half-moon Tavern, Gracechurch-street, April 19
Foster, T. & E. S. Yalding, April 12
Fox, J. Runcorn, April 21

Gerrard, D. Old Cavandish-street, April 15
Gelsthorp, J. Molineux-street, Apr. 22
Glover, C. Albemarle-street, Apr. 12
Griffin, T. Knightsbridge, April 8
Hardwick, S. Birmingham, April 19
Hargreaves, S. Liverpool, May 7
Henley, J. Sol's-row, May 3
Henrick, U. A. Jeffries-square, May 3
Hoseltine, B. Hull, April 29
Holmes, J. Portsmouth, April 30
Jackson, T. & W. Liverpool, May 5
James, J. Wood-street, Cheapside, April 15
Jefferys, G. New Bond-street, April 19
Jermyn, D. Great Yarmouth, April 5. May 3
Johnson, B. J. Houndsditch, April 29
Johnson, J. Stamford, April 12
Jones, T. Abergavenny, April 14
Joseph, M. Liverpool, April 26
Lee, R. Great Winchester-street, April 15
Lineley, J. jun. Leeds, April 16
Lipham, T. St. James's-street, Apr. 15
Living, H. Downes, J. S. & Living, J. Great Prescott-street, April 22
Loymar, W. P. Newport, April 14
Martindale, T. Liverpool, April 24
Martindale, B. & Fitch, E. St. James's-street, May 3
Mason, W. New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, April 29
Mason, C. Birmingham, May 2
Millichamp, F. Aston, April 19
Mills, O. Warwick, April 26
Moore, S. Ashby de la Zouch, Apr. 9
Morgan, C. Bishopsgate-street, April 26
Morris, W. Wellclose-square, April 12
Otley, G. New Bond-street, March 25
Pallett, C. and Massey, J. P. Love-lane, April 12
Pitcher, J. Back-road, St. George's, April 12

Powell, J. H. Uxbridge, April 26
Potter, B. Manchester, April 12
Ramaden, W. Leeds, April 26
Rawlings, J. & Evans, J. Leicester-square, May 3
Rees, W. Bristol, April 14
Reeves, D. Wardour-street, April 15
Reynolds, W. late of ship Orient, April 15
Richardson, J. Liverpool, April 17
Richards, S. Liverpool, April 23
Rodd, C. W. Broadway, April 22
Roxby, R. B. Arbour-square, May 3
Russell, H. St. Martin's-lane, April 19
Russell, H. and Bruce, R. St. Martin's-lane, April 12
Ryley, J. Birmingham, May 12
Sell, J. High-street, Shadwell, May 3
Sherwin, W. T. Paternoster-row, Apr. 26
Sefton, P. and J. Blackburn, May 8
Simpson, J. Myton, May 1
Smith, J. S. Brighton, April 15, 19
Smith, R. Humberton, April 22
Staples, G. C. Halifax, April 17
Stickland, J. sen and jun. Newgate-market, May 3
Stoker, J. Doncaster, April 25
Thomas, D. Greenwich, May 17
Townsend, R. Exeter, April 17
Troubridge, J. Shaftesbury, May 5
Troughton, B. sen. and jun. Wood-street, April 26
Urquhart, W. Sion-college gardens, May 3
Walden, J. & M. Hackney, April 19
Wharton, W. & J. Leominster, April 11
Wheeler, J. jun. Abingdon, April 9, 19
Whiteside, R. and Fisher, H. and Huatio, T. Whitehaven, April 21
White, S. U. Eclingly Cotton-mill, Apr. 21
Wylie, H. and Richardson, W. J. Abchurch-lane, April 22

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

THE following is a statement of the London Hospitals, read on Easter Monday last, in the usual way: *Christ's Hospital*.—Children put forth apprentices, 195; buried last year, 6; children under care of the Hospital, 1060; to be admitted on presentation, 150. *St. Bartholomew's*.—Patients admitted, cured, and discharged last year, 9969; buried, 277; remaining in-patients, 484; ditto out patients, 333; so that there has been under care of this Hospital last year, 11,063. *St. Thomas's*.—Patients admitted, cured, and discharged last year, 10,062; buried, 193; remaining in-patients, 442; ditto out-patients, 332; Under care of the Hospital last year, 11,029. *Bridewell Hospital*.—Vagrants committed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, 359; apprentices sent for solitary confinement, 36; persons to be sent to different parishes, 92; apprentices to be brought up to different trades, 15. *Bethlem Hospital*.—Remaining in the Hospital on the 1st of Jan. 1822, 216; admitted since January 1822, 172; cured and discharged last year, 162; remain under cure and incurable to Dec. 31, 1822, 226.

A Court of Common Council was held on the 12th ult. when, in consequence of an opinion given by Mr. Telford, the engineer, that the removal of the existing dam at London Bridge will occasion a most important change in the river westward of the bridge, and may possibly affect its navigation, and injure the property on both its sides or banks to a very serious extent, it was ordered that the Bridge House Committee should be instructed to urge the Committee of the House of Commons on the New Bridge Bill to delay the same till Mr. Telford has made an accurate survey of the river to Teddington. The Court also expressed its opinion, that if the Bill passed, a million of money should be provided for its erection, &c. exclusive of the revenue of the Bridge House estates.

General Steam Vessel Company.—A meeting of Gentlemen interested in the formation of this Company took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at one o'clock, April 4th, when Mr. Jolliffe having taken the chair, he proceeded to read a statement of considerable length to the meeting. The principal features of this statement were—First, the proposal of receiving steam-vessels from persons willing to become subscribers, in lieu of pecuniary payments. Secondly,

that as the amount of subscription was limited to 44,000*l.* the lists should be allowed to remain at the banking-houses for an extended period of two months. And thirdly, the practicability of engaging with the steam-vessels in the trade to India, in support of which a most able prospectus had been issued by Lieutenant J. H. Johnson, R. N. who had been for some years engaged between Calcutta and this country. After a motion of Sir J. York, "that the plan be abandoned," and some discussion, it was resolved, that the books should remain open until the 1st of August, and that letters should be sent to the present subscribers, informing them that they are at liberty to continue or withdraw their names.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Right Hon. W. Huskisson to be President of the Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.—The Right Hon. C. Grant to be President of the Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, in the absence of the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, or of the President of the Committee.—Colonel Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B. to be Clerk of the Ordnance of the United Kingdom.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Morton, K. T. to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—W. Burton, Esq. to be Page of Honour in Ordinary to his Majesty.—Mr. Felicio Calvet, to be Consul General at Gibraltar for his Majesty the King of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves.—Colonel James Russell, to be Gentleman Usher of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary.—H. T. B. Mash, Esq. to be Assistant Master and Marshal of the Ceremonies to His Majesty.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Lymington—Walter Boyd, Esq. of Plaistow-Lodge.

City of Durham—Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B. of Grosvenor-place, Westminster.

Borough of Corfe Castle—John Bond the younger, Esq. in the room of George Bankes, Esq.

Borough of Newport (Cornwall)—Jonathan Raine, Esq. of Bedford-row, Middlesex.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. H. Hubbard, M. A. is appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop Winchester.—The Rev. J. H. Hunt, A. M. to

the Vicarage of Weedon Beck.—The Rev. J. Pears, M.A. to be Master of the Free Grammar School in Bath, and presented to the Rectory of Charlcomb.—The Rev. John Phear, M.A. is presented to the Rectory of Earl Stonham, Suffolk.—The Rev. John Matthews, A.M. to the Vicarage of Stapleford with that of Shrewton.—The Rev. T. C. Willatts, M.A. to the Rectory of East Hatley.—The Rev. W. Vaux, M.A. to the Rectory of Tarring.—The Rev. J. Bull, B.D. to a Prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral.—The Rev. J. M. Turner, to the Vicarage of St. Helen's, Abingdon.—The Rev. W. G. Judgson, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge.—The Rev. G. Macfarlan, M.A. to the Vicarage of Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire.—The Rev. H. Stebbing, B.A. appointed Evening Lecturer of St. Mary's, Bungay.—The Rev. St. John Alder, A.M. to the Rectory of Bedhampton.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. Sir Charles Paget, Knt.; Robert Williams, Esq.; Richard Worsley, Esq.—to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart. K.G.C.B. is appointed to the command of His Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean, in the room of Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore, K.C.B.—Rear-Admiral Sir George Eyre, K.C.B. to the command on the South American station, *vice* Commodore Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Bart. K.C.B.—Commodore Charles Grant, C.B. to the East India station, *vice* Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B.

To the Rank of Post Captain—Thomas Herbert, Charles Hope Reid, John Smith (b), Henry Theodosius Browne Collier, John Brenton, William Rameden, George Richard Pechell, Alex. Barkclay Branch, Herbert B. Powell, John Donaldson Boswell, Henry Stanhope, John Townsend Coffin, Frederick Hunn, Chas. Samuel White, Septimus Arabin.

To the Rank of Commander—Francis John St. John Mildmay, John Longchamp, James Brasier, Joseph Soady, Williams Sandom, Edward Williams Gilbert, Robt. Winthrop Yates, Henry Kent, Thomas Bushby, Hon. Wm. Waldegrave, Chas. Stuart Cochrane, Edward Hibbert, Mark John Currie, William Boxer, Wm. Bohun Bowyer, Hugh Anderson, John Burnet Dundas.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Edw. Barnes, K.C.B. to have the local rank of Lieut.-General in the Island of Ceylon; dated 20th March 1823.—Col. John Gardiner, of the 6th Foot, to be Deputy Adj.-General to the Troops serving in Ireland.—Captain Robert Fraser, from the 83d Foot, to be Fort-Major at Jersey.

Married.]—At Lambeth Church, John Keeling, Esq. to Maria, eldest daughter of Stanley Howard, Esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, Colonel Adams, Ormond-street, to Gabrielle, third daughter of John White, Esq.—Charles Calvert, Esq. M.P. to Jane, youngest daughter of Sir William Rowley, Bart. M.P.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. E. Leslie, Esq. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rt. Rev. Bp. Sandford.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Captain James Lindsay to Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart.—The Duke of Norfolk to Lady Mary Ann Gage, widow of Sir Thomas Gage.—The Duke of St. Alban's to Mrs. Cuthbert.—Lord Petre to Miss Howard.—At Hackney, Mr. Peter Duncan, jnn. to Jemima, daughter of the late Robert Martin, Esq.—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, W. B. Carter, M.D. to Margaret, daughter of Robert Downie, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. G. Wake, Esq. to Miss Newman.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, S. Vieussieux, Esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Mercier.—At St. Leonard's Lodge, Horsham, F. F. Vane, Esq. to Diana, third daughter of Charles Beauclerk, Esq.—Wm. B. Baring, Esq. eldest son of Alexander Baring, Esq. M.P. to Lady Harriet Mary Montagu.—At Winchmore-hill, John Sims, M.D. of Cavendish-square, to Lydia, third daughter of Wm. Dillwyn, Esq.—Mr. S. Bridge, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Choat.—Mr. W. Nicholson, of Fareham, to Eliza, daughter of Mr. Cornwell.—The Rev. H. M. Wagner, M. A. to Elizabeth Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Douglas.

Died.]—At Croydon, Maria, wife of Rev. Ed. Haram.—In Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, Captain J. Johnstone, R.N.—At Camberwell, Sarah, the wife of Mr. H. Maclean.—Elizabeth, the wife of Simon Stephenson, Esq.—In Berkeley-square, Lady Marianne Smith, wife of Abel Smith, Esq. M.P.—Mary, the second daughter of Charles Andrew Thomson, Esq. of Mawson House, Chiswick.—Josh. Perkins, Esq. of Token-house-yard.—At Clapham-Rise, Mr. J. Haigh, of Manchester.—John Haighton, M.D. F.R.S. many years Lecturer on Midwifery and Physiology in the Medical Schools of the United Hospitals, Southwark.—At Queenhithe, in the 64th year of his age, Matthews Beachcroft, Esq.—At Mr. Basnett's, Camberwell-green, Mrs. Barbara Wale.—At Herne-hill, Mary, the wife of B. S. Jones, Esq.—At Chelsea, Wm. H. Moseley, M.D. in the 47th year of his age, many years Physician to his Majesty's Forces in Egypt, the Peninsula, &c.—At Mount-row, Lambeth, John Mirmitt, Esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

MRS. RADCLIFFE.

In Stafford-row, Fimlico, Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, long known and admired by the world, as the able authoress of some of the best romances that have ever appeared in the English language; and which have been translated into every European tongue. Her first work was *Athlin and Dumblaine*, her second *The Romance of the Forest*, and her third *The Sicilian Romance*, which established her fame as an elegant and original writer. Her next production, published in 1793, was the famous *Mysteries of Udolpho*, for which the Robinsons gave her 1000*l.*, and were well repaid for their speculation, the work being universally sought for, and many large editions rapidly sold. Having been incorporated by Mrs. Barbauld into her edition of the British Novelists, and being, in that or other forms, in every library, it would be superfluous, in this place, to enlarge on its transcendent merits. Hypercriticism alone can detect its faults. The *dénouement* is not considered by many persons as a justification of the high colouring of the previous narrative; but it was Mrs. Radcliffe's object to show how superstitious feelings could feed on circumstances easily explained by the ordinary course of nature. This object she attained, though it disappoints the votaries of superstition, and, in some degree, irritates the expectations of philosophy. Be this as it may, taken as a whole, it is one of the most extraordinary compositions in the circle of literature. In 1794, Mrs. Radcliffe gave to the world a Narrative of her Travels in France, Germany, and Italy; but in describing matters of fact, her writings were not equally favoured. Some years after, Cadell and Davies gave her 1500*l.* for her *Italians*, which, though generally read, did not increase her reputation. The anonymous criticisms which appeared upon this work, the imitations of her style and manner by various literary adventurers, the publication of some other novels under a name slightly varied for the purpose of imposing on the public, and the flippant use of the term "*Radcliffe school*," by scribblers of all classes, tended, altogether to disgust her with the world, and create a depression of spirits, which led her for many years, in a considerable degree, to seclude herself from society. It is understood that she had written other works, which, on these accounts, she withheld from publication, in spite of the solicitude of her friends, and of tempting offers made her by various publishers. Her loss of spirits was followed by ill health, and the only solace

of her latter years was the unwearied attentions of an affectionate husband, whose good intelligence enabled him to appreciate her extraordinary worth. The situation in which they resided, during the last ten years, is one of the most cheerful round the metropolis; and here, under a gradual decay of her mental and bodily powers, this intellectual ornament of her sex expired on the 7th day of February, in the 62d year of her age. In person, Mrs. Radcliffe was of diminutive size; and, during the prime of her life, when she mixed in company, her conversation was vivacious, and unalloyed by the pedantic formality which too often characterizes the manners of literary ladies.

GEORGE WATMOUGH.

On the 15th of February last, at his father's house at Warrington, in Lancashire, George Watmough, Esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at law, aged 25. This valuable young man fell a sacrifice to the ardour of his mind in the study of his profession. He was originally intended for the practice of the law as an attorney, but his industry, talents, and inclination, led him to the bar; and, after a laborious pupillage, and a short practice as a special pleader, he was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple. Had he been restored to health, there is no doubt he would have been a distinguished pleader in the Northern Circuit. The manuscripts he has left behind him evince his industry and talents. It was hoped he was in a state of convalescence, when death put an end to his prospects, and the hopes of his friends to see him rise to eminence in his professional career.

GENERAL DUMOURIEZ.

At Turville-park, near Henley-upon-Thames, 84, General Dumouriez. This extraordinary man stood, at one period of his life, on the very pinnacle of triumphant glory. His feats as a warrior make up the most splendid pages of modern history: his name was a charm which gathered round it all the enthusiasm of millions; but he died in exile, as if to contrast the clamorous voice of popularity, which accompanied his past career, with the calm stillness of solitude, which surrounded his bed of death. His temper was singularly frank and generous; his affections warm and cordial; his conversation full of strength and spirit, diversified with a variety of knowledge, and a remarkable discrimination of character. He was born at Cambray, Jan. 25th, 1739, and descended from a younger branch of a noble family, the

original name of which was Duperier. He was educated at the college of *Louis le Grand*, in Paris. His father taught him the English, Italian, Spanish, and Greek languages; and he knew also the German. In his youth he had a great passion for reading; became a bold horseman, and a good swordsman. He served in the Seven Years' War, and was wounded at the battle of Warbourg. He joined the confederacy in Poland, in the war of which he was employed. After the partition he returned home, and was sent to Hamburgh to aid the Swedes; but was arrested there by the French envoy, and sent prisoner to the Bastille; in which he composed two military treatises, and other works. From thence he was removed to the castle of Caen, where he married his cousin. On the death of Louis XV. he was set at liberty. When the revolution commenced, he was appointed commandant of the national militia at Cherbourg; after which he became intimate with Mirabeau, and was, upon his death, appointed minister for foreign affairs; he was also made minister at war, which office he held only three days, and left Paris to serve against the Imperialists: his successes are now become matter of history. In his conduct he displayed consummate skill and courage. His subsequent abandonment of the revolutionary government, and his retirement into exile, occasioned his taking refuge in England; during which, mightier victories than he achieved and consequences of greater moment following, had almost made him be forgotten. His actions, however, will live to the remotest ages. On the 21st of March his remains were interred at Henley-on-Thames. The coffin, richly emblazoned and covered with crimson velvet, on which were placed his sword, epaulets, and the star of the Order of St. Louis, had the following inscription on a brass plate, with his arms deeply engraven:—"Charles François Dumouriez, Ex-Général en Chef des Armées Françaises, mort le 14 Mars, 1823. Âge de 84 Ans."—Among the mourners were General Stevenson and Mr. Bowring, the gentleman lately detained in France.

EARL ST. VINCENT.

At Rochetts, Essex, aged 89, Earl St. Vincent. His Lordship was born at Meaford, in January 1735. At an early period of his life, he entered into the naval service of his country. As a midshipman and lieutenant, he was remarkable for an assiduous attention to his duties; and thereby laid the foundation for that profound knowledge of naval science which he so eminently possessed.

He was remarkable in his early life for yielding to the necessary discipline of his profession, which he enforced so well when he himself became a commander. In April 1766, he was made post-captain; rear-admiral of the blue, December 1790; vice-admiral, April 1794; admiral, February 1799; and admiral of the fleet, July 1821. Among the earlier exploits of Lord St. Vincent, the capture of the *Pégase*, of 74 guns, stands conspicuous. It took place in the night of the 20th of April, 1782. He then commanded the *Foudroyant*, of 74 guns, in the fleet under the command of Admiral Barrington. About one o'clock on that day, an enemy's fleet was discovered at a great distance, and a signal was given for a general chase. At the close of the evening, seven ships had got a-head, the *Foudroyant*, Captain Jervis, being the foremost. In the night, it coming to blow strong, with hazy weather, after having lost his companions, at half-past twelve o'clock he brought the French ship, the *Pégase*, of 74 guns and 700 men, to a close action, which continued for three quarters of an hour, when the *Foudroyant* having laid her on board on the larboard quarter, the Frenchman struck. Of this brilliant achievement, the admiral says in his despatch, "My pen is not equal to the praise that is due to the good conduct, bravery, and discipline of Captain Jervis, his officers, and seamen, on this occasion. Let his own modest narrative, which I herewith enclose, speak for itself." Soon after this, Captain Jervis was made a Knight of the Bath. The celebrated battle of Cape St. Vincent will for ever stand conspicuous in the naval annals of Great Britain. This memorable action took place on the 14th of February, 1797. The British fleet, under Sir John Jervis, amounted to no more than fifteen sail of the line. The Spanish fleet consisted of twenty-seven sail of the line; one of which was a four-decker, carrying 136 guns, and was the largest ship in the world; six were three deckers, of 112 guns each; two of 84 guns; and eighteen of 74 guns. This fleet was under the command of Admiral Cordova, on its way to form a junction with the French fleet, for the purpose of invading Ireland, then in a rebellious and distracted state. The moment was most critical and important. The responsibility attached to encountering the enemy with such a disparity of force, would have justified the bravest man in declining such a contest. But Sir John Jervis, confident in the skill and bravery of the Nelsons, the Collingwoods, the Trowbridges, and the heroes he commanded, seized with his

characteristic promptitude the brilliant opportunity, and in a battle which for the manner in which it was planned and executed can never be surpassed—he gained a most important and decisive victory. The *Salvador del Mundo*, and the *San Josef*, of 112 guns each; the *San Nicholas* of 84, and the *San Isidro* of 74 guns, were taken; the rest, many of them absolute wrecks, (particularly the 136 gun ship, which was fought by Nelson with a 74,) took shelter in Cadiz, and were there blockaded by the gallant admiral. From the excellent skill and discipline of the British fleet, the fire of our ships was superior to that of their opponents, in the proportion of five or six to one. The *Culloden*, Captain Trowbridge, expended 170 barrels of powder; the Captain, Commodore Nelson, 146; and the *Blenheim*, Captain Frederick, 180 barrels. Soon after this, Sir John Jervis was created a peer, by the title of Baron Jervis, of Meaford, and Viscount and Earl of St. Vincent. His Lordship married a daughter of Lord Chief Baron Parker, by whom he had no issue. The earldom has become extinct, but the titles of Baron Jervis and Viscount St. Vincent have descended to his Lordship's nephew, Edward Jervis Ricketts, Esq. of Meaford, in the county of Stafford. He had also a pension granted him of three thousand a-year. Lord St. Vincent had sat in Parliament for various boroughs in the opposition interest; but the honour of sitting in the House of Peers he owed alone to his transcendent merit. After this his lordship lived some time on shore, on account of ill health. During the administration of Mr. Addington, Lord St. Vincent held the place of First Lord of the Admiralty; and, under him, the affairs of that board were conducted with great spirit. Lord St. Vincent, as usual, on the conclusion of the peace, ordered the surplus stores to be sold. The minister, Addington, thought proper to plunge the country into a war again, and a charge was brought against Lord St. Vincent of leaving the navy not properly supplied with stores. This charge ought to have been brought against Mr. Addington, who should have made his warlike intentions known. He retired from the admiralty in 1805, and for some time commanded the Channel Fleet. In political life, his lordship was always distinguished for his attachment to the free principles of the British constitution; and in the legislature generally voted against ministerial measures, many of which he was expected professionally to support. His promotion was, therefore, the sole result of his own high character, and never was obtained by compliance or

intrigue. In truth, he was as starchy in politics as he was brave on the ocean. As a commander, he was so strict a disciplinarian, as to have exposed himself, on some occasions, to charges of undue severity; but he considered order and discipline as the soul of the naval, as well as of the military service.

LORD KEITH.

At Kincardine, in Scotland, Admiral Lord Keith. He was born in the year 1747. His promotion, as post-captain, bears date May 11, 1775; and the following year, he was appointed to the *Pearl* frigate of thirty-two guns, in which vessel he served in America, under the orders of Lord Howe; and afterwards in the *Perseus* frigate, under Admiral Arbuthnot, at the reduction of Charlestown, on which occasion he commanded a detachment of seamen on shore, and received the official praise of General Clinton. On his return from America, Captain Elphinstone was appointed to the *Warwick* of fifty guns, in which vessel he fell in with, and captured, the *Rotterdam*, a Dutch man-of-war, of equal force; and some time after *L'Aigle*, a French frigate, of forty guns and 600 men. On the commencement of the war with France, in the year 1793, he was appointed to command the *Robust* of seventy-four guns, one of the squadron under Lord Hood, which sailed for the Mediterranean in the month of May. In the arduous and difficult post of Governor of Port la Malgue, and commander of the troops landed at Toulon, Captain Elphinstone displayed consummate knowledge of military tactics. When it became unavoidably necessary that Toulon should be evacuated, the care of embarking the artillery, stores, and troops, was committed to Captain Elphinstone. For some other important services, he was, in 1797, created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Lord Keith, and for a short time commanded a detachment of the Channel fleet. In the summer of the following year, he succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean; and soon after had the misfortune to lose his ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, in the Bay of Genoa, by an accidental fire. On the 1st of January, 1801, Lord Keith was advanced to be Admiral of the Blue; he, at this time, commanded the naval force employed against the French on the coast of Egypt. His conduct, on this important station, was fully equal to the high promise it had held forth. In 1803, Lord Keith commanded on the Downs station; and subsequently the Channel fleet, in 1814. He has left a daughter, married to a French general, late an aide-de-camp of the Em-

peror Napoleon; a lady of strong good sense, and high accomplishments.

SIR I. CAMPBELL.

This gentleman ended his long and active life on the 28th of March, in the eighty-ninth year of his age; he was born on the 23d of August, 1734. He was the eldest son of Archibald Campbell of Succoth, and his mother was the daughter and representative of Wallace of Ellersly, a branch of the family of Sir William Wallace. He came to the bar in 1757—was made Solicitor-General in 1783—Lord Advocate in 1784—and was soon after chosen member for the Glasgow district of burghs, which he continued to represent in Parliament, taking an active share in all the important transactions of the time, until he was raised to the chair of President of the Court of Session in 1789. In 1794, he was placed at the head of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, issued at that disturbed period for the trial of those accused of high treason in Scotland. He continued to hold the situation of President of the Court of Session for upwards of nineteen years, and resigned his high office in autumn 1808. But the faculties of his mind remaining entire, he was afterwards chosen to preside over the two different commissions for inquiring into the state of the Courts of Law in Scotland.

SIR T. CONSTABLE.

At Ghent, on the 25th ult. aged sixty, Sir Thomas Constable, Bart. of Tixall, Staffordshire, and of Burton Constable, in the county of York. He was the eldest son of the late Honourable Thomas Clifford, youngest son of Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, and of the Honourable Barbara Aston youngest daughter of James Lord Aston of Forfar, in Scotland, by whom the estate of Tixall passed into the family of Clifford. About two years ago, by the death of Francis Constable, Esq. without issue, he came into possession of the great estates of Burton Constable and Wycliffe, in the county of York, on which occasion he assumed the name of Constable, and soon after was created a baronet. Sir Thomas Constable was a Catholic. On the day after the news of his death was received at Tixall, a solemn dirge, according to the rites of the Catholic Church, was performed in the chapel; after which the family chaplain delivered a short but very pathetic discourse, which was frequently interrupted by the lamentations of the congregation, who felt they had lost a protector, a father, and a friend. As a husband, a father, a brother, a landlord, and a neighbour, and as a bright pattern of moral

and religious virtue, his loss is irreparable; that loss is more particularly mourned by his widow (the daughter of the late, and sister to the present John Chichester, of Arlington, Esq. in the county of Devon), by whom he has left two daughters, and an only son, who is in his seventeenth year, and who is now Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable.

J. J. ANGERSTEIN, ESQ.

At Blackheath, John Julius Angerstein, Esq. This gentleman, who was descended from a respectable family, was born at St. Petersburg, in the year 1735. About 1749 he came to England, under the patronage of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq. an opulent Russian merchant. In that gentleman's counting-house he remained for some time, and, when he came of age, he was introduced to Lloyd's by his patron. With good natural abilities and unwearied application, Mr. Angerstein quickly became celebrated as a broker and underwriter. His subscription to a policy was quite sufficient to induce other underwriters to add their names. In such repute were his policies, that, for some years after, they were called *Julians*, as a mark of distinction. It is, therefore, not surprising that he at length reached the summit of commercial fame and prosperity; his reputation being spread to all quarters where commerce is known. In public loans his list was always ranked among the first, and monied men were anxious to obtain a place in it. Nor were his exertions confined only to his own benefit. The frequenters of Lloyd's Coffee-house owe to his strenuous efforts the accommodations which they at present enjoy. He was the proposer of the issue of Exchequer Bills in 1793, by which, at a critical moment, relief was afforded to trade. The Veterinary College would, perhaps, have sunk to the ground, had he not made a vigorous effort in its favour, at a moment when its funds were nearly exhausted; and he was the first to propose, from the fund at Lloyd's, a reward of two thousand pounds to that meritorious discovery, the life-boat. In private life, Mr. Angerstein was amiable, benevolent, and hospitable. It is no slight proof of his worth, that he enjoyed the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Jonas Hanway, and many other eminent contemporaries. As a patron of art he ranked high. His collection in Pall Mall contained some of the finest works of the foreign and British artists, and were always visible, through the courtesy of their possessor.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. Franklin to Miss S. Sanders.

Died.] At Dunstable, Mr. J. Gilbert—At Shefford, the Rev. C. Portier—At Bedford, Mrs. Nash—At Westoning, the Rev. R. H. Whitehurst.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, F. Bailey, esq. to Miss E. Rainier—Mr. J. Pollard to Miss E. Whiting—At Wokingham, Mr. T. May to Miss Lane.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Thomas Speakman, 78—R. Maal, esq.—Mr. J. Baylis—Mr. B. H. Cooper—Mr. Painter—Mr. H. Bartholomew—At Abingdon, T. Prince, esq.—At Windsor, John Buckridge, esq.—At Leighton, Mr. G. Holloway.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. King, of Blackgrove, Waddesdon, to Miss Sanders.

Died.] At Newport Pagnell, Miss Bailey—Mrs. M. Robe—At Wavendon, Mrs. Lee—Mr. Gates, of Long Crandon—The Rev. C. Gardner, rector of Stoke Hammond—At Rewsham, Mr. Lucas—Mr. W. Adkins, Ravenstone Mill—At Staverton, Mrs. E. Hands—At Buckingham, Mrs. Bailey.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Downham in the Isle, Mr. W. Harrison to Miss R. Hills.

Died.] At Cambridge, F. D. Barker, esq. banker—E. Christian, esq. Professor of Law in the University—Sir C. Corbet, bart.—Mr. Wedd—Mr. F. Boulton—The Rev. R. Relhan—At Cottenham, Mr. W. Smith, 72—At Royston, Mr. D. Crespin, 88.

CHESHIRE.

As the workmen were lately sinking a cellar at Chester, they struck upon a regularly laid tile floor, about three feet from the surface of the row, embedded on a soil of a particularly saponaceous quality, in which several large bones were found, under the tiling. The tiles are about four inches square, formed of a reddish clay, nearly the colour of that of flower-pots, the surface of many ornamented with a variety of tasteful devices. They soon after struck upon an earthenware urn, of a round form, about nine inches in height, and seven in diameter, which was found to contain 25 ancient brass and copper coins, the largest equal in weight to one of our penny pieces, and the smallest somewhat heavier than our present farthing. It was difficult to decipher them; but some antiquaries pronounce one to be a coin of the Roman Emperor Vespasian. Among the rubbish carted away was likewise found a silver coin of Henry III. about the circumference of a shilling, extremely thin.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Shaw to Miss Sefton—W. Buchanan, esq. to Miss E. Massie—At Frodsham, Mr. J. Davies to Miss M. Fletcher—Mr. J. M. Manifold to Miss C. Janion—At Over, Mr. T. Livesley to Miss Daveport—G. White, esq. of Green Bank, to Miss M. Bateman—At West Kirby, the Rev. J. Fish to Miss Hales—At Prestbury, Mr. W. Wadsworth to Miss Martin—Mr. J. Robinson to Miss A. Willot—At Whitegate, Mr. T. Sharratt to Mrs. Griffith.

Died.] At Chester, Miss Powell—Miss M. Newell—Mrs. Phillips—Mrs. Podmore—Mrs. R. Acton—Mrs. P. Pinchers—Mrs. Leigh—At Knutsford, Mr. J. Ellis—At Henton Norris, near Stockport, Miss F. Hope—At Higher Prover, Mrs. Skerrett—At Kirkdale, Mrs. Winstanley—At Runcorn, Mrs. T. Heard—At Middlewich, W. Taylor, esq.—At Neston, Mrs. Ward—R. Jones, esq. of the Lodge near Bala, 77—At Parkgate, Mrs. A. Riley—

At Malpas, Mrs. Brett, 97—At Cheadle-heath, J. A. Newton, esq.—At Macclesfield, Miss M. A. Smallwood—At Vicar's Cross, W. Sellar, esq.

CORNWALL.

As some labourers employed at Carnan stream-works, Cornwall, were removing a quantity of mud, they discovered a heap of stones, under which were four pieces of oak, inclosing a human skeleton, the teeth and larger bones of which were in nearly a perfect state. The tomb was covered with a deposit of mud, 17 feet in depth, and was 25 feet below the present low-water mark, on what is denominated "tin-ground," namely, stones mixed with gravel, amongst which tin is found. The four pieces of oak were each about 8 feet in length, roughly hewn, and about 8 inches in diameter. One of these pieces lay on each side of the body; the other two were laid across these, over the breast; the stones were piled over the whole. The wood was more decayed than timber found in these stream-works generally is. The body must have been interred many centuries ago.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. Doherty to Miss Hingston.

Died.] At Trevillard, near Saltash, Capt. W. Hall, R. N.—At Hendra, Mrs. Hoskin, 80—At St. Tudy, Mrs. Bligh—At Treliassic, R. A. Daniel, esq.—At Fowey, Mr. R. Redding, 98.

CUMBERLAND.

The Carlisle Canal was opened with great ceremony on the 12th of March. Great advantages are expected to accrue from that spirited undertaking to the trade of that ancient city.

Married.] At Crossconnonby, Capt. J. Brooks to Miss B. Ashley—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. H. Gatliff to Miss C. Hamilton—Mr. C. Key to Miss M. Selby—Mr. W. Parthewaite to Miss C. Topping—At Keswick, J. M'Ewen, esq. to Miss Sanderson—At Carlisle, Mr. S. Burney to Miss A. Blackhall—Mr. R. Harrison to Miss R. Smith—Mr. P. Couley to Miss A. Armstrong—Mr. J. Nicolson to Miss E. Graham—At Wigton, Mr. J. David to Miss Irving—At Workington, Captain Liddle to Miss Graham.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Randleson, 79—Mrs. Blaylock—Mrs. M. Edgar—Mrs. Lewthwaite—Mrs. Barnes—At Whitehaven, Mrs. F. Barlow—Mr. S. Hinds, 92—Mr. J. Tate, 87—Mrs. A. Thompson, 70—Mr. A. M'Kie, 80—At Maryport, Mrs. Carrick, 75—At Clare House, Mr. R. Lennox—At Ousby, Mrs. E. Varty, 72—At Harrington, Mrs. M. Pearson, 85—At Low Plains, Mrs. Machell, 82—At Croglan, Mr. W. Elliot, 83.

DERBYSHIRE.

The important trials at Derby, relative to the right of the Crown to lands left by the sea on the coast of Lincoln, and in which the fate of similar property all over the kingdom is involved, were heard before Mr. Justice Park. In the first issue, in which Lord Yarborough was defendant, a verdict against the Crown was recorded. The same result attended all the cases with the exception of one—that of Mr. W. Scroope, who had been led to make an erroneous allegation that the Fittes, or new salt-marshes, were appendant to his manor; whereas the Council for the Crown called a witness to prove that he had purchased a fee-farm rent reserved to the Crown in a grant by Charles I., which lies between the new marshes and the estate of Mr. Scroope.

Married.] Mr. F. Phillips, of Ockbrook, to Miss F. Wilkinsol—At Derby, Mr. Stevenson to Miss E. Jones.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. T. Fletcher—At Nubury, Mr. T. Maskery, 82.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] John Gribble, esq. to Miss E. Cutcliffe—At Powderham, Mr. E. Lee to Miss H. Hutchings—At Exeter, J. Cove, esq. to Miss Eales—At Burrington, Cory Kingdon, esq. to Miss E. Buckingham.

Died.] At Venn House, near Tavistock, R. Parsons, esq.—The Rev. F. Hole, rector of North Tawton—At Colyton, Mrs. Gill—At Collumpton, Mr. Pring, 80—Mrs. Pring, 86—At Ashburton, J. Sunter, esq.—At South Petherton, Mrs. Daniel, 65—At Bridestowe, the Rev. T. S. Glubb—At Exeter, Mrs. Wilcocks—Lieut. W. Elliot—At Plymouth, T. Bass, esq.—At Upland, near Plymouth, J. Elford, esq.—At Stonehouse, Mr. Noel—At Dawlish, Mrs. E. Howe—At Bideford, Mrs. S. Evans, 77.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Mr. Portsbury to Miss Quick—The Rev. T. R. Coles to Miss L. Bridge, of Longdon House—At Whitchurch Canonorum, Mr. J. Bartlett to Miss C. King.

Died.] At Bridport, Mr. J. Haddon—At Sherborne, Mr. J. Hoddinot—Mr. W. Dodge, 81—At Lyme, Miss Congreve—At Upway, Mrs. Dewland.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. W. Cockshott to Miss D. Pickersgill—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. C. Rowe to Miss Cooper.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mr. E. Thompson—Mr. P. Kid—Mrs. A. Greatrix—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. Ovington—Mr. T. Cooke—At Durham, Mr. H. Parker—Mrs. Andrews—At South Shields, Mr. R. Beale—At Leaton, Mr. J. Welsh, 94.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Matthews to Miss A. Clarke—Mr. W. Count to Miss E. Laundry—At Writtle, Mr. D. Harridge to Miss H. Bush—At Little Bromley, Mr. Sizer to Miss Eagle—J. Pool, esq. of Witham, to Mrs. Haynes—At Thaxted, J. H. Brand, esq. to Mrs. Collis—At Latchingdon, M. Allen, esq. to Miss E. Rush—At Colchester, Mr. J. Stuart to Miss Lingwood.

Died.] At Sutton Hall, near Rochford, Mrs. Cockerton, 75—At Stratford, Mrs. Baker—At Colchester, Mr. J. S. Taamer—Mrs. Kemp—Mrs. Hayward—Mr. S. Tillet—At Roll's Park, W. Harvey, esq.—At Brickhouse Farm, near Rochford, Mrs. J. Polhill—At Good Easton, Mr. S. Attridge—At Bellingdon, Miss Robinson—At Billericay, Miss S. Newcomin—At Chapple, Mr. J. Brand—At Nettiswell Rectory, Mrs. A. Walker, 79—At Thaxted, Mrs. Woodley, 73—At Great Baddow, Mrs. Daniel—At Craubrook House, Ilford, Mrs. G. Dace, 77—At Breatwood, Mr. Johnson.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

An Act of Parliament has received the Royal Assent for the erection of a bridge over the river Severn at the Mythe, adjoining to the town of Tewkesbury. The design is a pledge of the abilities of the architect. It is composed of three beautiful iron arches of 65 feet span each, supported by stone buttresses, and the crown of the centre arch to be 18 feet above the ordinary level of floods, so as to render the navigation at all times free from obstruction. The erection of this bridge will afford to the agriculturist, merchant, and trader, an easy access to one of the finest depots for their produce and merchandize in the interior of the kingdom, by enabling them to carry it to Tewkesbury, from whence, by means of the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon at that town, and by the hourly passing of stage-coaches, vans, and stage-waggons, it can be transferred by water or land-carriage to every part of the commercial world.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Beavan to Miss E. Taylor—At Gloucester, S. M. Barrett, esq. to Miss M. C. Adams—The Rev. J. Adams, of Winchcombe, to Miss Cook—At Dursley, G. Viard, esq. to Miss C. L. Biddulph.

Died.] At Stroud, Mrs. A. Adderley—Mr. J. Parry—Mrs. M. A. English—At Caincross, Wm. Chance, esq.—At Tormaston, T. F. Manning, esq.—At Cirencester, Mr. J. White—At Rodborough, Mr. F. Holmes—At Shirehampton, Mrs. Bisp—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Scott, by her clothes taking fire—Miss E. G. Hart—At Gloucester, Mr. R. Barrett—Mary Smith, 100—Mrs. M. Bishop, 90—Miss C. Apperley—At Wotton-under-Edge, Miss Harris—At Lea Line, Mr. W. Morgan, 71—At Sandford House, W. Stephens, esq.—At Kingsdown, Mr. J. Simmonds.

HAMPSHIRE.

Preparations are made for commencing the new street in Southampton, to be called Gerard-street. The houses are to be considerably larger than those built in the vicinity. Great quantities of bricks are already made, and in a state of forwardness on the ground where Gerard-street is now commencing. The whole line of the Canal from East-street to the jail and platform, will comprise an excellent foot pavement, shaded by trees.

Married.] At Romsey, Mr. B. Mitchel to Miss E. Figea—At Fawley, H. Brown, esq. to Miss S. B. Covey—At Southampton, Mr. Lock to Miss E. Hales—Mr. Bedford to Miss M. Sandell—W. Le Feuvre, esq. to Miss Mangey.

Died.] At Lymington, Mrs. Frey, 77—At Southampton, Miss E. Baker—C. Trim, esq.—Mrs. Wallis—Miss Jones—Mr. Smith—Mr. A. Townsend—At Andover, the Rev. W. Pedder—At Ringwood, R. Hicks, esq.—At Portsmouth, Mr. Smith.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] Mrs. Williams, of Eign Brook, Hereford—Mrs. Thomas, of Canon Pyon—At Ashton Ingham, Mrs. Whatley—At Hereford, Mrs. Armstrong.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sandridge, Mr. S. Booth to Miss E. Harris—Mr. J. Stanton to Miss M. A. Bailey, of Berkhamstead.

Died.] At Royston, Mr. W. Stamford, 78—At St. Albans, Mr. W. Cuthbert—Mrs. Willoughby.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Sisman to Miss E. Norman.

Died.] At St. Ives, Miss C. Cook—At Huntingdon, Mrs. Greene—Mr. R. Stafford.

KENT.

The good effect of the labours of the Committee on Foreign Trade was fully exemplified at Dover, in the late severe winter, by causing numerous foreign vessels to take shelter in the harbour, during the time the Dutch ports were frozen up. It is highly satisfactory that the great improvement, by placing culverts under the South Pier, to force the bar from the entrance of the harbour, has had the happiest effect; and by keeping the sluices constantly at work, to prevent any accumulation of shingle, the harbour has been always kept open, from the time the works have been in full operation.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Brooks of Dunbury, to Mrs. E. Coleman—At Sevenoaks, Mr. G. Ashdown to Miss J. Bowra—At Whitstable, Mr. M. Bowring to Miss E. Richards—At Chatham, Mr. J. Parrot to Miss E. Oliff—Mr. J. Hornden to Miss A. Salmon—At Ringwood, Mr. W. Berwick to Miss A. Cherton—At Minster, Thanet, J. Harnett, jun. esq. of Ponces, to Miss L. Cracklow.

Died.] At Ashford, Mr. J. Norwood, 74—Mrs. Hills—Mrs. M. Scott—At Sheldwick, Mr. H. Read—At Lenham, Mr. R. Milgate, 73—At Mreworth, Mrs. M. Goodwin—At Deal, Mrs. Duncun—At Brompton, Mrs. Ayloff, 85—At Faversham, Mr.

T. Norrington—At Canterbury, Mrs. A. Newton, 75—R. Springett—Mrs. A. Chandler, 78—At Hawkhurst, Mr. G. Bishop—At Chatham, Mrs. D'Arcy—At Deptford, Mr. T. Agutter—At Maidstone, Mr. J. Chaplin—At St. Peter's, Thanet, Mrs. Newby, 74—At Rochester, Mrs. Bulton—At Dover, Mrs. Fuller.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. Kerr to Mrs. M. McGuffie—Mr. J. Firth to Miss Abram—Capt. T. Roe to Miss E. Bennet—Mr. T. Mann to Miss A. Willson—Mr. W. Wilson to Miss E. Wilson—Mr. Newcome to Miss Vickers—At Manchester, Mr. W. Seasons to Miss A. Whitaker.

Died.] At Preston, E. Gort, esq.—At Liverpool, Mrs. M. Brockfield, 90—Mr. J. Bandworth, 75—Mr. J. Bowker—Mrs. Hanson—Mrs. Parke—Ellen Tate, 110—Mrs. M. Roberts, 73—Mr. P. Capper, 78—Mr. J. Harrocks—Mr. W. Fletcher—J. Curry, esq. M. D.—At Ince Cottage, near Wigan, Mrs. Brotherton, 72—At Manchester, Mrs. Bowker—Mrs. Ward—Mrs. Corrie—R. Millner, esq. 90—At Ashton, the Rev. J. Sibson, 76—At Lancaster, Mrs. Moore—Mrs. E. Foster.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, J. Pooler, esq. to Miss M. Haygate—At Loughborough, Mr. Ewbank to Mrs. Kane—the Rev. Mr. Dudley to Mrs. Sleath.

Died.] Mrs. Brown, of Bellesden, 71—At Loughborough, Mrs. Woodward—At Syston, Mr. R. Birdsall—At Keyham, Miss C. M. Roughton—At Market Harborough, Miss A. Wortnaby—At Owston Lodge, Mrs. Beaumont.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Royal Assent has been given to an Act to rectify a mistake in an Act passed in the 8d year of the present reign, for more effectually improving the roads leading from Lincoln to Peterborough, and several other roads therein mentioned, and for making a new branch of road to communicate with the said roads from Bourn to Spalding.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. J. Rack to Miss A. E. Mills—the Rev. H. Hubbard to Miss M. Gouger—At Perikirk, Mr. J. Randall to Miss A. Williams—At Pinchbeck, Mr. T. Measures to Miss Ulyat—At Carrington Chapel, Mr. W. Cook to Miss M. Holland—At Thornton-le-Fair, Mr. J. Vinter to Miss J. Muley—At Fulbeck, Mr. T. Bestar to Miss M. A. Barnes—At Tattershall, Mr. W. Would to Miss A. Huggins—At Kirton, Mr. R. Billiard to Miss Stephenson—At Gainsborough, Mr. Beaven to Miss A. Capes.

Died.] At Great Casterton, Mr. C. Hart, 92—At Tallington, Mr. Taplee—Mr. J. Jackson, of Abor, near Kelby—At Boroughbridge House, M. Lawson, esq.—At Hilcote House, J. S. Wilkinson, esq.—W. Bealedun, esq. of Barton—At Lincoln, Mr. T. Trotter—Mrs. Houseman—At Horncastle, Mr. J. Barnes—At Stamford, Mr. Parkinson, 79—At Holbeach, Mrs. Robinson—At Leverington, Mr. D. Culy, 77.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Mr. W. Williams to Mrs. Wilson.

Died.] At Panty-Goitre House, W. F. Berry, esq.—At St. Arven's, near Chepstow, Miss E. Guyon—W. Loftus, esq.—At Llangibby Castle, W. A. Williams, esq. 74—At Trellick, J. Hodges, esq.—At White Castle, Mr. J. Palmer, 80—At Chepstow, the Rev. W. Morgan.

NORFOLK.

The Joint Committee of Drainage and Navigation have made their Report on the subject of the detriment which has resulted to the Lynn Navigation, since the opening of the New Cut; from which it appears, that Mr. Telford and Mr. Rennie unequivocally delivered their opinions, "that no works of any description whatever can be formed to restore the Harbour of Lynn to the

state in which it existed previously to the opening of the Cut, and to give the country at large that improved Drainage which has been the object of the Acts of Parliament, until the dimensions of the Cut are increased." The expense thereof Messrs. Telford and Rennie pledge themselves will not exceed 80,000l.

Married.] Mr. J. Sexton to Miss Green, of Witton—At Norwich, Mr. Sloman to Mrs. Downton—Capt. J. Neale to Miss Read—Mr. Scarlett, of Swaffham, to Mrs. Neal—Mr. Pitts, of Aylham, to Miss Kersey, of Wickham Skeith—At Yarmouth, Mr. R. Breeze to Miss M. Glendinning—Mr. Setton to Miss E. Lancaster—Mr. H. Sandford to Miss Stevenson—At Lynn, Mr. J. Marsters to Mrs. Saddleton—At East Dereham, Mr. Pettingale to Miss Wright.

Died.] At Sprowston, Mr. W. Youngman, 71—At Framingham, W. Howes, esq.—At Mulberton Hall, Mr. J. Mollit, 75—At Norwich, Mr. C. Kest—J. Wells, esq. 87—Mr. L. Levy—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Harper, 92—Mr. M. Terrington—Mr. S. Hague—At North Walsham, T. Cooper, esq.—At Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, Mrs. Seaton, 73—At Clay, Mrs. Farthing—At Banham Rectory, Mrs. Hawkins—At Caister, W. Warren, esq.—At Long Stratton, Mr. J. Mason, 84—At Toft Monks, W. Carpenter, esq.—At Congham, Mr. J. Redin—At Alborough, Mr. C. Rising—At Hempsall, Mr. R. Trower—At Horningtoft, Mr. N. Ponder, 78.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellingborough, Mr. White to Miss M. Barker—At Thurlaston, Mr. J. Bilson to Miss S. Smith—At Peterborough, Mr. H. Heley to Miss E. Figg—At Cold Ashby, Mr. Cattell to Miss A. Wickes.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. M. Leigh—Mrs. Vaughan—Alderman Jones—Mr. Newland, 84—At Peterborough, Miss S. Rose—At Blakesley, Mrs. A. S. Phillips—At Crick, Mr. J. Bucknell—At Hardingston, Mrs. Frost—At Ilolcot, Mr. S. Dickens—At Raunds, Mrs. Lye—At Clipston, Miss J. F. Coleman—At Spratten, Mrs. Butlin—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Coales.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Tynemouth, Mr. H. Delighton to Miss E. Whitehead—Mr. J. Nixon to Miss J. Lee—At Hebburn, Mr. T. Weatherburn to Miss M. Hudson—At Jarrow, Mr. T. Noble to Miss S. Bell—At North Shields, Mr. M. Scott to Miss J. Hope.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. T. Liddle, 78—Mrs. Wilkinson—Mr. J. Allanson—At North Shields, Mr. D. Cooper—Mr. H. Wood—Mrs. A. Waiton, 96—Mr. J. Hutton—At Whitley, Mr. L. Bailey, 84—At Morpeth, Mrs. Black—At Cheswick, Mr. R. Brack—At Tynemouth, Mr. A. Hopper—At Hexham, D. Brunnon, esq.—Mrs. Stevenson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. W. Bousfield to Miss Teuney.

Died.] At Newark, Mr. H. Hutchinson—Mr. J. D. Tripp.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Jisset, 81—Mr. T. Hughes—Mr. W. Wyntt—Mr. J. Eaton, 76—Miss E. Heath—Mr. W. Warner—Mrs. Halse, 75—Mrs. Dix—Mr. C. Bush—Mrs. M. Holloway—At Witney, Mr. W. Long—At Fyfield, Mrs. Wearings, 87—Mrs. E. Ward, of Weston on the Green.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uppingham, the Rev. R. Griffiths to Miss Hotchkin.

Died.] Mr. W. Hadden, of Preston, near Uppingham—At Oakham, Mr. Banks—Mr. Keel—Mrs. Trampleasure—Mrs. Gibson—At Uppingham, Mr. J. White.

SHROPSHIRE.

The iron works at Shropshire are in a good state, notwithstanding the low price of iron, as the iron-masters have a very great demand for it, which causes the trade to be brisk. The qua-

tity of iron made in Shropshire averages 1500 tons weekly, and it is sold as soon as it is made. The glass works are as flourishing as they were last year.

Married.] Mr. Poole, jun. of Wellington, to Mrs. E. Keene—At Shrewsbury, Mr. G. Morris to Miss A. Harris—At Preston Gubbals, Mr. W. Teece to Miss A. Horton—At Bridgnorth, Mr. A. Browne to Miss A. Sing—At Ludlow, the Rev C. C. Crump, of Wolverley, to Miss S. Browne—At Bolas, Mr. J. Fletcher to Miss F. Williams.

Died.] Mr. W. Jeffries, of the Downes, Much Wenlock—At Church Pulverbatch, Mr. A. Jandrell—At Oswestry, Mrs. Prince—At Harrington, W. Jones, esq.—At Whitchurch, Mr. Davies—At Bridgnorth, J. Collinge, esq. 95—Mr. T. Hollis, 92—At Kenstone, Mr. R. Ellis, sen.—At Perrymore, Miss E. Jones—At Upton Magna, Mrs. Smith—The Chevalier de Bedos—Mr. Lee—Mrs. Nicholas, 74.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Literary and Scientific Institution is about to be established in Bath, under the patronage of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and under the trusteeship of several highly respectable gentlemen. A very handsome building is to be erected for this purpose on the site where the Lower Rooms stood before they were destroyed by fire.

Married.] At Bathwick Church, Sir W. Hart, bart. to Miss L. G. Caldwell—Mr. M. Lloyd to Miss H. Hulance—At Bath, Mr. Duck to Miss A. Simms—Mr. T. Machin to Miss A. Webb—R. A. T. Steward, esq. to Miss L. H. Morgan—At Wookey, J. T. Tatchell, esq. to Miss J. Phelps—At Halse, R. Davis, esq. to Miss E. Towles—At Wellington, Mr. T. C. Stiff to Miss M. Collard—Capt. S. Watson to Miss H. N. Melford.

Died.] At Marston Bigot, near Frome, Mrs. Jones, 76—At Bridgewater, Miss F. Sealy—Mr. P. Copp—At Bath, Mr. S. Salter, 84—Mrs. E. Eales—Miss Williams—Mrs. Hamilton—J. J. Labalmondiere, esq.—Mr. Tudway—M. Keogh, esq.—Miss M. Williams—Mrs. Mason—Mrs. Roycroft—Mrs. Shovelton—Mrs. Brisbaue—W. Fallows, esq.—Capt. T. Fraser—Mrs. Barber—Mr. S. Rogers—Mrs. Spencer—Mrs. Wame—The Rev. H. W. Cobb—At Wiveliscombe, J. D. Harvey, esq.—At Shepton-Mallet, Mrs. Hayly, 89—At Coombe Down, Mrs. M. Withey—At Wells, Mrs. Parfitt—At Henley's Barn, near Taunton, Mrs. E. Bishop—At Hatch Beauchamp, the Rev. T. Strangeways.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, C. Williams, esq. to Miss Clarke.

Died.] At Lichfield, Miss C. F. Newling—At Walsall, Mrs. Lucas—At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Raby.

SUFFOLK.

The workmen, while sinking a drain across the garden of the premises which were formerly the site of Cardinal Wolsey's College, Ipswich, have removed considerable foundations, and discovered what appears to have been the Crypt belonging to the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, which formerly stood contiguous to St. Peter's Churchyard. This Crypt is eight feet below the present surface of the garden, and five feet and a half wide. The Priory was founded in the reign of Henry II. by the ancestors of Thomas de Lacy and Alice his wife. *Taxatio Ecclesiastica*, 1291 (in 54 parishes) 461. The last Prior was Wm. Brown, who was living when it was suppressed, in 1527, by Cardinal Wolsey, when he was erecting his College.

Married.] At Ipswich, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson to Miss A. Hagger—The Rev. C. M. Torlosse to Miss C. G. Wakefield—C. Calvert, esq. M.P. to Miss J. Rowley—Mr. E. Ewer of Belchamp St. Paul's, to Miss J. Chickall—At Bramford, Mr. W. Mumford to Miss M. Morgan—At Laxfield, Mr. J.

Garrard to Miss M. A. Flatman—At Ipswich, W. Matravers, esq. to Miss C. H. Howard—At Mendlesham, J. Wightman to Miss S. Giasing—Mr. R. Death to Miss H. Hickman of Lavenham.

Died.] At Bury, Miss C. Watson, 88—Mrs. Barker—Miss F. Traice—Mr. Rushbrook, 80—At Burgh, Mr. R. Butcher, 93—At Framlingham, Mr. J. Freeman—At Trimley, Mr. S. Ralph—At Preston, Mrs. Lambert—At Wilby, Miss C. Cookerill—At Ipswich, Mrs. J. Reeve, 81—Mr. J. Conder—Mrs. A. Bowel, 97—Mrs. Howard—Mrs. Ashbridge—Mr. W. Pilkington—At Melton, Mrs. Adams, 77—At Brent Elegh, Mrs. Pool—At Campsey Ash, Mrs. M. Whitehead, 92—Near Woodbridge, Mrs. S. Cutting, 76—Mr. W. Rogers—Mr. J. Newton—At Stanton, Mr. N. Marsh, 98—Mr. R. Glover—At Alborough, C. Ring—At Freesingfield, Mrs. J. Hunt, 79—At Korton, Mr. T. Parker, 78.

SUSSEX.

Married.] The Rev. M. H. Donald to Miss L. Harley, of Lewes.

Died.] At Priory Farm, near Hastings, Mr. J. Foster—Mr. J. Alderson—At Brighton, Mrs. Baynes, 93—Sir John Eamer, 74—At Chichester, J. Plasto, esq. 81—At Fife, Mrs. Morton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Whitehead, of Leamington, to Miss Hall—At Birmingham, the Rev. D. M'Alum to Miss M. K. Taft—At Edgbaston, the Rev. R. R. Bloxham to Miss E. Harper.

Died.] At Stratford-on-Avon, Miss Hunt—At Birmingham, the Rev. E. Edmonds.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. C. Airey—Miss Burrow, of Buxton-House—Mrs. Morland, 86—Mr. D. Haddleston—Mr. J. Fothergill—Mr. P. Kellest, of Penny Bridge, 76—At Appleby, Mr. Tweedy.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Sturminster Newton, E. D. Glynn, esq. to Miss M. Bird—At Ashton Keynes, J. Green, esq. to Miss C. Bennet—At Netherayon, Mr. H. Cooper to Miss Coles—At Westbury, Major Mackworth to Miss S. N. Mown—At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Moore to Miss M. A. Warburton—At Heytesbury, T. Everett, esq. to Miss A. Cowdry.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. Estcourt—At Chettle, Miss Feltham—At Steeple Ashton, Mr. Long—At Monklin Farley, Miss S. Beak—At Hortin, Mr. J. Brown—At Chippenham, Mrs. E. Pitt—Miss Lloyd—At Trowbridge, Mr. Skuses—At Broad Chalk, Mrs. Good, 73—At Corsham, Mrs. A. Mereweather, 84—Mrs. Heath—At Warminster, Mr. N. G. Butt—At Salisbury, Mrs. E. Williams, 71—Mr. T. Brown-ling.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The new church of St. Clement's was consecrated at Worcester last month. It is a neat building, in the Saxon style. The internal dimensions of the nave are 60 feet long, 20 wide, and about 25 feet high; the floor being sufficiently elevated to allow of a groined sepulchral vault underneath. The arches over the windows and entrance doors are ornamented externally with the simple chevron, or zig-zag moulding, to which in some instances is added the billet. The plain surface of the walls of the body of the church and tower, is judiciously broken at proper intervals by string courses and flat buttresses: the projection of the chancel at the east end, and the transepts and tower which form the finish to the west, with their gables and crosses, give a very church-like character to the building. The buttresses of the tower are rounded at the angles into small columns. These buttresses, after the first set off, are continued up to the string course at the bottom of the parapet, and afterwards form the shafts of the pinnacles; these are orna-

mented with block mouldings; and the overhanging pyramidal caps which characterize the Saxon architecture, with the angular heads and carved finials, although they have a heavy appearance to the eye accustomed to view the light, airy pinnacles of a Gothic church, are, nevertheless, in strict harmony with the rest of the tower.

Married.] At Claines, Mr. C. Long to Miss A. White—At Worcester, Mr. Newman to Miss B. Butler.

Died.] At Stourbridge, J. Robins, esq. 73—At Waresley, Mrs. Lamb—Mrs. Moore, Park Cottage, Grimley—At Cauldwell Hall, Kidderminster, Mrs. Bowyer—At Kyrewood, the Rev. V. Wood—At Tutnell, near Bromsgrove, Mrs. Holyoake—At Bewdley, Mr. J. Crane, 79—At Newton Cottage, near Leominster, Mrs. Powell—At Worcester, Miss Skey, of Upton-on-Severn.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. J. Mitchel to Miss S. Holgate—Mr. J. Dodgeon to Miss J. Walker—Mr. J. Denison to Miss Hutchinson—At Sheffield, Mr. Rogerson to Miss H. Sawyer—At Selby, Mr. Frome to Miss A. Redmayne—At Pickering, Mr. R. Dobson to Miss M. Parke—At Halifax, Mr. J. Brice to Miss King—At Birstall, Mr. Carrett to Miss Gott—At Topcliffe, J. Rob, esq. to Miss R. Duser—At Leconfield, Mr. E. Sherwood, of Scarborough, to Miss M. Lyon.

Died.] At Bradford, Mrs. Duckitt—At Leeds, Mr. Cockroft, 82—Miss H. Waite—Mr. W. Haigh—At Spreulthorne, Col. T. Straubougee—At Halifax, Mr. E. Bottomley—At Warlaby Hall, Mrs. Booth—At Birstal, Mr. J. Nussey—At Middleham, Mr. G. Carter—At Northallerton, Mr. J. Langdale—Mr. H. Atkinson, Garforth Colliery—At Malton, Mr. W. Hesp—At Howden, John Pierson, esq.—At Thorp Arch, Mr. W. Leigh, 75—At Paddock, Huddersfield, J. Mortimer, esq.—At Wakefield, Miss M. Waller—At Hull, Mr. R. Hobson—Mr. S. Wride—R. Rennards, esq.—At Bradford, Mrs. Heap—At York, Mr. J. Smith.

WALES.

The first great iron plate for forming the fastenings of the Menai Bridge, was laid in its proper position at the bottom of one of the caverns, which had been formed out of the solid rock on the Anglesey shore, on Easter Monday. Sir Henry Parnell and Mr. Telford attended on the occasion, and did not leave until all the necessary arrangements were adopted for proceeding immediately with the putting up of the large quantities of the iron work which have arrived from Shropshire, for forming the suspending cables. Nearly the whole of the bridge masonry is completed—the pyramids for supporting the cables, of 50 feet in height above the top of the main piers, will be finished early in the summer; and the iron work is going on so rapidly at Mr. Hazeldine's forges, that there is a certainty of this great work being completed in the most satisfactory manner for the use of the public in little more than another year. The method employed in fastening the cables in beds of solid rock, displays great ingenuity; and the manner of carrying the cables from the caverns to the tops of the pyramids along a well continued scaffolding, makes the bridge an object of great curiosity to tourists.

Married.] At Beaumaris, Mr. Davies to Miss S. Williams—J. C. Meredith, esq. of Brecon, to Miss M. A. Davies—Mr. G. Edwards, of Hendreuchel, to Miss Williams, of Bodaden—At Llanidloes, Montgomery, Mr. J. Cleaton to Miss M. Davies—At Holywell, Mr. T. Perverton to Miss A. Simon—

At Cardiff, J. Wood, esq. to Mrs. M. A. Hurst—At Llanwrin, Mr. A. Evans to Miss A. Jones—At Llanrigg, Carnarvon, R. Hunt, esq. to Miss M. Lloyd.

Died.] At Tryddyn, Mrs. Wynne—At Llysfran, the Rev. J. Hughes—R. Lloyd, esq. of Cefnlas, 90—At Aberystwith, Mr. S. Lewis—Capt. R. Owen, of Pen-y-dre—At Bryning, Mr. W. Peter, 91—At Holywell, Mr. J. Francis—At Carnarvon, Mr. W. Lloyd—At Wrexham, Miss E. Williams—At Gorphwysfan, O. A. Pool, esq.—At Tafarnhelig, Mr. H. Humphreys—Miss Gwre Jarcott, of Frawstynydd.

SCOTLAND.

Preparations are making at Edinburgh for levelling Bellevue Garden, and filling up the sand pits in that neighbourhood, with a view of finishing Bellevue Crescent, which will connect the New Town with Canon Mills on one side, as it is already connected with Stockbridge on the other. A design for a new church in the same crescent has been fixed upon.

The salmon fishings on the River Ness have this year proved very unsuccessful, and upon an inquiry into the cause, it is discovered that great numbers of the salmon fry follow the water of the Canal after issuing from Loch Ness, and getting within the locks, they become sickly, and many of them die. Immense shoals of them have been discovered in this state; and the fishers have discovered that those that escape to the sea through the Canal, are so weakened and diseased by lying so long in the standing water, that they instantly become a prey to other fish.

Married.] At Edinburgh, A. G. Ellis, esq. to Miss C. Robertson—J. Keith, M. D. to Miss C. G. Maitland—Lord Dunsany to the Hon. E. Kinnaird—At Leith, G. Mill, esq. to Miss M. Millar—At Goodlyburn, near Perth, Mr. J. Miller to Miss A. Mitchell—At Aberdeen, Mr. W. G. Baird to Miss C. Scott—At Dunbar House, J. Warrender, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady J. J. Maitland—At Glasgow, J. Bannantyne, esq. to Miss M. Burns—At Claywhat, Perthshire, M. Wair, esq. to Miss J. Spottiswood—At Musselburgh, Mr. Taylor to Miss Cowan—At Roukell-Hour-House, G. Govan, esq. M. D. to Miss M. Maitland.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Hule—Miss Ocheltree—R. Selking, esq.—Lieut. Col. B. Williamson—R. Craig, esq.—Miss Edmonstone—J. M'Alpine, esq.—Mrs. Buchanan—Miss Hamilton—Miss A. Pattison—Miss M. H. Murray—C. M. Adam, esq.—At Spottes, C. Herries Muirhead, esq.—At Baskinburn, Capt. A. Home, 82—At Hillside, Miss M. Stewart—At Burrowloch, Mrs. M. Young—At the Manse of St. Quivox, the Rev. D. M'Quahac—At Tulliallan House, the Rev. Dr. S. Keith, 76—At Leith, Mr. J. Turnbull, 85—Miss M. Scott—At Warriston House, Mrs. R. Hall.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, W. Dixon, esq. to Miss E. Croly—J. H. Mauley, esq. to Miss A. Dugdale—At Kilbalone, co. Limerick, N. Nunan, esq. to Miss M. A. Pearce—T. P. Carew, esq. of Youghall, to Miss C. Ball.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Howard—Mrs. Tinsdall—Mr. B. Maziere—At Limerick, Mrs. Lloyd—At Broomhill, near Kilrush, J. Parkinson, esq.—At Woodfield, Galway, Mrs. Purefoy—At Waterford, W. Blain, esq.—B. Brazier, esq. of Mitchelsfort—At Ballybricken, co. Cork, Mr. W. Burke—At Baillieborough, J. Wright, M. D.—At Dungarvin, M. Kennedy, esq.—At Passage, co. Cork, Captain F. M. Digby, esq.—At Kilkenny, the Rev. C. F. Phillips—At Courtown House, co. Wexford, the Right Hon. Lady Mary, Countess of Courtown. She was the daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, by Mary, the present Duchess of Buccleuch, and co-heiress of the late Duke of Montague.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JUNE 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—On the 21st of April the House met for a short time, and Lord Liverpool stated that two letters, read by the Count de Lagarde to his Catholic Majesty, moved for, could not be regularly produced by the government, being of a confidential nature, but that they had already appeared correctly before the public. On the 22d, the Duke of Gloucester presented a petition from Cambridge for the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. Lord Holland moved for extracts from the correspondence of government respecting Portugal in case of an invasion of Spain by France. On the reply of Lord Liverpool, that if Portugal were to experience an unprovoked attack, England was bound to assist her, and at the request of Lord Liverpool, Lord Holland withdrew his motion. The Marquis of Lansdown enquired respecting the Austrian loan, and when repayment might be expected; to which Lord Liverpool replied that he had no fear of an equitable adjustment on the part of Austria. Earl Darnley moved for an account of the naval force, with a view of enquiring into its present efficiency: the motion was put and negatived. Some documents relative to the negotiations were laid on the table. [These documents regard Spain, France, and Portugal. The following instructions of the Marquis of Londonderry were transmitted to the Duke of Wellington, Sept. 14, 1822:—"With respect to Spain, there seems nothing to add to, or vary in, the course of policy hitherto pursued: solicitude for the safety of the Royal Family; observance of our engagements with Portugal; and a rigid abstinence from any interference in the internal affairs of that country, must be considered as forming the basis of his Majesty's policy."—A despatch from Mr. Canning to Sir C. Stuart, dated March 31, 1823, incloses a copy of the treaty between his Majesty and the King of Spain, in July 1814, by which "his Catholic Majesty engages not to enter into any treaty or engagement with France, of

the nature of that known under the denomination of the Family Compact, nor in any other which may affect the independence of Spain." This is followed by Sir C. Stuart to Mr. Canning, dated Paris, April 7, 1823, in which Sir Charles says, "M. de Chateaubriand assured me that the French government is quite resolved to respect the obligations of the treaty which I communicated to him."—Respecting Portugal, the French government declares that its armaments were not directed against Portugal, against which power it had no complaint, and that it wished not to see its relations with her interrupted." On the 24th, Lord Ellenborough moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for communicating the papers relative to the negotiations, and expressing an opinion that more prompt and decided measures on the part of ministers might have prevented war. Lord Harrowby defended the conduct of ministers. Lord Holland condemned the policy which had been pursued. Lord Grenville defended it. The Duke of Buckingham wished the country might not be forced into war; but if it were, he hoped it would not be for the principles which reigned in Spain. He implored the House not to call upon the people to pour out their blood for the advancement of the detested principles which they had heretofore opposed! Lord King supported the motion, and said that in all the documents there was not a sentiment becoming a free government. The Duke of Wellington vindicated the part he had taken at Verona. Earl Grey supported the motion. Lord Liverpool opposed it. The House divided;—Contents, 48—non-contents, 142. On the 25th several bills were forwarded and appeals heard. Lord Liverpool, in answer to a remark of Lord Holland, said that the union of the crowns of France and Spain had been expressly renounced by treaty. On the 25th, in answer to a question from Lord King, Lord Liverpool stated that he believed the attempt to alter the Bank of England notes had been given up. The Naval and Military

Pensions Bill was passed. On the 29th and 30th no motion worthy notice was made.

May 1, Earl Stanhope presented a petition from a Mr. Thompson, involving the question of the alteration of the currency. On the 2d, the Warehousing Bill was passed. On the 5th, Lord Clifden presented a petition from Selby against the Insolvent Act. His Lordship thought it would be an improvement of the law not to arrest on *mesne* process. On the 6th, several petitions were presented, and Lord Grey gave notice of a motion respecting the late negotiations. The Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition, on the 7th, for the abolition of slavery. On the 10th, the Marquis of Lansdown enquired, as the Insurrection Act was to be renewed, whether ministers had additional information to communicate to the House on the subject. The Earl of Liverpool replied that, when the question came forward, every desired explanation would be given. On the 12th, Earl Grey entered into a review of the negotiations between this country and France and Spain. He considered that the interests of England had been betrayed during the negotiations, and moved for additional papers on the subject. The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion, and stated that the Allies had only bound themselves to assist France if she should be invaded by Spain, or Spain should attempt to sow revolutionary principles in France, or violence should be offered to the Royal family, or, lastly, if there should be an attempt to change the dynasty. These were all the engagements which bound the Allies to assist France. His Lordship believed there was a Russian army on the Vistula, and Austrian troops in Piedmont. France was now paying for every thing in Spain, and was it not the wisest plan to let her waste her resources, and husband ours, should we be eventually forced into a war? His Lordship opposed the motion. Lord Holland supported it. Lord Ellenborough believed there had been a systematic design to put down liberty wherever it appeared in Europe, from the transactions at Laybach, Troppau, and Verona. Lord Calthorpe thought that, though war ought to be as much as possible avoided, yet that ministers had used a wrong tone in their remonstrances on the occasion. The motion

was negatived without a division. On the 13th, the Archbishop of Canterbury presented the Report of the Committee on the Marriage Bill. On the petition of Samuel Thornton, apprehending that a foreign marriage was not valid, Lord Stowell observed that wherever the subjects of this country may be located, their marriages, if in obedience to the established forms of foreign states, whether with natives or otherwise, were admitted and recognized. On the 14th, nothing of importance occurred. On the 15th, petitions were presented against Colonial slavery, and praying the repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill. On the 16th, Earl Grosvenor put a question or two respecting sinecures in the West Indies. Lord Liverpool stated that they were abolished throughout all the Colonies. Earl Grosvenor, however, moved for the accounts of all offices granted in reversion since 1820. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the Bill on Weights and Measures. The Irish Militia Reduction Bill was passed. The House then adjourned to the 22d.

House of Commons.—On the 24th of April Lord J. Russell moved that the present state of parliamentary representation required the most serious consideration of the House; Lord Normanby seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Ricardo, Sir J. Newport, Sir F. Blake, &c. Sir H. East and Mr. R. Martin opposed the motion. The House divided,—for the motion, 169—against it, 280,—majority, 111. On the 25th, Lord Cranborne brought in a bill to legalize the sale of game. Mr. Bennet presented a petition from R. Miller, complaining that the Duke of Buckingham and two clerical magistrates had convicted him—the Duke sitting in judgment upon a charge of his own, and taking evidence from his own servants, who had committed a trespass on plaintiff's lands. He prayed an alteration of the game laws, and that clergymen might not act as magistrates. On the 28th, Mr. Macdonald moved "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to inform his Majesty that this House has taken into its most serious consideration the papers relating to the late negotiation, which have been laid before them by his Majesty's gracious command. To represent to his Majesty

that the disappointment of his Majesty's benevolent solicitude to preserve general peace appears to this House to have, in a great measure, arisen from the failure of his ministers to make the most earnest, rigorous, and solemn protest against the pretended right of the Sovereigns assembled at Verona to make war on Spain on account of her political institutions, as well as against the subsequent pretensions of the French government to deny that nations can lawfully enjoy any privileges but from the spontaneous grant of their kings; principles destructive of the rights of all independent states, which strike at the root of the British Constitution, and are subversive of his Majesty's legitimate title to the throne. Further, to declare to his Majesty the surprise and sorrow with which this House has observed that his Majesty's ministers should have advised the Spanish government, while so unwarrantably menaced, to alter their Constitution, in the hope of averting invasion; a concession which alone would have involved the total sacrifice of national independence; and which was not even palliated by an assurance from France that, on receiving so dishonourable a submission, she would desist from her unprovoked aggression. Finally, to represent to his Majesty, that, in the judgment of this House, a tone of more dignified remonstrance would have been better calculated to preserve the peace of the Continent, and thereby to secure the nation more effectually from the hazard of being involved in the calamities of war." Mr. Wortley opposed the motion, and moved an amendment approving the conduct of ministers, but expressing regret that their efforts had been unavailing. Mr. Hobhouse, Sir W. De Crespigny, and Mr. Baring, supported the original motion. Mr. Banks and Lord F. Gower opposed it. Mr. Wilberforce thought that government might have used more decisive language. The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that the principal question was as to peace or war. Government was accused of having been deceived by the French. It could not be denied that their conduct had excited some suspicion, but it was too much to charge ministers with having been at sea on the subject. Sir J. Mackintosh said, that, though not satisfied

with the negotiations, he felt great satisfaction at the reprobation displayed by all parties at the conduct of the French government. Mr. Peel pointed out the necessity of neutrality, and opposed the motion. Sir F. Burdett felt proud that there was but one opinion in the House respecting the aggression of France on Spain. He did not think ministers had taken the tone they ought, and that if a war should ultimately arise, the country would be obliged to undertake it under the most disadvantageous circumstances. The House then again adjourned to the following day, on the motion of Mr. Wynn. Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Leycester, and Col. Davies, supported the motion. Mr. W. Peel and Lord Palmerston opposed it. Mr. Canning contended that the question was one of peace or war, and that ministers had endeavoured to preserve peace. It was the 31st of March when neutrality was proclaimed, and on the 5th of April the French troops marched. From the day of the French King's speech, it was plainly seen what her conduct would be, and from that day the declaration of neutrality on the part of England was recalled—nay, it was communicated distinctly to the minister of that country, that this declaration would not be renewed in consequence of the contents of that speech. Was this truckling with France? Because the French King's speech breathed in it notions of war—*notions foreign to England*—*notions which were carried back to ancient times, when the Bourbons ruled in the plenitude of their power; it was too much to say that this government had encouraged them.* He must confess with surprise he had heard it said, and with some authority, that Spain held out in the expectation that the English government would be obliged to interfere in their behalf by the popular voice. Nothing would more add to his self-reprobation if he thought this the case; but it was not so. We were just recovering from our last struggle; and, seeing the way clear before us, were we at once to engage in a struggle of which the termination could not be foreseen? Let gentlemen on the other side address at once for the removal of ministers, as having disgraced the country by the policy they have adopted; and if the House should sanction it, he would bow to their de-

cree with the feeling that he had acted erroneously, but still to the best of his feeble power. But believing, after maturely reviewing the whole of this complicated question, that the conduct of ministers in these negotiations was that which had its honour and best interests marked out, he had no doubt that the House would by its decision stamp that conduct with the approbation of the country. Mr. Brougham said, his great objection was that strong language had not been used at all. He denied that any gentleman in that House was enthusiastic for war. But he really believed, if proper language was used by ministers, that there would be no war at all. The hon. and learned gentleman then argued on the results to British commerce, from the systems of blockade which would be adopted by the belligerent nations, whose power of shutting us out, neutrals as we professed ourselves, from each opposing state, was as clear as that the son was the heir of the father. He could not foresee half the dangers that threatened the peace and security of this country, by allowing the army of France to overrun Spain. In the moderate amendment proposed by the hon. member for Yorkshire, he could see no great approbation of the conduct of government. It seemed to be of that neutral character that gave triumph to neither side of that House. It went to a half approval of the conduct of ministers, and had more of war in it than the original address. He was glad that no one in that House was such a friend to royalty as to say a word in favour of those tyrants; but it would go abroad in plain language to the whole of Europe, that all the people of the country, with one voice, execrated their principles and presumption. He implored the House not to let the question go to a vote, which might be misconstrued by persons abroad, who did not understand our forms, into an approbation of the conduct of France. Mr. Macdonald then expressed a wish to withdraw his motion, which Mr. Canning opposed, and the House divided. The Opposition all followed the ministerial voters. A few members on both sides were shut in the House, in consequence of the lobby being too small to contain the united numbers. This caused an appearance of a division, when in fact there was none. The numbers were

announced — For the amendment, 372; against it, 20 — majority, 352.

On the 2nd Sir F. Burdett moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the conduct of the High Sheriff of Dublin. The House resolved itself into a Committee, Sir R. Heron in the chair. Mr. Richy, Clerk of the Crown in Ireland, was called in, and examined at considerable length. The principal matter sought to be elicited from his examination was, the composition of the Dublin Grand Juries. On the 5th several petitions were presented for the abolition of slavery in the colonies; and B. Riky, Terence O'Reily, D. M'Namara, P. Tomlinson, J. M'Connel, and Sheriff Cooper, were examined in the Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin. On the 6th the examination was resumed, and B. Wadden, J. Troye, W. Poole, and J. Farley, were examined. On the 7th Col. Barry called the attention of the House to a breach of privilege in the British Press newspaper, which, on the suggestion of several members, was not pressed. The examination of witnesses in the case of the Sheriff of Dublin was continued, and also on the 8th and 9th. On the 10th petitions were presented from Hampshire respecting agricultural distress, and praying that church property might be so employed as to lessen the poor's rates; also for the abolition of the Slave Trade; and from certain bankers and merchants of London, and against the Beer Bill. Mr. Goulburn proposed the renewal of the Insurrection Act, upon which the House divided, and it was carried by a majority of 80 for the motion. On the 13th the necessary number of members was not present to form a house. On the 14th several petitions of little moment were presented, and the examination of witnesses respecting the Sheriff of Dublin was resumed. Mr. Hume moved for a Committee to enquire into the state of Newfoundland. The motion was lost by a majority of 16 against it. On the 15th, Mr. F. Buxton made a motion for the gradual abolition of slavery in the Colonies, and moved as a resolution, "That the state of slavery is repugnant to the principles of the British Constitution, and of the Christian Religion, and that it ought to be abolished gradually throughout the British Colonies, with

as much expedition as may be found consistent with a due regard to the well-being of the parties concerned." Mr. Canning disapproved of the mode in which the hon. member had brought forward his resolution upon such a momentous question, and moved instead, "That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population of his Majesty's Colonies. That to the temperate and persevering, but firm enforcement of such measures, the House looked forward for such a progressive improvement in the condition of the slaves, as would prepare them for the enjoyment of all rights and privileges which are open to other classes of his Majesty's subjects. That this House is most anxious to accomplish such measures, at the earliest opportunity, as are compatible with the well-being of the slaves themselves, the safety of the Colonies, and a due regard to the rights of those whose properties were implicated." On this, after some debate, Mr. Buxton withdrew his motion. On the 16th, a debate took place on the Irish Tithes Commutation Bill, and the House adjourned to the 21st.

His Majesty has laboured under a feverish indisposition during the past month. Bulletins were issued daily from Carlton Palace. His illness was first announced by the postponement of

a drawing-room intended to be held on the 23d of April. The bulletins of the 19th ult. however, stated his Majesty's progress to complete convalescence.

Despatches from Marquis Wellesley to Mr. Peel express regret that Ireland has not been restored to tranquillity, and that the system of outrage still continues. They conclude by expressing the conviction that the wisdom of government and of Parliament will cause the renewal of the Insurrection Act. A meeting of the Catholics, most numerous and respectable, has been held in Dublin, Lord Killeen in the chair, when an address to the King was moved and adopted. O'Connor Don also moved a resolution of thanks to Mr. Plunket and Lord Donoughmore.

A meeting took place on the 16th at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, consisting of the friends of the Greeks, Lord Milton in the chair. His Lordship addressed the meeting in a speech full of information and eloquence. Several most animated addresses were also made by Sir James Mackintosh, Lord John Russell, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Hobhouse, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Charles Sheridan (son of the late Mr. Sheridan), Archdeacon Bathurst, and others, which were most enthusiastically received by the meeting. About 800*l.* was subscribed, and various resolutions carried.

FOREIGN STATES.

THE affairs of Spain have, during the last month, drawn the public attention wholly towards them. Yet there has been no intelligence received from that quarter which can be denominated in any way indicative of final results. The French, as far as solid advantages go, have nothing of which to boast. The advance of the Gallic armies has been singularly slow, and wonderfully unlike the operations which a few years ago connected rapidity of march with skilfulness of tactic. Men and money seem, notwithstanding the apparently ample allowances made by the French government, to be both wanting to the military hero of the Bourbon dynasty, ere any great achievement can be recorded. The junction of the Spaniards with the invading army, which was relied upon to a great extent, seems to have

disappointed the hopes of the enemy. Even the Army of the Faith, trivial as it has appeared in point of numbers, does not seem to have increased, and the renegadoes, of which a large portion of it is composed, have been detected by the French commander plundering their countrymen, and visited with the reprobation of their country's enemy in consequence. The observation of Lord Liverpool, that "a war in Spain costs four times more than a war in any other country," seems to have been a matter that had never entered into the calculation of the besotted emigrants who rule the destinies of their country at the present moment. The price of bread is said to be 12 sous a pound already, and instead of being in Madrid, the head-quarters of the French army had only reached Aranda on the 15th ult. Oudinot,

with one division, being in advance at Valladolid. Considering that the French army had encountered no opposition of moment, their progress has been beyond example slow. And that they have not succeeded as they had calculated upon, may be judged from the demands said to have been made by Marshal Moncey for fresh troops. The Spaniards are stated to have deserted Madrid; and whatever may be their opinions, they seem, from all the intelligence yet received, to have agreed in not affording succour to the enemy. Priests and monks are the principal partizans of the Duke d'Angoulême among the Spaniards; and nothing has yet appeared to change the opinion formed of the Spanish nation respecting their mode of resistance. Still the corps of Spaniards formed, and the limited boastfulness of the French ministerial accounts, give reason to believe that the former are by no means as idle as their enemies would represent them. A war of partizanship is like a slow wasteful fever contrasted with one of a burning character; it proceeds inch by inch in its labour of destruction. The French summoned Figueras to surrender in vain. St. Sebastian still held out, and the garrison much annoyed the enemy. Numerous corps on the wings of the French army, and in the provinces bordering upon them under Morillo, Ballasteros, and other Spanish leaders, seem to wait the moment when the French line of frontier communication shall be extended, in order to act. The Cortes have issued a reply to the manifesto of the French. It is dated the 23d of April, signed by the King, and addressed to M. de San Miguel. It states, that the French have invaded the Spanish territory without a declaration of war, and without any of the usual formalities, which must be considered as a violation of the laws of nations, and an actual commencement of hostilities. His Majesty, conformable to his duty of repelling force by force, of defending the integrity of the Monarchy, and punishing the audacity of the enemies who invade it, has resolved, by the advice of the Council of State, and according to Article 235 of the Constitution, to declare war against France; which he does by the present declaration, enjoining the competent authorities to combat by sea and land; and this declara-

tion of war is to be solemnly published. Power is also given to individuals to form Guerillas, and a Foreign Legion is organized, in which all volunteers, not natives of Spain, may preserve their respective ranks. Numerous corps are accordingly forming. The fifth, and one of the latest bulletins of the French army is the following:

"Head-quarters, Vittoria, April 30, 1823.

"General Count Molitor, at the head of the whole of the second corps, entered Saragossa on the 28th of April. The evening before, the Magistrates of that city had gone to meet him as far as Mallen, and on their request, a battalion of the advanced guard, commanded by Colonel Belanger, was sent forward. The most perfect order reigned in the midst of the numerous population, whose lively enthusiasm required rather to be checked than excited. In the midst of this general joy, and with brilliant pomp, the entrance of the French troops into the capital of Arragon took place. There were found in the castle of Saragossa, 48 cannon, a great quantity of projectiles, and other munitions of war. The revolutionists, in retiring, had only time to destroy the powder. More than 8000 Arragonese in arms will already have been joined to the second corps. Ballasteros retires precipitately on Valencia, ordering along with him the whole of his detachments. The blockade of Mequinenza has been raised in consequence of the movements of the second corps, combined with that of the Marshal Duke de Cornegliano, who, after having taken possession of Rosas, has formed the blockade of Figueras, occupied the city, and is going to pursue his operations in Catalonia. The important citadel of Jaca was placed in the power of his Catholic Majesty on the 24th instant, by the regiment which was destined to form its garrison, and which took possession of the place with cries of 'Live our beloved King!'—'Live Ferdinand VII.'—'Live religion!' Marshal the Duke of Reggio, who is still at Burgos, is constantly receiving fresh expressions of the impatience with which we are expected at Valladolid. The inhabitants of that town have given a proof of their good disposition, by taking up arms to repel a party under Empecinado, which had been sent thither to carry off the Countess O'Donnel, the wife of Lieutenant-General O'Donnel, one of his Most Catholic Majesty's most faithful servants. A column, under orders of General Albignac, of the first corps, traverses the country between Burgos and Santander, in order to induce the evacuation of the latter town, and to support the Spanish troops commanded by Quesada, which blockade Santona. These troops have obtained possession of the fort of Laredo, which places the roads of Santona in their power. A slight engagement took place at the blockade of Pampeluna, between a few hundred men, who made a sortie on a convoy of provisions, and a detachment of the sixth regiment of the line (Conch's division), which immediately drove them back into the place, with a loss of several killed, and about ten wounded. Order and tranquillity prevail in all the provinces occupied by the army.

(Signed) "Major-Gen. Count GUILLIMENOT."

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

As the last month has produced no new opera at this theatre, our report of the performances will necessarily be brief.

The opera of *Elisa e Claudio*, after a short career, seems to be laid aside. The pleasing music of *La Donna del Lago*, notwithstanding its frequent repetitions, has maintained its popularity to the last; and a revival of Rossini's *Otello* has reintroduced Signor Garcia on these boards. The account we gave of this opera last season, renders much additional comment unnecessary. Our opinion of its merits was then decidedly unfavourable, and it remains unchanged, although we know that in the judgment of many musical persons it is ranked with Rossini's best compositions. This circumstance had augmented our attention and curiosity on the occasion of the present revival, as we would not have scrupled to retract our former opinions, if we could have convinced ourselves that we were in error. Many musical productions are of a nature not to be correctly estimated but from repeated performances. If we are correct in thinking lightly of *Otello*, it is not the fault of the proprietors of the theatre, or of the performers. No opera at this house was ever more strongly cast. The two female characters were assigned to Madame Camporese (*Desdemona*) and Signora Caradori, and the principal male parts were allotted to Messrs. Garcia, (*Otello*), Curioni, Reina, and Porto. Garcia, first-rate tenor; Curioni, a tenor of good abilities and voice; Reina, a respectable tenor; and Porto, a good bass.—The performance, moreover, had the negative attraction of being unalloyed by the appearance of M. Di Giovanni, for a wonder.

Excepting a terzett, and some parts of the *finale* to the first act, we could not discover any features of decided interest in the music. Perhaps our judgment may have been warped by the opinion we entertain of the subject, which we deem wholly unfit for an opera, though one of intense interest for a tragedy. In our opinion—and we state it with due diffidence and deference to better judges—a subject entirely and

deeply tragic is nearly as unsuitable for an opera, as it would be for a ballet. Music is not naturally the language of mournful sensations. It has, indeed, ample powers to express them; but these powers ought not to be put in action with a lavish hand, and for a great length of time. The human frame, if we are to judge from ours, is not so organized as to derive gratification from the lengthened exhibition of grief and despair through a musical medium. The musical colouring imparts additional force and keenness to the representation, the mind is more deeply affected, while, at the same time, it feels a repugnance at the scene. Such, at least, was our impression when we saw *Otello*, with lifted dagger, drag Desdemona about the stage, fling her like a butcher on the couch and despatch her, both singing all the while; we had quite enough, our sympathies were—for going home. The finest music, and the best acting in the world, could not have worked any longer upon our feelings. In fact, we at this moment have not the slightest recollection what sort of music accompanied the scene. We were exceedingly *mal à notre aise*. Signor Garcia is a good actor; better, however, in comic than in serious parts. In *Otello* his exertions were strenuous and successful. Perhaps they at times were in excess: less vehemence in action, a less hurried perambulation of the stage, would have been more impressive. Of that gentleman's vocal qualifications we have expressed our opinion on former occasions. As a tenor he justly ranks with the best in Europe: we have not heard his equal for many years. To an excellent voice he unites the highest cultivation of that organ, and a consummate knowledge of music. We could like a less florid style; but when we find so much taste and variety displayed in the embellishments to which he resorts, we are involuntarily compelled to join in the general applause. The engagement of Signor Garcia is highly creditable to the management of the establishment, whose liberality has brought together a combination of talent rarely met with on those boards. If there were a first-rate Buffo, and if

the choruses were better appointed, nothing would remain to be wished for.

A new grand ballet, *Aline, reine de Golconde*, was produced late in the month, just as our report was preparing for the press. We must therefore defer our account of the piece until next month. The loss of Mademoiselle Mercandotti, (now Mrs. Ball,) has been supplied to the full by the engagement of Madame Anatole; and the re-appearance of this great dancer has been greeted with an enthusiasm which must have impress-

ed that lady with a flattering conviction of the high opinion which her exertions of last season had produced on the British public. Mademoiselle Aimée, another dancer of great merit, has likewise joined the company from Paris. In this department, therefore, the zeal of the proprietors to render the establishment worthy of the patronage of the public has been equally conspicuous, and the full houses which are collected on every night of performance must amply reward their exertions.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

AT length a new farce has been produced at this house; but it is gone; and all the ill-nature we have been hoarding for Mr. Elliston's first novelty would be idly wasted on the dead. We cannot reverse the judgment unequivocally pronounced by the audience on this farce, whimsically entitled "*£8. 10s. 1d. if quite convenient*;" and yet we have known worse pieces of higher name succeed by the assistance of stout-handed friends and the indifference of the town. It deserved to be damned, but not to be despised; for though tiresome in representation, it contained little pleasantries and happy turns of expression which would have adorned a subject better chosen and more artificially treated. Had we been ignorant of the notorious truth, that farces, like lords, are not always to be estimated by their titles, we should have thought its name prophetic of its destiny. It seemed to imply, as the fact was, that the whole turned on the mere application of a phrase; and no phrase however ingeniously applied by the author or humorously given by the actor, will be good for two acts. In truth, the whole mechanism of the farce was clumsy; an incident from the "*School for Scandal*" was unsuccessfully translated into the vulgar tongue; and no sprinkling of humour could overcome these substantial objections. As we have not any peculiar pleasure in describing damnation, we shall leave this unfortunate mistake, and say a word or two on farce-writing in general—a species of composition which has rarely ob-

tained that critical notice to which it is justly entitled.

It seems to us a more arduous effort to produce a farce which shall succeed at all, than a comedy, an opera, or a tragedy. The possible stake is less, but the object is more definite, and the means of deception smaller. A comedy of the modern school, well supplied with factitious sentiment, may be heard with "*sad civility*," though guiltless of one characteristic trait, or dubious joke. An opera can scarcely fail, even when upborne on the solitary voices of Mr. Pearman and Miss Tree; for the intervention of the songs prevents the dialogue from becoming intolerable; it would be contrary to etiquette not to applaud the singers, and uncharitable not to encore them; and when song and jest fail the scene-painter comes to the author's aid, and enables him to take refuge in a well-imagined grove, or to escape in a timely cloud. "*The Haunted Tower*" was rebuilt by Braham as by another Orpheus; the fate of "*Clari*" trembled on Miss Tree's lips; and the author of Midas might well exclaim—"*sic me servavit Apollo*." A serious piece, interspersed with seasonable effects, may be suffered to pass as a tragedy—unless it be written by a woman—and then no passion, no pathos, no fancy shall save its gentleness from the charge of imbecility, or its striking situations from the reproach of melodramatic contrivance. But a farce must excite genuine laughter, or it must fail: we may mistake the power of other works, but we cannot hesitate to decide whether we have been tired or made happy.

The pleasure derived from tragedy is a sort of paradox by which an author may escape; the composer, the mechanist, and the painter divide the responsibility of the manufacturer of operas; but the farce-writer stands alone, and appeals to our sides without writ of error. He aims directly at the cordial and hearty parts of our nature, where no *humbug* can avail him. Nor is it enough that he succeeds in exciting mirth; he must keep up the jest to the end; he must touch the verge of extravagance without passing it; and adapt a framework, slight yet not utterly insignificant, to his comic pictures.

Successful farces belong, with few exceptions, to one of two classes—those which develop a single humorous trait of character, or at most two grotesque characters placed in opposition to each other—and those which, having no such definite object and unity of comic interest, consist of a succession of pleasant chapters from social life, short and spirited, and joined together with neatness and without appearance of art. The first is, of course, the highest kind of farce, and, in its best specimens, proves a fine and accurate perception of human nature, and a true genius for the ludicrous. While its groundwork must come home to the business and the bosoms of men, it must be singular enough to startle and surprise; and it must be raised and heightened beyond actual life, without losing that verisimilitude which is necessary to complete its charm. It must follow the old maxim of the flower of courtiers, Polonius, “Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.” If its scene be laid in humble life; if it allude to the coarser needs and distresses of our species, it must redeem them by some fine extravagance which shall make them seem visionary in the particular instance, though we may recognize them as incident to our common nature. It must not treat the sorrows of humanity after the manner of a merry surgeon’s apprentice, or a witty candidate for the foreign department! Ludicrous as the scheme may be, it must have a certain proportion of that which would excite serious interest if seriously developed, or the piece will never fairly commend itself to our

sympathies. We cannot even heartily laugh at that which has no counterpart in our own nature. The wild and grotesque creations of sportive fancy may be astonishing, but they will not be agreeably ludicrous. For this reason it is difficult for the people of one country to enjoy the *facetia* of another; and while we partially assent to the comic powers of Ambrogetti or Naldi, we take an entire delight in those of Matthews and Liston. The latter make us laugh, the former only make us stare. The airy fancies in which we revel, the quaint branches on which golden quibbles are suspended, must spring from a substantial trunk, and be rooted in some affection or habit, or prejudice, which we understand and recognize. We can find no home in castles in the air, though raised by the magical power of genius. What finer freak of a delicate imagination was ever exhibited to the world than the farce of “*Mr. H—*”? How beautiful a vapour was there raised out of a verbal quibble! The alphabet was vivified, as Pope spiritualizes the tea-table and dignifies a game at cards. Dainty equivoques, puns “pregnant with celestial fire,” extravagant surmises which might have “waked to ecstasy” any “living lyre” or any liar living, stood waiting on every literal comparison like the gnomes and sylphs over a cup of coffee poured out by Belinda’s hand! Yet this world of letters—this charming intellectual Lilliput—this little alphabetical paradise—did not succeed, for want of substance, though it ought to have been allowed as a golden exception to the rule, and would not have vexed us had it baffled our theory!

At the very head of this highest description of farces are O’Keefe’s, Foote’s, Kenney’s, and Dibdin’s. Of O’Keefe’s, the best to our taste, is “*Modern Antiques*; or, the *Merry Mourners*,” the very name of which seems to bespeak a world of feeling and fancy. Cockletop is one of the highest heroes of farce;—a finer and rarer oddity than any in his own collection;—worthy of Munden to play and Lamb to criticize. “*Young Wilding*,” in the *Liar*, is fit to be his gay counterpart; and never were there lighter, airier, and shorter acts written than those through which he expa-

tiates. Yet, inferior to neither of these, in their way, are "Jeremy Didler" and "Lubin Log"—the heroes of Mr. Kenney's most felicitous trifles—of whom the first went out with Lewis, but the latter will (we devoutly hope) last our time in Liston! Almost worthy to be ranked with these is Dibdin's "Past Ten o'Clock and a Rainy Night"—which throws a heart into common place—infuses a real sentiment into the stalest topics—and makes an old weather-beaten sailor no less than sublime. Such at least will be the feeling of those who have seen Munden's Dosey—the grandest piece of *tough* nature ever exhibited on the stage. The excellencies of the same genuine school may be discovered in "Frightened to Death," where, by a happy audacity, Harley is made to fancy himself dead; and half ludicrous, half awful, might pass for the Ghost of Yorick!

The other class of farces require of the author less genius but more accurate attention to stage effect, and more exact disposition of materials. *Ne quid nimis* is a motto, which, if he practically forgets, he is sure of damnation. His plot must never pause; his characters must never stand still long enough to be minutely examined; and, like a woman, if he deliberate he is lost. One heavy scene of explanation; one lapse into the serious, may put the audience out of the vein for enjoying his conceits and surprises. He should regard his piece as a speaking pantomime, and fill it, on the same principle, with happy effects and amusing changes. He must have a sort of serious framework for his ludicrous incidents; a little love-affair for the beginning and the conclusion, because custom and the galleries require it; but he should take especial care to make it as slight as possible; for there is nothing more impertinent than for the hero and heroine of a farce to grow sentimental and ape their betters. The most fortunate specimens of this kind of farce are of very recent date—"A Rowland for an Oliver," "Husbands and Wives," and "The Duel." "The Follies of a Day," which is the pleasantest English edition of Figaro, and "Simpson and Co." are formed on the same principle of everlasting vivacity and change, but claim higher praise, and border on

elegant comedy. On the other hand, a single incident well told—a sketch from familiar life, justly and briefly hit off—makes often an admirable interlude, as "Blue Devils," Mr. Kenney's delightful piece called "Matrimony," and "Three Weeks after Marriage." In general there should be nothing romantic in farce; but in one or two of O'Keefe's, as in the "Prisoner at Large" and "The Rival Soldiers," there is a wild and wondrous story, which would damn any other author outright; but his humour is so broad and so rich that the miracle is lost in the joke, and a real spectre might almost stalk in and pass away unheeded.

There are some farces exceptions to all rule, which must have succeeded by hitting some temporary humour, and which keep the stage by prescriptive right. They are ordinarily kept for nights when there is some great attraction in the play, and nobody stays to see them. In this class of dull anomalies are "Honest Thieves," and "The Irishman in London," which are marvellous instances of successful vulgarity and dullness. Murphy's farce of the "Citizen" has given scope to some of the finest acting on the stage; but it has scenes so utterly revolting to the moral sense, and so entirely unredeemed by wit, that its escape is also matter of surprise. We may also be permitted, with great respect for the author of "The Review, or, the Wags of Windsor," to wonder that it ran as long as the "School for Scandal;" for the incidents are common-place, and the wit of *Caleb Quotem* is scarcely above the noise of a watchman's rattle.

We have written a dull essay on a lively subject; but perhaps we have done less mischief than if we had written a lively article on a dull one, and dissected some novice's production for the amusement of "*gentle readers*." If we should be proportionably long on the "Travellers"—an opera in five acts, just revived at Drury Lane—we could never expect this portion of the magazine to be cut open again. In short, the opera would be unbearable but for the singing of Miss Stephens and Braham, who, though they set out from China and sing in Italy, make us feel at home whenever they sing in

their best and simplest style. The new Chinese scenery is taken from the last melodrama to decorate the first act; it would be curious to see the despoiled oddity without it!

The comedy of the "Hypocrite" has been revived to give Mr. Dowton an opportunity of playing Dr. Cantwell, which is, undoubtedly, one of the most complete, though one of the most unpleasant, performances on the stage. The piece itself is of very doubtful propriety, and is out of all nature, at least all English nature. It may be, that, under the blessed reign of the absolute Bourbons, before men learned to murmur, or to think, some lordly priest might attain such an ascendancy as that attributed to the pharisee of the play; and having deprived his dupes of the exercise of their understanding, might insist on their rejecting the evidence of their senses; but he would assert his claims in a higher and an honester way than that which Cantwell chooses. The character itself is incredible; for men never act with such singleness of motive and distinct perception of their own vices. There is, we believe, very little unmingled hypocrisy in the world. Man is too much the creature of circumstances, too easily affected by all that surrounds him, long to appear one thing and be the very reverse. He may dissemble a single passion; he may, perhaps, wear a mask before one individual; but he cannot assume habits, manners, language, contrary to his nature, and prevent its features from being moulded in some degree by the mask which he wears. He may be a spy, a traitor, and yet appear honest and loyal; but he cannot affect a thousand habits and feelings, without gradually yielding to their influence; and perhaps could not affect them at all, without, in some degree, sharing them. Even the minion who foments disturbances that he may betray his associates, is honest while he is putting forth his violent invectives against those who employ him, and is, for the time, the radical he seems. That which is called hypocrisy, is oftener imperfect virtue than deliberate vice. Sometimes the charge is made against those who are only unstable; whose professions are sincere while they are made, but are too weak to resist the impulses of

pleasurable sympathy. The sturdy patriot, who hates a minister in the abstract, and writes him down on paper a monster of every iniquity under heaven, softens beneath his smile, not so much because he deliberately resolves to conceal his opinions for hire, as because he finds how much he has in common with the objects of his ignorant antipathies, and hastens to make amends by implicit confidence, for his former unmitigated hatred. To love virtue is not always to be virtuous; nor does an occasional feeling of devotion, deeply felt and sincerely expressed, necessarily imply a spotless life. Men who are, in a contracted sense, religious, sometimes err by seizing on some one doctrine of their creed, which, taken apart from all others, may appear to them as giving a licence to their passions, whereas they would find abundance of connecting influences, had they dispassionate intelligence to comprehend the whole. Thus systems of faith are often unjustly represented as tending to produce evil, merely because the accuser takes a partial view of them; and, on the other hand, their inconsistent votaries are sometimes branded with the charge of deliberate hypocrisy when they are only voluptuous and weak. We seldom mistake, when we regard man as a simple being—one who always knows his own mind, and appreciates his own character—and yet this is the common theory which hypocrisy assumes. Even if such a monster as Dr. Cantwell ever did exist, it would not follow that he ought to be exhibited on the stage, where we have a right to expect, not moral anomalies, but individualized specimens of many-coloured life. Mr. Dowton's performance of the part is shockingly vivid. In one scene—that with the young Lady Lambert—he commits an indecorum which the audience ought not to endure. We are ready to believe, that when he does this he forgets his personal character in that which he is so ably delineating; but the spectators ought to bring him back to a sense of what is due to them and to himself; and his good sense would lead him to avoid conduct which is not called for by the text, and which no text could justify.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A NEW opera, called "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," has been produced a

this theatre with considerable success. Its incidents are decidedly borrowed from a ballet of action which has been represented with great effect at Paris, where its attraction was chiefly derived from the silent pathos of Bigottini, who played the heroine. The story is, however, extant, and written in choice English by Richardson in his *Pamela*, and has been exhibited in various forms since his time, both in novels and plays. It is merely the tale of a simple peasant-girl, seduced from her father's house by a nobleman under promise of marriage, who, when she discovers his intentions, is virtuous enough to run away, fortunate enough to draw him after her, and forgiving enough to accept his hand and fortune, which he offers when he finds that she can be bribed at no less a price. To our feelings this conclusion is neither very satisfactory nor very moral; though Richardson changes wrong into right, and makes the most factitious absurdities seem the most rational and true by the mighty magic of his art, which consists in the most elaborate sophistry of colouring—in employing an infinite variety of shades, each so little differing from the last, that we pass from black to white by a fine gradation and are insensible to the change. This species of merit cannot, of course, be preserved on the stage; and we greatly suspect that, in France, the attraction of the story consisted in its being represented without the words—the relief of which, if applied to some of our own pieces, any one may readily imagine! In the Covent-Garden version, the words were supplied—and very ingeniously supplied—by Mr. Howard Payne, who contrived to fill up the pauses in the action with graceful language, and seasoned it with a few jests redolent of Parisian gaiety. His last scene was extremely well wrought up, considering his materials, and drew tears from the eyes of Mr. Fawcett, and of the house. We do not, for ourselves, sympathize with a father who obstinately persists in heaping curses on the head of a heart-broken daughter, while she lies fainting at his feet; nor greatly admire him when he joyfully accepts as a son-in-law the man who would have seduced her if he had been able, and whom he just before attempted to shoot through

the head; but what else could Mr. Payne do? We cannot reason with a weeping dress circle—

“What though small credit doubting critics give,
“The fair and innocent will still believe.”

The music of the opera was extremely pleasing; but it contained only one song of great merit, which was the first, sung by Miss Tree. That young lady (she is pre-eminently a *lady*) played the poor peasant girl with great delicacy and feeling, though she is scarcely able to sustain the weight of such a load of sorrow, or of a whole opera. The other vocal performers were respectable enough, and Pearman outdid himself in an imitative song; but they are not by any means, as a body, capable of giving lasting attraction to a musical piece, or of making a stand against the choir of Old Drury. It is well that Sinclair is coming back with matured powers and skill to his old post, or the balance of power would be lost in the world of harmony.

Mr. Macready appeared at his benefit, for the first time, in the character of Shylock. His delineation of the character was less intense than Mr. Kean's, but more imaginative, sustained, and marked by more striking individual traits. Amidst the degradation of situation, and the vices of the Jewish character, his Hebrew spirit seemed to awaken in old indignity against its oppressors, and to make a powerful, though wild attempt, to baffle and requite them. By the half-jocular manner in which he proposed the “money-bond,” he made the gross improbability seem almost probable: in the delivery of the fine appeal to our common humanity,—“Hath not a Jew eyes?” he was singularly impressive; and his scene with Tubal, and the Trial scene, were replete with finely discriminative touches. In the first of these scenes, however, he played too much like a man out of breath; panting, and heaving in a manner which must have distressed himself as it did the audience. With a voice so rich and powerful as his, there cannot be any real necessity of labouring thus, and giving his sanction to a habit which is destructive of the actor's health, and of the illusion of the scene,

and which may, by a little elocutionary management, be easily prevented. After the play, Mr. Macready appeared as Delaval in "Matrimony," which he went through with great spirit, and was assisted by the *naïveté* and grace of Miss Foote, who played Clara in a most natural and winning style. The interlude is to be repeated for her benefit, when she will also play her own sweet part of the Roman daughter in *Virginius*, and resume one of her earliest characters in the well-remembered melodrama of "The Forest of Bondy." Who does not wish her one of the fullest houses of the season?

Miss Paton's benefit was attended by a very numerous and fashionable audience. On this occasion her sister, Miss Isabella Paton, made her first appearance in "Letitia Hardy," and gave singular promise of future excellence. She is very young, but she acted in a pleasing and intelligent style, which, with due cultivation, must

hereafter entitle her to a high rank in the comic department of her profession. Miss Paton herself sung the bravuras in the "Barber of Seville" with admirable precision and skill; and finally presented her friends with a well-selected concert to close the entertainments of the evening.

We are happy to see that the Haymarket Theatre is about to open with a company of almost unprecedented strength. There is one name in the list which we have observed with especial satisfaction—that of Munden—who, we were afraid, had left us even without a parting word. After these melancholy fears, we hail the prospect of seeing him again, and at the Haymarket—where some years ago he played his very best, and where he may be seen to the best advantage. We shall certainly go as often as possible to see the first artist on our stage, and the author of "Mr. H." shall describe him in another criticism worthy of the theme!

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—We have heard it lamented that the committee who arrange this exhibition have been compelled this year to reject more than the usual number of works of merit, on account of the unusual number that have been offered to them. If this be true—or if they have, in fact, refused a single work of real merit—we fear the charges of partiality that are from time to time brought against them, are not without foundation. Certain it is that, on the above supposition, they have this year shewn themselves to be either incompetent, or not impartial; for the number of works of *no* merit that they have *not* refused, is more than usually great, and some of them occupy more than ordinarily conspicuous situations. That any of the rejected pictures are worse than many of the admitted ones, is more than we can believe; unless we suppose the art to be in a worse state than its most despairing admirers assert it to be. It must be confessed, however, that two or three more exhibitions like the present will go far to justify the loudest complaints that can well be made on the subject. It is, without exception, the very worst we ever remember. There is not a single

picture of very high excellence; very few indeed that reach beyond mere mediocrity; and a vast number that fall sadly below even that.

Beginning in the upper room, at the beginning of the catalogue, we shall proceed to notice the few that seem to demand it—taking them in the order of their numbers. No. 7, (Lord Harewood) is among the President's best portraits; and a very clever, sensible, and quiet work it is; but no more. No. 9, (Don Quixotte in his study,) by G. S. Newton, though but a foot square, is, to our taste, nearly the best picture in the exhibition. It represents the Knight of the Woeful Countenance in the only character under which he should ever be thought of as an abstract person; namely, a perfectly serious, solemn, and even poetical one. He is seated among his books of chivalry, absorbed in meditation, and the attitude of his person and expression of his face are really capital. You seem to observe him at that particular moment when he has fully made up his mind that nothing shall longer prevent him from becoming an example of what he has all his life been admiring. The deep meditation that has led him to this determination

is written on his high brow and pale cheek; and the lofty courage and resolution that impel him onward are told in the fine attitude of the left arm and hand; while the diseased fancy and erring imagination, which prevent him from seeing the folly of his undertaking, and the ridicule that must attend it, are evidently to be seen in his wild, gazing eyes alone. This character is conceived with great truth, and delineated with much taste and feeling. There is no mixture whatever of the ludicrous in it, or of any thing that can suggest it. And this is exactly as it should be. The abstract character of Don Quixotte is a piece of pure passion and pathos from beginning to end. It is by his *acts* alone, and by the circumstances into which these lead him, that we have acquired ludicrous associations respecting him; and these associations should all leave him, and give way to a mixture of admiration and pity, whenever we think (as in the present instance) of himself alone.

Clint's picture from "The Spoiled Child," is clever as a composition, and not without character; but it is sadly deficient in the merits of portraiture. If it could really have represented Tayleure singing, "O, thou wert born to please me!" it would have been worth half the pictures here. That strange actor's singing in the part in question, is a unique thing.—The next work we have to notice is one of the very best of this year's collection, and among the most pleasing and poetical that Howard ever painted. It is called "The Solar System," (21) and is most happily as well as originally conceived, and delightfully executed. The sun, and its attendant planets, together with their satellites respectively, are personified under the form of human figures. And though each occupies its place in a circle, of which the sun is the centre, yet the different distances of each are typified by the different degrees of distinctness with which their characters and attributes are made out. The green earth in particular, with her sweet moon beside her, is charmingly given.—The Dawn, by Fuseli, (22) is less unnatural, and consequently less unpleasant, than any picture this artist has exhibited for some years.

Allan's picture on the subject of

"John Knox admonishing Mary Queen of Scots on the day when her intention to marry Darnley had been made public," (34) is a very unequal work. It has considerable merit in some parts, and quite as considerable defects. It is the best example of this artist's colouring that we have seen, and the character and expression of the sturdy old reformer are good. But the queen is strangely insipid and unmeaning; and the half-seen figure, skulking away behind, is in wretched taste.—Biggs's "Village Coal Merchant," (43) is the least pleasing picture he has exhibited for some time. The subject (an out-of-door winter scene) is, for him, ill chosen, and there is little character or meaning in any of the figures. It is the artist's name alone that makes the work worthy of mention. The best use that can be made of its insipidity, and poorness of effect, is to use them as a contrast to Collins's picture of the "Fish Auction," (67) a work in exactly the same class, but full of richness, spirit, and truth. Nothing can be better than the whole figure of the old fisherman, who is selling the produce of his trip; and the deaf listener is excellent. The natural scenery of this picture is also admirable, with the exception of the sky—which is indifferent.—"The Bay of Baïæ," by Turner, (77) is somewhat different from the last-mentioned work, and not quite so natural. It is, in fact, a most meretricious performance, displaying infinite skill in the handling, but a most perverse (for we cannot think it as yet a perverted) taste in the colouring and general effect, as well as in the treatment of the mythological figures introduced. These latter are as bad as Mr. Martin himself could have made them; and the picture, as a whole, if it did not bear Turner's deservedly great name, might be mistaken for an early work of the former artist. It was not by painting such pictures as this that Turner acquired his unrivalled reputation; and he must paint none at all, or very different ones from this, if he would maintain it.—If the spectator would compare the height of what is false with the perfection of what is true, let him pass from the above picture immediately to (88) "a scene in Borrowdale," by Collins. Each of these works will fur-

nish a better criticism on the other than any that words can supply. Passing over the acres of portraiture that occupy this side of the great room, (and, indeed, an inordinate proportion of the whole of it) we reach Stothard's "Muse Erato," (117) and pause before it to admire its exquisite grace; but only for a moment—being driven away by its execrable colouring.—Stephanoff's "Reconciliation," (128) representing the father forgiving his daughter for a run-away match, is very inferior to several of his previous efforts. The story is plainly enough told; but there is a mawkishness and want of spirit in almost every part of it—except the old naval uncle in the back ground, who is the only person seeming to care much about the matter.—We now arrive at Wilkie's two pictures; a "Portrait of the Duke of York," and the "Parish Beadle." The first requires scarcely any mention. It is richly coloured, and highly finished in many parts; but the likeness is bad; and it is upon the whole a picture which, if the artist could not or did not choose to avoid painting, he need not have exhibited as a specimen of his powers. But the "Parish Beadle" is a work that from its striking deficiencies surprises us even more than the above, and pleases us still less. Its name is most rich in promise, when we connect it with this artist's extraordinary powers; and comparing what the performance of that promise is, with what we feel that it might be, our disappointment is perhaps greater than the abstract merit of the work warrants. The "Parish Beadle" is, in fact, a very tame and unmeaning work, as it regards story and composition, and seems intended as little more than an exhibition of certain portraits—for such they have the air of being. The Beadle is just about to lodge in prison a company of itinerant foreign minstrels and strollers—for no reason that is in any way made apparent in the picture; and (what is a greater defect) without producing any particular developement of character or humour. The principal figures—the man and woman—are exceedingly well drawn, and the heads are fine and full of meaning; and the monkey, seated on the shoulder of the little moping Savoyard, is exquisite. But neither these,

nor any of the other figures, are much acted on by the circumstances in which they are placed; and we cannot help regarding the picture, upon the whole, as evidence of a fine subject, totally neglected or thrown away. The colouring, too, though differing greatly from any of the artist's previous efforts, is far from being an improvement upon them. The general effect of it is heavy, black, and monotonous.

Over this picture hangs one by Westall (136—Christ crowned with thorns)—conspicuous from its subject, size, and situation,—but very little so from its superior merit. This style is the *foible* rather than the *forte* of Mr. Westall; and he would preserve and merit his reputation better if he would never attempt it.

Calcott has but one picture this year, (158) a view at Rotterdam. It has all his fine natural tone about it, but is not of importance enough to require farther mention.—Passing over (for want of having any thing agreeable to say of them) W. Daniel's two large views of Arundel castle,—we willingly dwell for a moment before Hilton's Lady in Cornus, (196). This is perhaps the most striking picture in the room, and certainly it is among the very best. The expressions throughout—with the exception of that of Cornus—are good; and that of the lady—self-preserved from the spells that are about her, or rendering them all nugatory by the stronger spell of virtue that is within her—is admirable. Her intense, upturned countenance—earnest and anxious, but not discomposed—is very poetical and appropriate; and her attitude, shrinking within itself, is exquisite. The satyrs are also very rich and racy, many of them; and the grouping is skilful. The colouring, however, is not so good in many particulars, though it is tolerably harmonious as a whole; and the picture is far from decreasing this artist's reputation.—Arnald's Diana and Acteon (228) strikes us as being nearly the worst picture we have ever seen by this master, or indeed by any other who has ever gained or deserved an extensive reputation. We really begin to fear that the art is in a worse condition than we have been anxious to suppose it, when we see such pictures as this, by an associate of the academy, occu-

pying so large a space on its walls, and compare it, in the way of assimilation, not of contrast, with the two mentioned above by a Royal Academician. We mean 187 and 206.

In passing through the other rooms of the academy, we find scarcely any thing else of sufficient merit to justify us in overstepping the usual limits of these notices. 244, by Constable, is a very pleasing little picture; and 301, from Undine, by Wainwright, though by no means pleasing, is not without considerable merit. The terror-striking face of Bertalda is extremely good, and the misty appearance given to the visionary form of Undine, and her "reproachful blue eyes," are charmingly managed. When this newly risen artist gains as strong a contempt for the style of Fuseli as he now seems to feel an admiration of it, he may become an ornament to his art.—Martin has one large picture this year; but as its merits and defects are, generally speaking, exactly similar to those included in his Paradise, exhibited at the British Institution last year, the opinion we expressed of that is in every respect applicable to the one before us: we should add, however, that the present picture is, as a whole, greatly inferior to the one referred to. The subject is "the Paphian Bower," and, in illustration of it, a quotation is given in the catalogue from a contemptible street-ballad, called Love among the Roses. This is in even worse taste

than any thing else about the picture, and half disposes us to fear that the charges against this artist, of choosing his particular style, not from a conviction of its merits, but merely *ad captandum*, is not entirely unmerited.—The only other picture we shall notice, is a very pleasing one by Witherington, called "John Gilpin," (965); the picture is not of first-rate quality, and has some glaring faults in the management of the figures; for John's horse, the next step he takes, will evidently overturn half-a-dozen of the spectators who think themselves out of all danger. But we notice the work chiefly to wonder why we find it here in the library—perched up out of all convenient distance, and in the midst of architectural drawings. It is a much more attractive, as well as more intrinsically meritorious picture than nine-tenths of those above stairs, and it can scarcely be fair play (to either the public or the artist) which has placed it here.

The Model Academy exhibits nothing of surpassing merit. Westmacott's Cupid is a very pleasing companion to his last year's Psyche, but greatly beneath that statue in both grace and beauty; and Canova Danzatrice has great life and spirit, but not much grace. For the rest, we see but little cause to regret that we are compelled to pass them over without particular notice.

VARIETIES.

Literary Fund.—The Anniversary Festival of the Literary Fund was held on the 14th, at the Freemasons' Tavern. His Grace the Duke of Somerset took the chair at about half-past six, and was supported by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir John Malcolm, W. Smith, Esq. M. P., Sir J. Swinburne, Mr. D'Israeli, Rev. J. F. Dibdin, &c. &c. Mr. Britton laid before the Society, in the absence of the secretary through indisposition, the Report for the preceding year. Mr. B. stated that the anniversary then held was the 34th, and that a much larger sum had been distributed during the preceding year than had ever been dispensed before since the foundation of the Fund. Two foreigners of high literary character

had been indebted to it. One was the lamented author of the "History of the Spanish Inquisition," [whom the intolerance of the French ministry lately compelled to quit France in his old age, and in a most inclement season for travelling, to the effects of which journey he fell a victim.] The Committee reported that many distressing cases had come before them, but though the demands made had been heavy, the benevolence displayed had also been great. The Rev. Dr. Yates, the treasurer, stated that the sum in hand in 1821 amounted to 2065*l.* 15*s.*, and the disbursements to the 31st of Dec. last to 1515*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, leaving in hand a balance of 550*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*—Among the donations were two half-yearly ones of his Majesty's of 100 guineas each. M. Chateaubriand

also, presented ten guineas, by M. Marcellus.

New Form of the Voltaic Apparatus.—Mr. Pepys has constructed, at the London Institution, a single coil of copper and zinc plate, consisting of two sheets of the metals, each fifty feet long by two feet broad, having therefore a surface of 200 square feet; they are wound round a wooden centre, and kept apart by pieces of hair-line, interposed at intervals between the plates. This voltaic coil is suspended by a rope and counterpoise over a tub of dilute acid, into which it is plunged when used. It gives not the slightest electrical indications to the electrometer; indeed, its electricity is of such low intensity, that well-burnt charcoal acts as an insulator to it; nor does the quantity of electricity appear considerable, for it with difficulty ignites one inch of platinum wire of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter. When, however, the poles are connected by a copper wire $\frac{1}{8}$ inch diameter and 8 inches long, it becomes hot, and is rendered most powerfully magnetic, and the instrument is admirably adapted for all electro-magnetic experiments. Dr. Wollaston's well-known and curious arrangement of a single pair of plates, may justly be called a *Calorimotor*; and to Mr. Pepys's coil we may apply the term *Magnetomotor*.

Botany.—A little above the point where the timber disappears entirely on the rocky mountains of the Missouri, commences a region of astonishing beauty, and of great interest on account of its productions. The intervals of soil are sometimes extensive, and covered with a carpet of low but brilliantly-flowering alpine plants. Most of these have either matted procumbent stems, or such as, including the flower, rarely rise more than an inch in height. In many of them the flower is the most conspicuous and the largest part of the plant, and in all the colouring is astonishingly brilliant. A deep blue is the prevailing colour among these flowers; and the pentstemon erianthera, the mountain columbine (*aquilegia coerulea*), and other plants common to less elevated districts, were much more intensely coloured than in ordinary situations. It cannot be doubted, that the peculiar brilliancy of colouring observed in alpine plants, inhabiting near the utmost limits of phænogamous vegetation, depends principally upon the intensity of the light transmitted from the bright and unobscured atmosphere of those regions, and increased by reflection from the immense impending masses of snow. May the deep cerulean tint of the sky have an influence in producing the corresponding

colour so prevalent among these alpine plants?

Variation of Thermometers.—The Signor Bellani refers to the following experiment as a proof of the changeableness of a thermometer, with regard to the temperatures it expresses, and in illustration of the cause of those changes. Take a mercurial thermometer, including a range at least from freezing to boiling water, having degrees of such magnitude that one-tenth of a degree may readily be perceived, and not having been exposed for some months to a temperature near that of boiling water. Mark exactly the point at which the mercury stands in thawing ice, then plunge the bulb in boiling water, and then again mark the temperature indicated in thawing ice; it will indicate above a tenth of a degree lower this time than the former. The effect is greater the higher the temperature is raised, and the more rapidly it is done; and M. Bellani attributes it to the slower contraction of the glass, after having been expanded by heat, as compared with that of the mercury. He refers to it as an unavoidable source of error in all delicate thermometrical operations, as in the barometrical thermometer, &c.

The King's Library.—The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the papers respecting the Royal Library were referred, has been printed and circulated. The Royal Library is already classed and catalogued in thirteen folio volumes; of which the first volume, containing letters A and B, has been printed, and the second, with the letter C, begun. The number of books in the library is about 65,250; exclusive of 868 cases of pamphlets, and pamphlets which would fill 140 cases more. Exclusive, also, of an extensive collection of maps, and geographical and topographical works. The library is very complete, for its extent, in all branches of science and literature: principally in classics, English history, Italian, French, and Spanish literature, and scarce early printed books of the 15th century. A munificent donation of coins and medals accompanies this gift of his Majesty to the public. The Committee recommend that this collection should be placed in the same building with the library of the British Museum, already enriched with 9000 books collected from the time of Henry VII., presented by George II. in the year 1757, and with 2000 volumes of papers and pamphlets, between 1640 and 1660, presented by his late Majesty in 1662. It is stated that the Royal Library is so different from that of the Museum, consisting of about

125,000 volumes, that its addition will not make above 21,000 duplicates, and of these not more than 12,000 which might be deemed unnecessary. It is, however, advised, out of respect to his late Majesty, that the library should be kept distinct and entire; and the Committee farther point out the eligibility of erecting a new national Museum on the site of Montague House and grounds.

Blue Iris Test Colour.—Professor Ormstead, of North Carolina University, recommends the tincture of the petals of the garden Iris or blue lily, as superior to every other test liquor known. It is reddened as litmus is, by blowing through it, or by a stream of carbonic acid gas. It is more convenient than violets, from the abundance of colouring matter contained in the petals; and it is said to be superior to red cabbage tincture, as well for its permanency as its delicacy. Of the former cause of superiority there may be doubts. This application of the petals of the blue iris has long been known to us; by rubbing them upon paper, we form a very convenient test either for acids or alkalies.

Antiquities.—Mr. Belzoni, who holds the first rank among the most enterprising of modern travellers, has presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, the lid of a sarcophagus, found by him in one of the tombs of the Kings, at Thebes. This interesting relic of antiquity was lately, with considerable difficulty (its weight being upwards of three tons), placed in the court of the Museum. It was brought to England with the rest of the Egyptian monuments which Mr. Salt was enabled to collect, principally through the zeal and ingenuity of Mr. Belzoni, and deposited in the entrance court of the British Museum, whence it was removed by virtue of an order from Mr. Belzoni. The slab is composed of a single block of red granite; its length, when entire, exceeds ten feet; its breadth is about five feet. On the surface of the granite lid, executed with uncommon spirit and in fine relief, reposes the effigy of the monarch whose remains were placed in the sarcophagus itself. The figure is perfect, with the exception of the legs, which are mutilated. On either side of the image appears the profile of a female figure, whose hands touch the body. On a line with these figures is the Egyptian snake, that invariable companion of all their mystic and sepulchral processions, whilst a snake of uncommon size encircles nearly the whole of the slab. Several hieroglyphics are very visibly and distinctly carved on the rim; and to the readers of hieroglyphics we must look for information

with regard to the name of the monarch whose effigy is here represented; nor indeed do we despair in this respect, since very extraordinary discoveries towards the deciphering of Egyptian inscriptions have been lately made by Dr. Young and others, but more especially by M. Champollion.

Succinic Acid in Turpentine.—MM. Lecanu and Serbat have ascertained with certainty the presence of succinic acid in turpentine. It rises when the oil is distilled, towards the end of the operation, and has all the properties of true succinic acid. They have pointed out, also, that the presence of acetic acid takes from succinic acid the power of forming precipitates, with preparations of iron, copper, lead or barytes. Neither will a mixture of acetate and succinate of potash precipitate these substances; on the contrary, the succinates, when produced, are soluble without difficulty in a sufficient quantity of acetate of potash. — *Annales de Chim.* xxi. 328.

Condensation of Gases into Liquids.—Some experiments have been made by Mr. Faraday in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, which led to obtaining chlorine and muriatic acid in the liquid form. By pursuing this mode of experimenting, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphurous acid, carbonic acid, cyanogen, euchlorine, and nitrous oxide, have been also found to assume the liquid form under pressure, and to appear as limpid and highly mobile fluids. It is probable that other gases may be condensed by similar means, and that nitrogen, oxygen, and even hydrogen itself may yield, provided sufficient pressure can be commanded. Some of Mr. Perkins's experiments render it more than probable that atmospheric air, under a pressure of some hundred atmospheres, changes its form; and it is not unlikely, that some very curious and interesting results may be obtained by the aid of a slight modification of the apparatus used by that gentleman in his researches connected with high pressure steam. — *Quarterly Journal of Sciences.*

Roxburghe Club.—A special Meeting of this distinguished Society was held at Grillon's hotel, in Albemarle-street, on Saturday the 19th of April, for the purpose of electing a member to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart. The first candidate put in election was *the Author of Waverley*, and all the beans being in his favour, he was declared duly elected. It was then unanimously resolved, that if at any time the *siege perilous* should be vacant by absence of the Unknown, the adventure might be taken by

perhaps something more than his wraith, Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

Dr. Jenner's Monument.—A very numerous meeting of medical men and private individuals, was held April 30th, at Gloucester, for the purpose of promoting the erection of a Provincial Monument, by subscriptions, to the late Dr. Jenner. This meeting formed the second which has been held with this view, and it appears from the report then made, that, though the medical men in the county of which Dr. Jenner was a native, have originated and come forward with much laudable spirit to carry into effect this testimony of public respect to their late illustrious colleague, they have by no means met the cordial co-operation of the kingdom at large. The monument is designed to be the result of national subscriptions for the greater part; and though it has been thought necessary to look more earnestly than at first towards general patronage, it is expected, that, as it originated with the medical profession, it will be carried into effect by the profession chiefly. The disinterested spirit of philosophical feeling calls upon all professional men to come forward, and zealously and cordially further the object in view, in giving a cheap proof of consideration for him who did more than any one man in any age ever did for the benefit not only of the people of his own country, but for the denizens of all climes.

Aurora Borealis, as observed by Captain Scoresby.—It commenced in the north, and extended itself in an arch across the zenith, towards the south. A sort of crown was then formed in the zenith, which was most brilliantly illuminated, and gave out innumerable coruscations of great beauty, and with astonishing velocity. The light appeared to be equal to that of the full moon; and various colours, particularly blue, green and pink, were stated by my officers to have been clearly observed. Its extreme distinctness, and the boldness of the coruscations, seemed to bring it to a low elevation; and, when the rays were darted towards the ship, it appeared almost to descend to the very mast-head. Between the parallels of 62° or 63° and 70° , the aurora borealis is of very common occurrence, in the spring and autumn of the year. On the 3d of April 1820, I observed the most interesting display of this meteor that nearly forty passages to and from the fishery had afforded. The evening was fine and clear, the wind westerly. The aurora first appeared in the north, and gradually extended in a luminous arch

across the zenith, almost to the southern horizon. A dim sheet of light then suddenly appeared, and spread over the whole of the heavens to the eastward of the magnetic meridian, while only a few insulated specks were visible to the westward. The eastern auroræ were grey and obscure, and exhibited little motion; but the arch extending across the zenith, showed an uncommon playfulness of figure and variety of form. Sometimes it exhibited a luminous edge towards the west, in some places concentrated into a fervid brilliancy. The rays were a little oblique to the position of the arch; but generally parallel to each other, and commonly ran in the direction of the magnetic north and south. At one time they extended sideways against the wind; at another in the contrary direction. Now they shot forward numerous luminous pencils, then shrunk into obscurity, or dispersed into the appearance of mere vapour. The colours were yellowish-white and greyish-white. All the stars of the fourth magnitude were visible through the meteor, even in its most vivid coruscations. *Ursa Major* was at one time encircled with such a characteristic blazonry of light, that the Bear seemed to spring into figure, and to be shaking his shaggy limbs, as if in contempt of the less distinguished constellations around him. The Pleiades were almost observed by the light produced by the aurora; though Venus, and all the superior stars, shone with becoming splendour. I have never been sensible that the shooting of the aurora was accompanied by any noise; the turbulence, indeed, of the water at sea, or noise of the sails during calms, prevents light sounds from being heard.

Heart of a Mummy.—A few days ago, the Royal College of Physicians were presented with a human heart, which was found in a sarcophagus dug out of the ruins of an Egyptian temple, and which still retains its full size and fleshy softness. The sarcophagus was imported into Malta before being opened, where its contents were explored in the presence of several persons, and some of the medical men of the island. The most persevering force of the hammer and chisel was required before the lid of the sarcophagus could be removed. It was found to be filled with bituminous matter, and contained a fluid of the colour and appearance of old port wine, and which fluid immediately enveloped this most unique relic of human mortality. The heart is now preserved in spirits in the usual manner of anatomical preparations. The fluid is kept in a phial separately, and according

to the analysis of Sir Humphrey Davy, consists principally of vegetable extractive matter, with a portion of resin.

British Museum.—Since the foundation of the National Museum in 1755, the sums which have been granted by Parliament for works of art, of science, and of literature, have been very considerable; the principal of which have been applied to the following purchases, viz.

1753. Sloanian collection £20,000

1753. Harleian collection 10,000

1772. Hamilton collection of vases 8,410

1805. Townley collect. of statues 20,000

1807. Lansdown manuscripts 4,925

1810. Greville minerals 13,727

1813. Hargrave library 8,000

1814. Remainder of Townley collection 8,200

1815. Phigalian marbles 15,000

1816. Elgin marbles 35,000

1818. Burney library 13,500

The donations also of individuals have been most liberal and extensive.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

IN a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, a letter was read from the Minister of the Interior, relative to an extraordinary elevation of the Thermometer observed at Rhodéz on the 2d of February last. M. Albuquerque presented the first part of his elementary tables of chemistry relative to inorganic chemistry. M. Œrstadt communicated the result of different experiments on the changes of electricity in certain metals by difference of temperature. On the compression of water. "If a continued circuit be made by means of two semicircles of different metals soldered together at the extremities, and if one part only be heated, an electric current is immediately established through the entire circuit. The existence of this current manifests itself very sensibly in a magnetized needle. M. Œrstadt stated that M. Leeboch of the Academy of Berlin, to whom we are indebted for the said experiments, has observed the same properties in a great number of bodies set together." The process employed by M. Œrstadt for the compression of water is adapted also to measure the compressibility of different liquids. He shews the means of preventing, as much as possible, the effect of the changes of temperature, to avoid changes in the size of the vessel in which the water is compressed, and to measure with facility the force of the compression. M. Œrstadt concluded, that if a given mass of water be compressed by a weight equivalent to that of the atmosphere, the quantity which the bulk is diminished is equal to 45 times the millionth part of the first value. That from the pressure of a third of the atmosphere to that of six atmospheres, the diminution of the bulk remains in proportion to the compressing force. That the compressions occasion no sensible heat. M. Louchamp read a memoir on the uncertainty that is shewn in certain results of chymical analysis. The death of M. Van Swinden was an-

nounced, a correspondent of the academy. Dr. Wollaston was named foreign associate in the room of Dr. Jenner, by 44 votes to 38. M. Brochart described a mineralogical dictionary in nine languages, by M. Kovac of Pest. M. Œrstadt read an account of some experiments made in concert with M. Fourier, whence it resulted that thermo-electric effects, excited by inequalities of temperature, might be multiplied by means of an alternate repetition of bars of different matters. M. Dupin read a report on the usage of fire machines, and the accidents which their usage has occasioned. On the 24th of April the four Academies composing the Institute met at a public sitting, when M. Fourier detailed "The Progress of the Mathematical Sciences in France during the year 1822." M. de Sacy read a paper relative to the prize founded by M. Volney, having for its object to "give effect to his method of transcribing the Asiatic languages into the European tongues regularly organized." The prize was adjudged to M. Scherer of Munich. In the Academy of Fine Arts M. Q. de Quincy read some extracts from an eulogy on Canova, and M. Raoul Rochette a paper upon the character of the arts of ancient Egypt. M. Raynouard, the secretary of the academy, read a fragment from a poem entitled "Fénélon et le Duc de Bourgogne," which was very favourably received.

The Asiatic Society of Paris held a meeting on the 21st of April, the Duke of Orleans president. The duke addressed the society on the advantages of the study of foreign languages. M. de Sacy explained the objects which the Society had in view, and the means it possessed of following Oriental studies. M. Abel-Rémusat, the secretary, gave an account of five works which the society had printed, namely, a Japanese Grammar, a Mantchou Dictionary, sundry fragments of Sanscrit, a collection of Armenian Fables, and a Georgian Grammar, with a

Vocabulary. A periodical work, the "Asiatic Journal," sent to the society, and a library of books, in the Eastern language, are open to persons studying the literature of the East, and are among the benefits which the society offers to Orientalists. After a report on the state of the funds of the society, several interesting pieces of eastern literature were produced. One was a fragment of a Chinese romance, very curious, translated by M. F. Freanel; extracts from the Arabian writer Hariri, by M. de Tassy; and Idylls and Fables from the Persian and Sanscrit by M. Chézy.

M. Charles, of the Academy of Sciences, died on the 7th of April last at Paris. He was librarian to the Institute, and was the aéronaut who accompanied M. Robert in one of the first ascents ever made with the air-balloon.

French Statistics.—By the official returns for 1822, it appears that the population of Paris has thus increased during that year :

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Births (in marriage)	8 671	8,458	17,129
—— (out of marr.—known)	1,126	1,144	2,270
—— (———— unknown)	3,765	3,716	7,481
	13,562	13,318	26,880

Marriages.—Young men and young girls, 5933—Young men and widows, 329—Widowers and young girls, 685—Widowers and widows, 210—Total 7157. The adoptions of children are registered at 8.

Deaths.—Males unmarried, 7978—Married, 2755—Widowers, 914—At the *Morgue*, 203—Total 11,850.—Females unmarried, 6537—Married, 2597—Widows, 2244—At the *Morgue*, 41—Total 11,419. Total of both sexes, 23,269.—Children dead born, 795 male, and 626 female—Total 1421.

Total Births 26,880
 — Deaths 23,269

Balance in favour of population 3,611

The surface of the French territory has been computed at 10,264 geographical square miles, (an official return of 1818 fixes the superficies of the kingdom, without including Corsica, at 51,910,062 metrical acres, with 12,791,000 proprietors.) The population, in 1819, was rated at 29,327,388 individuals; thus allowing 2,837 inhabitants to every square mile. (The enumeration made in the spring of 1820, for the military conscription, produced a total of 29,052,690 inhabitants. The following enumeration, applicable to France, properly so called, will ascertain with tolerable exactness, the different constituents into which its surface has been distributed; 117,480,561 acres for the total superficies, of which 26,919 are

of loam, 23,351,000 of heaths and wastes, 12,930,000 of chalk, 3,850,000 of gravel, 17,410,000 of rock and stone, 23,100,000 mountainous; and 7,900,000 of sandy lands. One part of France has been long considered as ill adapted to the culture of grain or corn; but all the rest show a degree of excellence in general, and a peculiar applicability to that culture. The lands in a state of actual cultivation do not exceed 62,360,000 acres, of which vineyards occupy 4,764,900. Gardens form a most estimable accession to the sources of French industry: these comprise about 2,058,550 acres; the forests, previous to the Revolution, occupied 18,850,515 acres. About one-fifth only of the land is in cultivation.

M. A. St. Hilaire read, in the Academy of Sciences of Paris, Dec. 16, 1822, an extract of his travels in the Brazils, from which it appears that this naturalist traversed a great part of the country; and penetrating along the banks of the Rio de la Plata, advanced as far as the missions of Paraguay. He has brought away collections of about 600 species of birds and reptiles, and nearly 7000 species of vegetables. He intends publishing a Flora of South Brazil, and a general Survey of the Vegetation of the countries he has visited.

M. L. de Latour, king's naturalist at Pondicherry, (from the year 1816, when the French regained the possession of it,) has lately returned to Paris. He has visited successively various districts of the peninsula of India, including a part of Bengal, in the island of Ceylon. The fruit of his labours will be of considerable utility to the French colonies, and conducive to the progress of the natural sciences. To the king's garden at Paris, he early transmitted a zoological collection, considered as one of the greatest then received. He has since sent a number of live animals to the royal menagerie, and a prodigious number of herbs and seeds. Among the former are a young elephant, an Indian chacal, and different species of land and sea tortoises. With each assortment, he has forwarded a descriptive catalogue and accompanying memoirs. He has also brought with him a considerable collection from the three kingdoms of nature; and he had previously introduced at Pondicherry, among other useful plants, that known by the name of the guinea-herb, which is the more valuable from forage being scarce on the coast of Coromandel.

ITALY.

A Translation of Sir W. Scott's "Lady of the Lake" has appeared at Palermo.

A ceremony has taken place in Bologna

in commemoration of Count Perticari. A great number of academicians met at the Society of the Casino, amid an extraordinary concourse of spectators, on the evening of the 16th of March. An inscription in Italian stated the object of the meeting, which commenced with a symphony. The Chevalier Dionisi Strocchi, well known for the elegance of his style, delivered a speech which served as the prologue on the solemn occasion. M. Paolo Costa recited an eulogy on Perticari. He shewed how much letters, menaced in Italy by the licence of some and superstition of others, were indebted to the learning and virtues of this lamented author. Several academicians also read pieces in verse in honour of Perticari.

SPAIN.

The circumstances of the time have occasioned a new Tragedy by M. Saavedra, called "Laura," to be received at Madrid with the greatest enthusiasm. The author has depicted the tyranny of Philip II. and the moral dignity of the generous defender of the liberties of Arragon, with a very powerful and successful pencil. It is said to be the best dramatic piece that has for a long time been produced on the Spanish boards.

GERMANY.

M. Alexander Von Humboldt has certainly given up his plan of visiting Asia, which had excited such great hopes, and for which the king had promised the necessary funds. According to the accounts we have received, he thinks he should not attain his object there. He contemplates, however, another visit to Mexico.

Ancient Painting.—A statement in Reinhold Curiken's description of Dantzic, that in 1517 a beautiful new picture, by a master named Michael, was placed over the high altar of St. Mary's church in that city, led to a supposition that the admirable Last Judgment, ascribed to Van Eyck, must be this identical picture, and consequently that it was not painted by Van Eyck, but by a master of the name of Michael, and even thought to be Michael Wohlgemut. This opinion, which had latterly acquired more consistency among connoisseurs, is now proved to be erroneous, by a singular discovery made at Dantzic, as appears by the following extract of a letter from the chief president Schön:—"Professor Breissig has just found the Panels of the painter Michael, the existence of which was wholly unknown. He is now employed in cleaning these immense paintings, and, as far as we can yet see, they are very fine, and extremely rich in the composition. The date 1415 is on them, and the name of Michael. There is every reason to hope

they will prove a great treasure. Further particulars as soon as possible."

POLAND.

Polish Literature.—Besides translations from the French, there appeared occasionally, in periodical works, translations from the English, particularly of some papers from the Spectator. These short specimens were soon followed by translations of greater length, such as Johnson's *Rasselas*, Young's *Night Thoughts*, Fielding's *Tom Jones*, *Paradise Regained*, Pope's *Essays on Criticism and Man*, and his *Rape of the Lock*, &c. The Poles appear to have perceived that a literature like the French, which mounts upon stately stilts, could not long be a guide for them in their more humble and natural walk, and inclined, therefore, to the more sober literature of the English. They possess now many Polish translations of Ossian's Poems: and, since the time of Krasicki and Tymieniecki, who first made their countrymen acquainted with them, they multiply almost daily, from the particular predilection of the young poets for this species of poetry. Shakspeare's Plays, are, at this day, objects of study in Poland, and the principal pieces are frequently performed upon the stage at Warsaw, Wilna, Cracow, and Leopold. The attainment of the English language is greatly facilitated in Poland, there being public chairs for teaching it in the universities. The stock of translated English literature, consisting of specimens from Shakspeare, Dryden, Milton, Pope, Thomson, continually receives accessions from the more modern English poets.

AMERICA.

Edible Ants.—A singular description of food is made use of by some tribes of the Snake Indians, consisting chiefly, and sometimes wholly, of a species of ant (formica, Lin.) which is very abundant in the region in which they roam. The squaws go in the cool of the morning to the hillocks of these active insects, knowing that then they are assembled together in the greatest numbers. Uncovering the little mounds to a certain depth, the squaws scoop them up in their hands, and put them into a bag prepared for the purpose. When a sufficient number are obtained, they repair to the water, and cleanse the mass from all the dirt and small pieces of wood collected with them. The ants are then placed upon a flat stone, and by the pressure of a rolling-pin are crushed together into a dense mass, and rolled out like pastry. Of this substance a soup is prepared, which is relished by the Indians, but is not at all to the taste of white men.

American Newspapers.—In the State of New York alone, there are 99 weekly newspapers, one paper three times a week, and nine daily papers; making 164,000 impressions every week, and 8,500,000 in the year. The price of a weekly paper is about 10s. a year.

INDIA.

A new Alphabet.—The Bombay Gazette

states, that one of the eastern literati has lately discovered an alphabet, which furnishes a key to the ancient inscriptions found in the caverns of India, which are consecrated to the Hindoo worship; such as those of Elephanta, Keneri, &c. By this means it is expected that their signification, their dates, their use, and their origin, will be clearly ascertained.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Preservation of Grain, &c. from Mice.

—Mr. Mackdonald, of Scalpa, in the Hebrides, having, some years ago, suffered considerably by mice, put at the bottom, near the centre, and at the top of each stack or mow, as it was raised, three or four stalks of wild mint, with the leaves on, and never after had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese, and other articles kept in store, and often injured by mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the article to be preserved. From these results it must be inferred, mice have an antipathy to the smell of mint; if so, it may be worth experiment to scatter a few drops of oil of peppermint in pantries and places where they frequent, as the effect will probably be the same.

Succory as blanched salad.—A variety of this plant, improved by cultivation, is much employed in France. The young leaves are used in salad; and for procuring them, successive growings are kept up in gardens. When the plant is raised in fields, the outer leaves are plucked at different periods of summer and autumn, and given to milch cows, by which it is said they afford about a third more milk than when fed on common fodder, but it at first acquires a slightly sour taste: butter is also more easily obtained from it. At the approach of winter, the roots are dug up and laid in a cellar horizontally in alternate layers with sand or light soil, with their heads outermost and uncovered. In this situation they are kept excluded from frost and also from light, during which they afford the blanched roots called *Barbe de Capucin*, used as winter salad. The roots are sometimes also put with sand into barrels having numerous holes in their sides, through which the shoots very easily push, and are cut off when required. Barrels thus prepared are sometimes taken on board vessels about to sail, and afford fresh salad for many months.

Gravel Walks.—The destruction of worms and insects by the use of salt, is an

effectual preservative of the beauty of gravel walks. Where worms rise much in the morning, strew a moderate quantity of salt over night, if the weather be dry.

On ripening seeds in a wet season, by J. Livingston, esq.—About twenty-five years pretty close attention to the botany of China, having enabled me to become familiar with its horticulture, I intended to lay before the Society a general outline of the subject. Some unforeseen circumstances have come in the way of the accomplishment of my plan this season; but I hope the few hints which follow, if they contain little either new or important, may, nevertheless, serve to shew my willingness to be useful. From April to October, rain is so frequent in China, and the air is generally so moist, that it is nearly impossible to preserve seeds. If excluded from the air, they are quickly covered with mildew, and when exposed no less certainly destroyed by insects. It occurred to me, in September last, that air made dry by means of sulphuric acid, might be advantageously employed for this purpose; and the success of the experiments I have made, has been complete. I placed the seeds to be dried, in the pans of Leslie's ice machine, and carefully replaced the receiver without exhausting the air: small seeds were sufficiently dried in one or two days, and the largest seeds in less than a week. Where no ice machine is at hand, any glass, glazed earthen-ware, or leaden vessel, may be employed for the same purpose; but it is absolutely necessary that the cover fit exactly, and that the bottom contain at least one inch of concentrated sulphuric acid. The seeds may be placed on any kind of plate supported on a glass stand. Seeds thus dried may be afterwards preserved in a vegetating state for any necessary length of time, by keeping them in an airy situation, in common brown paper, and occasionally exposing them to the air, on a fine day, especially after damp weather. This method will succeed with all the larger

mucilaginous seeds. Very small seeds, berries, and oily seeds, may probably require to be kept in sugar or with currants or raisins. The garden seeds which are sent to China from England, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, or Bengal, frequently fail, or arrive too late; and although the Chinese try every year to raise seeds, yet their endeavours are very seldom crowned with success. But the gardeners who supply the markets with cabbages have contrived a method of supplying themselves with plants, without any danger of failing; and with this advantage, that it enables them to bring their cabbages to market two or three weeks earlier than can be done by the usual way of producing plants from seeds. Their method is this: in February or March, they plant closely, in a corner of the ground, a number of cabbage roots (the cabbages having been cut a short time before), and for some time they cut off the sprouts, which now frequently form into small heads; but in May and June, the sprouts extend along the ground,

as runners, to the distance of several feet and even yards. In July and August, these runners are covered with young shoots, very much resembling cabbage-plants without roots; these shoots are slipped off from the runners, planted in beds, covered with a net, and carefully watered. In September the slips are found to answer in all respects as cabbage-plants; but cabbages thus obtained, when full grown in December, are seldom so firm as those raised from seed, and they are also more disposed to shoot. The Chinese cultivate a great variety of plants, such as asters, chrysanthemums, anemones, &c. much in the same manner, and thereby preserve their almost endless varieties, to obtain which they devote much care and attention. The young shoots are supplied, by way of root, with a small ball composed of clay, tempered with water, wood-ashes, soot, old mud wall, or sometimes a little old manure. They are kept under the shade of a tree, and carefully watered.—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

USEFUL ARTS.

*On the construction of Eolian Harps.** — I shall next proceed to the tuning. First stretch the bass-string to any pitch you may prefer; generally speaking, I would say to that of low G on the flute gamut; and it is best to always retain one standard taken from any instrument at command. Having this key-note, the remainder may be merely mechanical, the ear not being required; for the eye is fully competent. Your readers, not knowing the fact, may be informed, that if, of two strings in unison, one be vibrated, the other will instantly and spontaneously vibrate also; but if not in unison, the second will remain quiescent. So, several strings, nearly adjacent, some being in unison, the others not, if one of the former be vibrated, all those in unison will vibrate; but the latter, though intermediate, alternate, or however relatively placed, will be motionless. And if one out of unison be vibrated, all the remainder will be inactive. In tuning, then, we have nothing more to do than to gradually increase the tension, until the eye can perceive the chord to vibrate fully when the key-string be sounded. But this is not the best of all methods, it is that hitherto used only having all the strings toned alike. The following, which I have long used, is far superior, as eliciting the

fullest powers of the instrument. Take the bass-string as the standard pitch, then extend every alternate string into an octave above the bass, and let all the intermediate ones bear unison with the bass. The effect will be sensibly improved. But should the harp be short, and the length of its strings, of course, limited within diminished oscillation, the higher notes would be apt to run into a shrill scream: to obviate which, the original pitch of the key-string must be proportionally lower; leaving a latitude of play for the higher vibrations, and modifying the influence of a too sudden or too rapid breeze. Still I have found the effect augmented by obtaining octaves both above and below the key-string. Suppose there be eight strings, including the bass: the second and fourth from it must be carried into superior octaves, the third and sixth into inferior octaves, and the first, fifth, and seventh into unison with the bass. It is obvious that this harp must be rather long; it should be between three and four feet, to admit of oscillatory scope for the octaves above and below the bass.

Hitherto, I have spoken of the harp as commonly constructed with the bass string on the outside of the plane of strings; but having tried, I would strenuously urge the placing of the bass in the middle, and having an equal number of common strings on each side of it. There

* Concluded from page 216.

must necessarily be an odd number of strings, and the most convenient plan will be three common ones on each side, with the bass in the middle, making seven in all, or four common ones, on each side, making nine. When octaves above and below are required in this form (and I would never omit them), they should always be on alternate strings, so as to avoid a similarity of tension in contiguous ones; therefore, they must not all be of similar character on the same side; and it is of consequence that, be the octaves placed how they may, some of them should be in unison with the bass. If they all were carried into superior or inferior octaves, the effect would not be nearly so full, the tones so rich, or the cadences so complete. The specific advantages of this form are, that without complicating the instrument, there arises a variety of accordances in the swells; and it seems also to better adapt itself to the varying intensity of aerial undulation. Next, as to the degree of tension, I would observe, that it is scarcely possible to lay down any specific rule, whereby an amateur can govern his practice; for so many circumstances may influence the operation of the harp, under any given intensity of tension in the strings, as to render it impracticable to meet their separate or combined effect, by instructions that could be detailed within a moderate compass. This point, however, is in some degree met by my remarks respecting the stringing; because, if we take the bass at a certain and known gamut pitch, and give all the other strings their due concords and octaves, we have almost all that is wanted. It must be understood, that although the harp may be well strung and tuned, when set to play, yet it may soon cease to issue forth its enchanting tones; or they may not succeed each other so as to sustain a succession of melody; or may not form the cadences with effect; and all this because a change may have taken place in the condition of the strings, or in the strength of the aerial undulations. For, if they be subject to be acted upon by the moisture or dryness of the atmosphere, and to that add the heat of the sun, a very few minutes will suffice to throw the best-tuned instrument into discordance. Therefore, as before enjoined, the catgut strings must be well resined. On the other hand, if the wind be too strong for the tension of the strings, the aerial impulses will strike in such rapid succession as to terminate each oscillation before it can complete a distinctly prolonged tone, and so produce a screaming sound, or prevent sound altogether. Now, as we cannot calculate on a particular force of

impulse, nor devise any varying intensity of tension, to meet the fluctuating strength of undulation, we must endeavour to controul the current itself, so as to adapt it to the existing condition of the instrument. To this purpose we must elevate the sash, and thereby diminish the pressure of the air on the plane of the strings, and close the door of the apartment, as well as open as many of the windows on that side of the house as we can command. We may also remove the harp a little within or without the perpendicular plane of the sash. If all these means fail, the bass string must be slackened, and all the others be brought into a renewed tuning. This, I believe, is all that can be done; and I may add, that be the harp strung how it may, it will seldom play well in a strong current. In a calm atmosphere we can usually act with a better effect; for the harp pours forth its finest tones in a current barely perceptible. But if art be necessary to obtain even this slight power of impulse, the sash must first be lowered a little, the door of the apartment, and the windows on the opposite aspect of the house, be thrown open, while all those on the same side of the house should be closed. By these means we shall turn the stream of draught through the aperture occupied by the harp; or should they really fail, the only remaining resource will be in slightly increasing the tension of the strings, provided they were previously lax.

I have alluded to a simple means which I have used to augment the sweep of the aerial current over the plane of strings, and with success. It consists in placing a board, by screw, under the sash, so that it shall form a plane parallel with the upper surface of the harp. This in some degree resembles the superior plane of the harp, when fitted for the open air, and was indeed suggested by it; but mine is broader; the breadth being three times that of the harp, and is an excellent aid, when the window current is weak. The harps for the open air, as usually constructed, have their practical limits, as well as those for window apertures; for their dimensions should never much exceed four feet, nor six inches in width, with five in depth. The number of strings may be the same as already recommended for the others, and if thrown into the graduating form, so much the better. Catgut strings cannot bear continued extension to a sufficient degree, if they exceed four, or, at the utmost, four and a half feet; for they will speedily lose their concords. They should bear upper and lower octaves, with unison strings, and have the bass in the middle. The plane

that is placed over them should be moveable, with reference both to its perpendicular elevation and angular bearing with the plane of the strings, so that the aerial current may be as governable as possible. The scattered information that is to be met with in Kircher, who was

the inventor of the Eolian harp, and in the larger Encyclopædias, as the Britannica and Rees's, is defective; and it were to be wished that some profound scientific amateur would devote attention to an instrument whose melodious powers are so truly enchanting. P. H.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

G. E. Harpur and B. Baylis, of Weedon; for a method of impelling machinery. March 18, 1823.

R. Badwell the younger, of Leek, Staffordshire; for improvements in the throwing, twisting, or spinning of sewing-silk, Organsine, Bergam, and such other descriptions of silk as such improvements may be applicable to. March 18, 1823.

H. H. Price, of Neath Abbey; for an apparatus for giving increased effect to paddles used in steam vessels, applicable to rotary movements, by which they are generally worked. March 18, 1823.

W. Crighton and J. Crighton, both of Manchester; for an improvement in the construction of the cylinders used in carding-engines, and other machines employed in the preparation for the spinning of cotton, flax, wool, silk. March 18, 1823.

W. Bailey, of High Holborn, and T. Horne the younger, of Birmingham; for improvements in the manufacture of metallic window-frames and other metallic mouldings, applicable to the ornamenting of furniture. March 18, 1823.

T. Rogers, of Buckingham-street, Strand; for an improvement on stays and bodices, which improvement is also applicable to boots. March 18, 1823.

W. Hope, of Jedburgh; for improvements in the construction of printing-presses. March 18, 1823.

T. Hancock, of Goswell Mews, Middlesex; for an improvement in the preparation, for various useful purposes, of pitch and tar, separately or in union, by an admixture of other ingredients with either or both of them. March 22, 1823.

T. Wickham, of Nottingham; for a compound paste and liquid, to be used for the purpose of improving and colouring lace and net, and all other manufactured articles made of flax, cotton, wool, silk, or any other animal or vegetable substance, whether the fabric of the same be composed of holes or interstices, or of open or close work, or otherwise, and to be applied in the process of getting up, dressing, or colouring the same. March 24, 1823.

W. Jessop, of Butterley Hall, Derbyshire; for an elastic metallic piston, or packing of pistons, to be applied either externally or internally to cylinders. March 27, 1823.

W. Warcup, of Dartford; for an improvement or improvements in the construction of a machine called a Mangle. April 3, 1823.

J. Frost, of Finchley, Middlesex; for certain im-

provements in the process of calcining, and preparing calcareous and other substances, for the purpose of forming cements. April 3, 1823.

C. Pope, of Bristol; for a composition of certain metals to be used for the purpose of sheathing the bottoms of ships and vessels, and of roofing the tops of houses, or for any other purpose to which such composition may be applicable. April 8, 1823.

D. W. Acraman, of Bristol, Iron-manufacturer, and W. Piper, of the Cookley Iron-works, near Kidderminster, Worcestershire, Iron-manufacturer; for certain improvements in the preparation of iron, for the better manufacture of chains and chain-cables. April 12, 1823.

J. M. Hauchett, of Crescent-place, London, Companion of the most honourable Order of the Bath; for certain improvements in propelling boats and vessels. April 12, 1823.

J. Francis, of Norwich, Shawl and Bombast-manufacturer; for an improvement in the process of making or manufacturing a certain article or fabric, composed of silk and worsted, for useful purposes. April 12, 1823.

G. Graulhie, of Castle-street, Holborn, London, Gentleman; for a machine or apparatus, upon a new and portable construction, capable of being inclined in different degrees, adapted to the conveyance of persons and goods over water or ravines, for military or other objects, and applicable also to purposes of recreation and exercise. Partly communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad. April 16, 1823.

J. Johnson, of Waterloo-bridge-wharf; for improvements on drags, to be used for carriages. April 16, 1823.

S. Hall, of Basford, Nottinghamshire; for a method of improving lace, net, muslin, calico, and every other description of manufactured goods, whose fabric is composed of holes or interstices, and also thread or yarn, as usually manufactured, of any kind, whether the said manufactured goods, or the said thread or yarn, be fabricated from flax, cotton, silk, worsted, or any other substance, or mixture of substances whatever. April 18, 1823.

W. Southworth, of Sharples, Lancashire; for machinery or apparatus adapted to facilitate the operation of drying calicos, muslins, linens, or other similar fabrics. April 19, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

AGRICULTURE.

The art of valuing Rents and Tillages, &c. By J. S. Bayldon. 8vo. 7s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of William Davison, Secretary of State and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. of the Inner Temple.

The author of this work has been at pains to collect all the information which is extant respecting this celebrated statesman. The object of his biographer is to exhibit the character of the unfortunate Davison in its true colours—to remove

those suspicions which have prevented his greatest advocates from totally acquitting him of guilt or imprudence, and to vindicate that reputation, which, the author conceives, it was the unjust and ungenerous wish of his sovereign to traduce and destroy. The question of the guilt or innocence of the Queen of Scots is not discussed, nor are Davison's sentiments on the necessity of her destruction either approved or rejected. All that the present biographer claims for him on that point is, that he was guided by conscientious feelings, and that the opinions he expressed were dictated by his anxiety for Elizabeth's personal safety, his zeal for the Protestant religion, and

his devotion to the welfare of his country. That these excitements might have misled his judgment, is by no means improbable, for his inflexible integrity was no protection against the prejudices and errors of his times. It is admitted that he was Mary's political, but he was a generous and open, adversary; and although a mistaken patriotism induced him to advise the Queen to execute the sentence passed on her, his love of justice made him reject with abhorrence every suggestion for putting her to death by sinister or illegal means.

In examining Davison's conduct on this occasion, that of Elizabeth is necessarily reviewed, and the original matter in the present volume tends to throw light on her real intentions with regard to her kinswoman. Some of the manuscripts in the British Museum were found to contain very important particulars respecting this affair—especially two circumstantial narratives of what occurred between Elizabeth and her secretary Davison, relative to the warrant for Mary's execution—a copy of his examination in the Tower by two privy counsellors, and his pathetic appeal to the Queen's feelings, neither of which documents our author presumes to have been before noticed. The will of Davison, which has hitherto escaped observation, also affords considerable information about him, after his dismissal from Elizabeth's councils, at which epoch of his life all his former biographers have left him—and very little has been known of him subsequent to his commitment to the Tower. Some letters from the most illustrious contemporaries, and two narratives, or apologies (as they are termed), left by Davison himself, which the author believes never to have been cited or published before, constitute the other original materials of this volume, which possesses a very respectable degree of interest.

FINE ARTS.

The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster. By J. P. Neale and E. W. Brayley. 2 vols. royal 4to. 10l. 10s.

The Italian School of Design, being a series of fac-similes of original drawings, &c. By W. Y. Ottley, esq. Containing 84 plates. Folio, 12l. 12s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Treatise on Mental Derangement. By F. Willis, M.D. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Medical Jurisprudence, &c. By J. A. Paris, M.D. F.R.S. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

The Elements of Pharmacy, and of the Chemical History of the Materia Medica. By S. F. Gray. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Heraldic Anomalies, or Rank Confusion in our Orders of Precedence, with Disquisitions, Moral, Philosophical, and Historical, on all the Existing Orders of Society. By "It Matters not Who." In 2 vols.

There is a great deal of humour and information scattered over this eccentric production. Of its author's serious purpose we must leave the concluding words of his introduction to be the

only intelligible declaration we can find in the work:—

"After all that has been said, distinction of ranks is not so much, or so immediately the subject of my present undertaking, as confusion of ranks. There are many things tending to such confusion in our present institutions, which, if they cannot be corrected, ought at least to be explained. I shall instance, in the first place, certain anomalies and strange circumstances arising out of a community of titles—one title serving for many purposes, whereby, in vulgar estimation, dignities and ranks often come to be confounded, and many individuals appear to be defrauded, as it were, of their proper honours. I know it to be an established maxim that there are more things in the world than there are names for them—according to the saying of the philosopher, 'Nomina sunt finita, res autem infinite—ideo unum nomen plura significat.' But this is calculated to produce great confusion; and should, therefore, as far as possible be avoided, especially in regard to titles of honour, which were certainly above all things meant for distinction."

The Lucubrations of Humphrey Ravellin, esq. late Major in the * * Regiment of Infantry.

This is the work of an author whose genius is beginning to be every day better known to the world. It is a volume of essays by a retired soldier—a *bona fide* officer on half pay—for, though ushered into life under a *nom de guerre*, the volume bears unquestionable evidence of the military habits, opinions, and knowledge of the writer. As this class of literati, turning their swords into penknives instead of ploughshares, is now very extensive, and as scarcely a family in England fails to count among its members or friends some individual who has served (as the French pithily term it), we scarcely know any modern book of light reading more likely to be popular. The papers are all well written, in as far as an easy style, just observations, and acute notice of life, gives them a right to be called so. The defects of the work are a want of sufficient interest in the narrative by which these essays are connected, and a want of keeping in the connexion itself. The character of a crabbed, old, bachelor Major, living in his cottage in Berkshire, in rural retirement, does not appear suited to the tone of these sketches, where the accomplished scholar and man of letters is evident to us at every page. We think that the papers published singly would have been admirable in a periodical miscellany; but, as a whole, they do not blend so well, or produce the effect that their individual merit would lead the reader to expect. They must not, however, be taken for more or less than they profess to be; and must be viewed rather as a very pleasing earnest of what the author can and will do hereafter, than as a sufficient title to the place in literature, for which he is decidedly qualified.

The Pyrenees and the South of France, in the Months of November and December, 1812. By A. Thiers. 8vo. 6s.

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List of Select Books in Classical and German Literature, published at the present Leipsic Fair, and imported by J. H. Bohte.

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The King of the Peak. A Romance. By the author of the "Cavalier," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1*s.*

POETRY.

Italy. A Poem. By Samuel Rogers. Part the First.

We rejoice that Mr. Rogers has acknowledged and republished this poem, with additions. Its beautiful descriptions, and the taste, feeling, and extent of information which it displays, make it worthy of his classic pen. The sketches are one and twenty in number. Some of them blend a playful familiarity with the richness of the picturesque. As a specimen we had almost selected the story of Ginevra, which is shortly and sweetly told, but the tradition, apparently a true one, is almost too painfully pathetic.—It is that of a beautiful young bride, who, on the day of her marriage, for a frolic, hid herself in an iron chest, the lid of which suddenly closed on her with a spring lock and fastened her down for ever. Neither the manner of her death, nor the cause of her disappearance, were known till fifty years afterwards, when her skeleton and wedding ornaments were discovered. We prefer quoting our poet's pleasing description of the monastery of St. Bernard.

"On the same rock beside it stood the church,
Reft of its cross, not of its sanctity;
The vesper-bell, for 'twas the vesper-hour,
Duly proclaiming through the wilderness,
'All ye who hear, whatever be your work,
Stop for an instant—move your lips in prayer!'—
And, just beneath it, in that dreary dale,
If dale it might be called, so near to Heaven,
A little lake, where never fish leaped up,
Lay like a spot of ink amid the snow;
A star, the only one in that small sky,
On its dead surface glimmering. 'Twas a scene
Resembling nothing I had left behind,
As though all worldly ties were now dissolved;—
And, to incline the mind still more to thought,
To thought and sadness, on the eastern shore
Under a beetling cliff stood half in shadow
A lonely chapel destined for the dead,
For such as having wandered from their way,
Had perished miserably. Side by side,
Within they lie, a mournful company,
All in their shrouds, no earth to cover them;
Their features full of life yet motionless
In the broad day, nor soon to suffer change,
Tho' the barred windows, barred against the wolf,
Are always open!

But the Bise blew cold;
And, bidden to a spare but cheerful meal,
I sat among the holy brotherhood
At their long board. The fare indeed was such
As is prescribed on days of abstinence,

But might have pleased a nicer taste than mine;
And thro' the floor came up an ancient matron
Serving unseen below; while from the roof
(The roof, the floor, the walls of native fir,)
A lamp hung flickering, such as loves to fling
Its partial light on Apostolic heads,
And sheds a grace on all. Their Time as yet
Had changed not. Some were almost in the prime,
Nor was a brow o'ercast. Seen as I saw them,
Ranged round their ample hearth-stone in an hour
Of rest, they were as gay, as free from guile,
As children; answering, and at once, to all
The gentler impulses, to pleasure, mirth;
Mingling, at intervals, with rational talk
Music; and gathering news from them that came,
As of some other world. But when the storm
Rose, and the snow rolled on in ocean-billows,
When on his face the experienced traveller fell,
Sheltering his lips and nostrils with his hands,
Then all was changed; and, sallying with their
pack

Into that blank of nature, they became
Unearthly beings. 'Anselm, higher up
A dog howls loud and long, and now, observe,
Digs with his feet how eagerly! A man,
Dying or dead, lies buried underneath!
Let us to work! there is no time to lose!—
But who descends Mont Velan? 'Tis La Croix.
Away, away! if not, alas, too late.
Homeward he drags an old man and a boy,
Faltering and falling, and but half awakened,
Asking to sleep again.' Such their discourse."

As this volume is announced only as the first part of the poem, we trust to be soon favoured with the second.

The Voice of the Vaudois; or, the Maniac of the Valleys. A Poem.

This poem is founded on the retreat of the Vaudois from their enemies, which happened at the end of the seventeenth century, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In this disastrous flight from their homes and property, no less than one thousand five hundred men, women, and children, perished from exposure or famine. One of their pastors, named Henry Arnauld, at the head of six hundred followers, returned four years afterwards, defeated their invaders and retook the valleys, where ever since, under the providence of God, they have remained. We give the following stanzas as a specimen:

"Far, far had fled the flying—route on route,
Like sheep without their shepherds, when pursued
By greedy wolves. The moon, full-orb'd, look'd
out,
Pale from her fleecy veil, and tinged the wood
Of every mountain which refulgent glow'd
With silvery ray, all silent, and no more
Echoed the shoutings of those hounds of blood,
Cloy'd with red slaughter—the pursuit was o'er—
As gluted war retired, besmear'd with horrid
gore!

"Lo! then, at length, the wanderers breathless
turn'd,
Lingering with melted hearts, around a home
No longer theirs.—The snow-capt mountains
mourn'd
Over their hopeless, melancholy doom:
Mothers in labour!—infants from the womb
Born for some beast to tear!—the parent's eye
In mercy closed, ere yet her woes to come

Add pang to pang, and heap up agony,
Compared with which, alas ! 'tis nothing ev'n
to die !

" Confusion on confusion reign'd around ;
Yet, hark ! a hymn they raise—at such an hour
Breathing, 'mid bursting sobs, with soothing
sound,

Religion's holy all-triumphant power.

—' Man that is born of woman, like a flower,
But springeth up to blossom and to fade :
Or, as the morning grass before the mower,
Is soon cut down, by Death's relentless blade,
The seed of sorrow here, and fleeting as the
shade.

" —' Strangers on earth we are, and exiles now,
Driven from home, forsaken and forlorn ;
With refuge none, save Heav'n. But, Father, thou
Canst heal our hearts with pain and anguish torn.
Behold, in pity, this reproach and scorn,
Heap'd by the world upon us : yet thy name
Be ever praised, although affliction's thorn
By thee be our appointed lot—the same
Shall joy or grief be found, for from thy hand
they came."

" So sang they—and the spiry pines above
Bow'd as in exultation ; the cool gale
Freshen'd the symphony ; and every grove,
Waving with fragrant breezes, fann'd the vale :—
The rocks and hoary hills hasten'd to hail
Such songs of Sion, sounding sweeter far
Than most melodious note of nightingale,
Or than that mystic lay which many a star
By night may sing responsive—earth their lis-
tener !"

A Collection of Poems, chiefly Manuscript, for the benefit of a Friend, and from living Authors. By Joanna Baillie.

When the distinguished dramatist, who has edited this work, announced her intention to do so, every poetical writer in the country felt honoured by being a contributor. Her list of eminent names is therefore very strong; comprehending Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Crabbe, Mrs. Barbauld, Mr. Sotheby, Mr. Southey, Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Bowles, Mr. W. Smyth, and many others, well known and acceptable to the public. In our opinion, also, the contributions of the most distinguished names are worthy and characteristic of them. Wordsworth's sonnets, though one of them savours of his self-complacency, are in his best manner. Rogers's lines on a fountain, are finely elegant; and Sir Walter's poem, Macduff's cross, is, to our taste, a more striking production than his Halldown Hill. We gladly recognized the fancy and feeling of Mrs. Grant, in her Address to the Heath Flower. We could speak with similar praise of many other pieces, including those of the editress herself; and also, with some pride, of "Belshazzar's Feast," as that poem comes from the pen of our own valued correspondent Mrs. Hemans.

Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous, by Henry Neele.

The most important parts of this small volume are its dramatic sketches. Of these pieces, the author says in his preface, never having been intended for representation, the author has thought himself in a great measure freed from those con-

siderations of scenic illusion and stage effect, which, to a writer for the theatre, are all-important. Still his object has been to write not dialogues but dramas; and he has endeavoured to conform himself to the laws of dramatic propriety, because those laws have their foundation in nature. Scenery, decoration, and bustle are indispensable to the latter, while the former is compatible (unless the best dramatists of all nations, and of our own in particular, are utterly wrong) with description, sentiment, and what has been somewhat strangely termed mere poetry.

Mr. Neele's little dramas are three in number, entitled "The Secret Bridal," "David Rizzio," and "Antiochus." We have read these (two of them at least) with considerable pleasure, and are glad to observe that their favourable reception has been very general. The volume is inscribed, with her permission, to Mrs. Joanna Baillie. It is much to say of it that it is worthy of her patronage. It is disagreeable to qualify with objections this praise of a youthful candidate for fame, who, on the whole, prepossesses us; but candour obliges us to say, that we perceive but little dramatic interest in David Rizzio, and the fiction of Mary's being in love with, and confessing (or nearly so) a reciprocal passion, is a degradation of her character, unpleasing in itself, and unsupported by history. It begins, however, with a song, which is rather pleasing, though in two of its lines our lyric dramatist has borrowed the thoughts without acknowledging them.*

" Thou warbling lyre ! to thee alone,
My trembling spirit dares to own
Its deep, soul-seated illness ;
For the cold world would scorn my grief,
And friends would vainly seek relief,
And foes would chide my wild hopes down,
And she, for whom it bleeds, would frown.
My heart to marble stillness.

" Sang I of hopes ! Alas ! for me
This world is but a troubled sea
Of hopelessness and sorrow ;
Where my rent heart is wreck'd and lost,
Where I, on waves of passion tost,
Shall know not, in my spirit's blight,
Or cheerful day, or peaceful night,
Save that which knows no morrow.

" Would I could mount my griefs above,
And check these tears ; this idle love
In my lock'd bosom keeping ;
But fires imprison'd fiercest burn,
And their shut cell to fuel turn ;
The joyless, hopeless, will complain ;
And he who knows his tears are vain
Has greatest cause for weeping."

Poetical Memoirs. The exile. A Tale. By J. Bird. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Remembrance, and other Poems. By W. Gray. 8vo. 3s.

* Or cheerful day, or peaceful night,
Save that which knows no morrow.
" The night to him that had no morrow."

O'Connor's Child.

The two last lines of the song are an echo of the line in Gray's poem on the death of West—
" And weep the more because I weep in vain."

POLITICS.

An Historical Sketch of the International Policy of Modern Europe. By the Hon. F. Eden. 8vo. 4s.

Observations on the Effects produced by the Expenditure of Government, &c. By W. Blake, Esq. F.R.S. 8vo. 4s.

Mémoires Historiques, Politiques, et Militaires sur la Révolution de Naples, en 1820 et 1821, et les causes qui l'ont amenée. Par le Général Carascosa. 8vo. 12s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

A Report to the Secretary of War of the United States, on Indian Affairs; comprising a Narrative of a Tour, performed in the Summer of 1820, under a Commission from the President of the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining, for the use of the Government, the actual state of the Indian Tribes in our Country; illustrated by a Map of the United States; ornamented by a correct Portrait of a Pawnee Indian. By the Rev. J. Morse, D.D. late Minister of the first Congregational Church in Charlestown, near Boston, now resident in New Haven.

Early in 1820 Dr. Morse was commissioned by the government of the United States, to visit certain nations of Indians in North America, in order to ascertain their political, moral, and social relations. The object of the enquiry is stated in the commission to have been the advancement of the civilization of the Aborigines. The country, which Dr. Morse visited in person, lies between New York and Green Bay, in Lake Michigan, passing through Detroit, upon Lake Erie. His report relates to all the Indians in all parts of the United States. Some notice is also taken of those of Canada. The first striking point in the report is the evidence it affords of the rapid destruction which threatens the Indians, under their present intercourse with white people. In this, as in most other respects, it confirms the statements which have been before repeatedly made. The report also notices the good results which have sprung from integrity and benevolence towards the Indians. Whole tribes have been converted to Christianity. Valuable improvements have been made in agriculture, manufactures, and some of the most useful mechanic arts, and in their dwellings, and style of living. Some of them are wealthy; numbers have made such advances in knowledge as to become teachers of schools; and some have risen to be respectable religious teachers. The success of these efforts has, no doubt, been much distracted by the influence of low and depraved white Indians, who have insinuated themselves among these Indians, and whose interest it is to keep them ignorant, and whose exertions, of course, would be against all improvement. It would be an endless task to accumulate proofs from this book, and from other quarters, that the debasement and extinction of Indian tribes are attributable to the acts of white barbarians. Dr. Morse has preserved an example of the con-

duct of Indian agents, to which is mainly to be attributed the ill success of what the well-intentioned have so much laboured to establish. He states a transaction which may be paralleled in almost every section of North America during the last 200 years: "We found the Menominees, who live beyond Lake Michigan, in a state of considerable agitation, on account of an unauthorized treaty, professedly in behalf of the United States, which the Indian agent had just concluded with them, for the purchase of a large tract of their most valued land on both sides of Fox River. Nearly all the real acknowledged chiefs of the nation were strongly opposed to the sale of this land, which they very justly considered as the valuable part of their territory. Divisions and contentions immediately succeeded this sale, between those who signed and those who were opposed to the treaty; one of the immediate consequences of which was, the murder, while we were at Green Bay, of one of the signers of the treaty. Happily, both for the honour of the American Government, and for the peace of the tribe, the treaty, after a statement of facts in the case to the President, was not submitted by him to the Senate, and has not been ratified. The joy expressed by these poor Indians, on receiving intelligence that this treaty was not to go into effect, was correspondent to the extreme grief and depression which they had previously felt." The miserably unequal and unjust bargains into which the Indians are generally drawn by white people, both with respect to land and other matters, are strikingly shewn in this report. Their general disposition is stated to be remarkably fit for good impressions. "The Indians treated us," says this American reporter, "without a single exception, with much attention; and listened with their usual attention to our communications, as the representatives of the great father, the President. There is evidently a great revolution," he continues, "in the state of our Indian population already commenced, and now rapidly going forward, affecting immediately the tribes among us and on our borders, and which will speedily be felt by those at the remotest distance. The chiefs and sensible men among the tribes, to a great extent, feel that a change in their situation has become necessary; and that they must quit the hunter and adopt the agricultural state, or perish. There is an increasing willingness, which, in some instances, rises to a strong desire, on the part of the Indians, to accept the benevolent offers of instruction held out to them by the government and by Christian associations."

We regret that our limits will not allow us to enter into any detail of the plans which are suggested in this report, for the improvement of the native tribes. This subject, however, we are certain, occupies the minds of the philanthropic class of our brethren, the North Americans; and the very establishment of the society which occasioned this Mission, seems to pledge the honour of the country for producing favourable results. We cannot dismiss this report without transcribing a trait of native Indian virtue, which cannot fail to touch the breast of every reader.—The story is more moral than that of *Mezappa*, and more true than that of the young *Lochinvar*, and has a dash of the romance of humanity that makes it more pleasing than either.

*Anecdote of a Pawnee Brave.**

The facts in the following anecdote of a Pawnee Brave, son of old Knife, one of the delegation who visited Washington last winter, were taken, by permission, from a very interesting MS. journal of Capt. Bell, of his expedition, with Major Long, to the foot of the rocky mountains in 1821, and are sanctioned by Major O'Fallon, Indian agent near the scene of the transaction here related, and also by the interpreter who witnessed this scene. This Brave, of fine size, figure, and countenance, is now about 25 years old. At the age of 21, his heroic deeds had acquired him in his nation the rank of the bravest of the Braves. The savage practice of torturing and burning to death their prisoners existed in this nation.† An unfortunate female, of the Paduca nation, taken in war, was destined to this horrid death. The fatal hour had arrived; the trembling victim, far from her home and friends, was fastened to the stake—the whole tribe was assembled on the surrounding plain to witness the awful scene. Just when the funeral pile was to be kindled, and the whole multitude of spectators were on the tiptoe of expectation, this young warrior having, unnoticed, prepared two fleet horses, with the necessary provisions, sprang from his seat, rushed through the crowd, liberated the victim, seized her in his arms, placed her on one of the horses, mounted the other himself, and made the utmost speed towards the nation and friends of the captive. The multitude, dumb and nerveless with

amazement at the daring deed, made no effort to rescue their victim from her deliverer. They viewed it as the immediate act of the great spirit, submitted to it without a murmur, and quietly retired to their village. The released captive was accompanied three days through the wilderness towards her home; he then gave her the horse on which she rode, with the necessary provisions for the remainder of her journey, and they parted. On his return to the village, such was his popularity, no enquiry was made into his conduct, no censure was passed on it. And since this transaction no human sacrifice has been offered in this or in any other of the Pawnee tribes. The practice is abandoned. Of what influence is one bold act in a good cause. The publication of this anecdote at Washington led the young ladies of Miss White's seminary, in that city, in a manner highly creditable to their good sense and feeling, to present this brave and humane Indian with a handsome silver medal, with an appropriate inscription, as a token of their sincere commendation of the noble act. Their address, delivered on this occasion, closed thus—"Brother, accept this token of our esteem—always wear it for our sakes—and when again you have the power to save a poor woman from death and torture, think of this, and of us, and fly to her relief and her rescue." The Pawnee's reply was—"Sisters, this medal will give me ease more than I ever had, and I will listen more than I ever did to white men. I am glad that my brothers and sisters have heard of the good act that I have done. My brothers and sisters think that I did it in ignorance, but I now know what I have done—I did it in ignorance, and did not know that I did good; but by giving me this medal I know it."

* The Braves are warriors who have distinguished themselves in battle, and stand highest in the estimation of the tribe.

† This custom does not now exist in the surrounding tribes.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Le Mercure du Dix-Neuvième Siècle.
Redigé par une Société de Gens de Lettres.
[The Mercury of the Nineteenth Century.
Edited by a Society of Literary Men.]

A new periodical publication has been started in Paris, under the title of the "*Mercury du Dix-Neuvième Siècle*," which promises to be, if not more instructive, at least more amusing, than the "*Révue Encyclopédique*," the "*Lettres Champenoises*," and a cloud of other literary journals that circulate at Paris. The persons engaged in this new undertaking are Messrs. Jouy, Jay, Tissot, Etienne, Aignan, Andrieux, &c. Most of them enjoyed lucrative situations under the former government; the present has not had the good sense to secure the use of their talents and influence over public opinion, by the rewards or honours to which they are nothing loath. They are consequently decided admirers and regretters of Bonaparte, and liberal in the most inveterate sense of the word. But though bigoted and prejudiced in their own way, they are, generally speaking, men of no ordinary talents, and some of them are abundantly gifted with that peculiar sort of *esprit* so necessary to the success of a literary journal, at least in France. During the last nine years they have successfully contributed to, and ensured the success of several

periodical publications, amongst the most remarkable of which are the "*Nain Jaune*," the "*Minerve*," the "*Constitutionnel*," and the "*Miroir*." This last is the most appropriate title, as it discloses the secret of their popularity. For, instead of attempting to guide or correct public opinion, they confine themselves to reflecting back the favourite ideas or prejudices of the million, and display considerable ingenuity in persuading their readers that they are quite warranted in thinking, or rather feeling, as they do. By this means these gentlemen have obtained a very considerable share of public favour, and may be said to hold at present the sceptre of literary sway, which they lay, with rather a heavy hand, upon all those who are either too proud, or not politic enough, to pay servile and assiduous court to them. For some infringement of the laws relative to the press, M. Jouy is to undergo a month's imprisonment—a quantum of persecution just sufficient to add to his vogue, and favour his journal; a much longer sojourn in "*durance vile*" would leave no traces of him in the water-like memory of the Parisians. This new journal is meant to be decidedly and deeply liberal, nay Bonapartist. It will endeavour to maintain the supremacy of the national honour and glory against all men and in all things—in music, in painting, in poetry, &c. It will speak ill

of the English, *nos éternels ennemis*,—to secure it a wide circulation amongst the half-pay officers. But as a compensation, it will, it is hoped, be thickly sprinkled with *esprit*, and will spare neither mockery nor malice upon the *ultras*, and their works. The first number, however, has not been a very brilliant one. It consists of an introduction of some ten pages by M. Tissot, which has nothing very remarkable in it. It holds out a promise of impartiality towards royalist writers who may happen to shew any glimmerings of genius, but this is nothing more than the old story of the new broom. Then follows an elegy on Versailles, by Casimir de la Vigne, in which, for the millionth time, Louis XIV. is termed—*Le plus amoureux, le plus beau des mortels*. There is a well-written and interesting biographical sketch of Adrienne Lecouvreur, a celebrated French tragic actress, who flourished in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. There is a sly and sarcastic review, by M. Jay, of his most Christian Majesty's work, the "Narrative of a Voyage to Brussels." The number concludes with a letter upon the theatre, in which there is timidly hazarded some little leaning towards the romantic school. But on the whole, it must be said, that from the well-known talents and resources of the persons engaged in this undertaking, something much more piquant and striking was expected than this first number offers.

Souvenirs de la Sicile. Par M. le Comte de Forbin, Directeur-général des Musées. 1 tom. 8vo. Imprimerie Royale. [Recollections of Sicily. By Count Forbin, Director-general of the Museums.]

Count Forbin is celebrated in the Parisian circles for his talent in making and recounting jocose tales. This and his rank give him a certain species of celebrity. He is not deficient in mental qualifications, but they are obscured and deformed by his excessive vanity. He seems to have come to the same conclusion, with regard to the taste of the age, as M. Chateaubriand; namely, that to ensure success in the higher circles, it is necessary to have, or pretend to have, a certain portion of enthusiasm, but this enthusiasm must be one of *bon ton*, and have nothing in common with that which pervades the daily journals. M. Forbin has consequently affected to become enthusiastic about the Holy Land. He published two years ago his travels in the East, a book which was remarkable only for being the most ridiculous of all those published within the same year. His "*Souvenirs de Sicile*" are not entirely so absurd, but much duller than the voyage to the East. The work, however, is curious, as affording a specimen of that rather too numerous class of French travellers, called the gasconading tribe. But as M. Forbin is not entirely ungifted with *esprit*, some of his gasconades and vauntings in the "*Cambyzes' vein*" are not a little amusing, and serve to relieve the dull details of his antiquarian discussions. M. Forbin is the successor of the aimable Demon, as director of the Museum, who was also a little tinctured with gasconism, but a gasconism that had been fined down and modified by his long and close observance of Napoleon. From having witnessed great actions unostentatiously performed, his tone and manner became more simple and unassuming.

His account of Egypt is a much more valuable book than any publication by M. Forbin. M. F. is not only a writer of books, but also a maker of pictures, and may be ranked amongst the first of amateur artists. His great blemish is an absence of simplicity, and a love of exaggeration and complicated effect. See his best picture, the death of Pliny, in an eruption of Mount Vesuvius; in which he has vainly struggled to represent the double light of the moon and the volcano. M. F. seems to be guided, or rather led astray, by the same exaggerated and *outré* taste in the fine arts, as the Viscount d'Arlincourt is in romance writing.

Antologia, Giornale Letterario, pubblicato a Firenze, da Vieusseux. [The Anthologia, a literary journal, published at Florence. By M. Vieusseux.]

Of all the periodical publications on the Continent the "*Antologia*" is the one which approaches the nearest in its plan and conduct to the Edinburgh Review. M. Vieusseux, the editor, is at the same time a bookseller and a man of letters. Several of the articles in his journal are by some of the most distinguished literary characters in Italy; and although they dare not express their opinions with the same unbacked freedom which characterizes the writers of England, yet from the well known liberal policy of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the wise moderation of his minister, Fossumbroni, the "*Antologia*" displays a very remarkable superiority in this respect, as well as in others, over all the literary journals in Italy. M. Fossumbroni is an enlightened and liberal-minded minister; who encourages, to the utmost extent that circumstances permit, literature and literary men; he is himself an eminent mathematician. He has adopted an excellent maxim of administration, namely—that to govern well you should govern as little as possible. Far different from the "*Antologia*," in its spirit and talent, is the "*Biblioteca Italiana*," published at Milan. It is edited by M. Acerbi, a protégé of the Austrian police, and who is supposed to exercise certain functions in that branch of the administration of his country. A publication under such auspices may be considered fortunate, if it meets only with neglect. The "*Giornale Arcadico*" of Rome, which had, from time to time, shewn some symptoms of spirit and enlightened research, appears for the last year to have changed its tone, and to have become more cautious and timid. It seems that the decline in Cardinal Gonzalvi's health has been accompanied by a decline in his liberality of feeling, and he now appears to be convinced that all species of discussion is contrary to the well understood interests of the church. Thinking thus, he allows the writers in this journal elbow-room upon scarcely any subject but that of poetry—which is equivalent to nothing, for of what interest can the poetry of an enslaved and enervated people be? Even in France, where things are not as yet entirely as bad, see how meagre, fragile, spiritless, and utterly unpalatable, are the productions of ten or a dozen poets, whose inspiration is drawn from the treasury, and whose public consists only of those in power, or who wish to be so.

Proverbes Dramatiques. Par M. Theodore Leclerq. 2 tom. [Dramatic Proverbs. By M. T. Leclerq. 2 vols.]

These two volumes offer a lively and naïve sketch of Parisian society since the Restoration. At the court of Napoleon there was a strict propriety of manners, outwardly at least, observed. But since the return of the Bourbons a retrograde movement seems to have taken place towards the pleasant and profligate times of the Pompadours and the Dubarrys. A striking instance of this tendency was the splendid fete given by Madame du Cayla (the r—l mistress) at St. Ouen, on the 3d of May. These little comedies of M. Leclerq will serve to let foreigners into the secret of the change which has been, and is operating, in the higher circles here. As they were written to be represented in private companies by and before those very persons whose manners and peculiarities they are meant to exhibit, accuracy of delineation and truth of colouring were of course indispensable requisites. A similar work, by Carmontelle, presenting an exact and amusing picture of the manners of high life under Louis XVI. has just reached a second edition. It is probably one of the most agreeable books for

light summer reading that has appeared at Paris within the year. M. Leclerq is said to have been materially assisted in the writing of these "Proverbes Dramatiques" by his friend M. Fievée, author of the charming romance of the "Dot de Suzette."

Lettres sur la Suisse. Par M. Raoul Rochette. 2 tom. avec estampes. [Letters on Switzerland. By M. R. Rochette. 2 vols. with plates.]

This book is supposed to be what is at Paris called *un livre commande*. It is written at the instigation of those in power, to serve as an antidote to M. Simond's work on Switzerland, which appeared last year. M. Raoul Rochette endeavours to turn into ridicule William Tell and his heroic devotion. There is also an ill-intentioned *apropos* in the publication of this book at the present moment, when there appears to be an intention of placing Austrian garrisons in Switzerland. Against this intention the canton of Vaud has declared itself, and M. Raoul Rochette has undertaken to calumniate those inhabitants of Vaud who have shewn themselves hostile to the paternal views of Austria. For this purpose he has been furnished with notes by M. Haller, of Berne.

LITERARY REPORT.

"The Manuscript of 1814." A work under this title will be published in the course of a few days. It appears that Napoleon had given orders to his confidential secretary, Baron Fain, to assemble together all the materials necessary for writing the History of the Campaign of 1814, and of the first abdication. This order was executed, and the Manuscript was presented to Napoleon in 1815, on his return from Elba. He, however, made so many additions and alterations, that it became necessary to have it entirely re-written. The work was completely finished in 1817, and Baron Fain endeavoured to find means of conveying it secretly to Saint-Helena: not being able to accomplish this object, he determined to wait till some favourable occasion should present itself. The existence of this Manuscript was well known, and large offers were made for it, but without effect, as the Baron could not dispose of what he regarded as a deposit; but when the death of Napoleon took place, he considered himself free from all restraint, and the publication was immediately resolved upon.

The Second Livraison of Napoleon's great Work, in 2 Parts, may be expected to appear early in the present month. It will be illustrated with four maps and two fac similes.

The Author of the "Farmer's Boy" is about to appear again before the public, in a small work, entitled, "Hazelwood

Hall," a Drama, in Three Acts, interspersed with Songs.

Mr. ROBERT MEIKLEHAM, civil engineer, has in the press, a Practical Treatise on the various methods of Heating Buildings by Steam, Hot-air, Stoves, and Open Fires: with some Introductory Observations on the Combustion of Fuel; on the Contrivances for Burning Smoke, and other subjects connected with the economy and distribution of heat, with numerous explanatory engravings.

The Rev. HENRY CARD, M.A. Vicar of Great Malvern, has been for some time engaged in preparing a "Life of Bishop Burnet," drawn from Papers partly preserved in the Library of the British Museum, and partly in the Archives of one or two noble Families. It is hoped that other families may also make similar communications.

M. DE SISMONDI's work on the "Literature of the South of Europe," edited by T. Roscoe, esq. will appear in a few days.

The "Memoirs of Hayley" are nearly ready for publication. They are edited by Dr. JOHNSON, the kinsman of Cowper.

Mr. CHARLES DUBOIS, F.L.S. is about to publish, in a small volume, An easy Introduction to Lamarck's Arrangement of the Genera of Shells; being a free translation of that part of his work (*l'Histoire des Animaux sans vertèbres*) which treats on Molluscæ with Testaceous Coverings; to which are added, Illustrative

Remarks, additional observations, and a Synoptic Table.

Captain A. CRUISE, of the 84th Regiment, has in the press, "Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand," in an octavo volume.

The "Memoirs of the celebrated Count RAPP," which are just ready for publication, contain much curious private Correspondence of Napoleon and his Generals.

The Author of "Domestic Scenes," has nearly ready for publication, a new Novel, entitled, "Self Delusion; or, Adelaide d'Hauteroche," in 3 vols.

The Rev. G. WILKINS, author of the "History of the Destruction of Jerusalem," &c. &c. will shortly publish, "An Antidote to the Poison of Scepticism.

Mr. T. D. WORGAN is preparing for publication, a "Treatise on a Motet," in 45 parts; 10 vocal, and 35 instrumental; composed for every class of voice and instrument; illustrated by two lectures.

JAMES SHERGOLD BOONE, M.A. will publish, in a few days, a Poetical Sketch, in three epistles, addressed to the Right Hon. George Canning, entitled, "Men and Things, in 1823."

A Memoir of Central India, with the History, and copious Illustrations, of the past and present Condition of that Country, will shortly appear; in 2 vols. 8vo. with an original Map, Tables of Revenue and Population, a Geological Report, &c. By Sir JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Imaginary Conversations of Eminent Statesmen and Literary Men, Ancient and Modern. By WALTER LANDOR, esq.

Journal of a Tour in France, in the years 1816 and 1817. By FRANCES JANE CARRY. 1 vol. 8vo.

Facetiæ Cantabrigienses. Anecdotes, smart sayings, satirics, &c. by, or relating to celebrated Cantabs; being a companion to the "Cambridge Tart." foolscap 8vo.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from April 1 to April 30, 1823.
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
April 1	46	65	29,96	29,90	April 16	35	52	30,10	29,98
2	48	54	29,68	29,58	17	45	61	29,88	29,77
3	38	53	29,69	29,50	18	40	49	29,52	29,37
4	38	49	29,38	29,10	19	33	46	29,38	29,43
5	42	51	29,09	29,02	20	29	50	29,74	29,90
6	38	47	29,09	29,30	21	33	56	29,88	29,79
7	39	45	29,54	29,68	22	28	57	29,73	29,60
8	35	45	29,74	29,76	23	40	54	29,36	29,24
9	35	49	29,66	29,83	24	40	53	29,41	29,45
10	36	50	29,93	30,05	25	30	59	29,79	29,75
11	30	54	30,07	30,03	26	43	52	29,63	29,66
12	26	45	30,08	30,03	27	35	50	29,83	30,05
13	30	50	29,98	29,96	28	28	57	30,06	30,00
14	38	50	29,97	30,01	29	34	56	30,08	30,28
15	38	52	30,21	30,24	30	29	60	30,30	stat.

Meteor.—On Friday night, the 2d ult. at a quarter past eleven, a brilliant meteor was observed passing to the south of Edinburgh, in the direction from east to west. It glided along horizontally, at the apparent height of about 200 feet from the ground, emitting a light far exceeding that of a full moon, and was followed by a smoky train of considerable length, accompanied by a slight hissing noise. It was visible 10 or 15 seconds. The wind was blowing gently from the south-west, but in the course of an hour or two it shifted round to the east. A very remarkable brilliant meteor was also seen at Embleton, near Alnwick, on the night

of Friday, the 2d of May. It had the appearance of a fixed star, rather to the south of the zenith; but about 25 minutes after 11 it expanded, with a brilliant pale moon-like light, which continued while the meteor darted towards the north, when it assumed the appearance of a comet, the train ten times the length of the body, being very brilliant and of various colours. After traversing about 16 degrees, it resumed its first figure and remained stationary. Its course was direct, not elliptic, and the brightness was intense.—The above were, no doubt, one and the same.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the early part of May the growing crops upon some of the inferior soils in the midland districts wore a most unpromising appearance, and even now throughout a wide extent of country the prospect is far from flattering: nevertheless, upon some of the superior lands in Norfolk and other counties, though the crops, generally speaking, are unusually backward, yet their appearance is not such as leads us to anticipate a defective produce; on the contrary, we should infer that the reverse is the most probable, and, even with a reference to the kingdom at large, we apprehend that the favourable balance is most likely to preponderate; but as the probability is, that the harvest will be ten days or a fortnight later than usual, it may reasonably be supposed that the price of grain will advance accordingly, not only from natural causes, but from the inducement which speculators will have for withholding grain from the market. Thus, without reverting to the chance of our being again involved in a war, or to the final consummation of Mr. Peel's Bill, as connected with the currency, there is some probability, that what we asserted in our report for June 1822, is much nearer being verified than even we ourselves anticipated; namely, that "*extremes are never far distant, nor ever of very long continuance*;" and that "*although the decline of agricul-*

ture, and the diminution of supply, are gradual and imperceptible, they will be no less certain and fatal in the end."

The meat, as well as the corn markets, have experienced an improvement; but although the former is still within moderate bounds, yet grazing turns out this year a profitable speculation, owing to the low prices at which lean stock was purchased. By reason of the scarcity of feed in the spring of the year, the stock of old hay is nearly exhausted; and as the non-such layers are likely to produce but a moderate swath, and in many places the clovers not a very abundant one,—that article may be presumed to be rising in value. Wool is in demand, and also looking upwards: 40s. to 42s. per tod is named, but even more is expected. Lambs are likely to obtain nearly double the price of last year, and store cattle and sheep are each upon the advance;—pigs, on the contrary, are cheaper.

Good horses, both of the nag and cart kind, have sold freely at the late fairs for more money than heretofore; in short, every thing connected with agriculture, or rural affairs, almost without exception, partakes of the improvement.

The fall of timber is rather extensive this season, but as the demand is in due proportion, the price, as well as that of bark also, has advanced accordingly.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, April 12th, 50s 3d—19th, 50s 4d—26th, 51s 4d—May 3d, 54s 7d

Corn Exchange, Mark-Lane.—Quantities and Prices of British Corn sold and delivered.

Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
April 12th.						April 26th.					
Wheat 7,715	for	20,703	12 0	Aver.	53 8	Wheat 6,888	.....	20,852	8 4	Aver.	59 1
Barley 5,191	.....	8,889	18 2	.....	34 0	Barley 4,118	.....	7,252	8 8	.....	85 2
Oats 14,225	.....	17,634	16 7	.....	24 9	Oats 12,553	.....	16,576	0 8	.....	26 4
April 19th.						May 3d.					
Wheat 6,060	.....	18,059	19 11	.....	54 8	Wheat 6,026	.....	18,567	11 10	.....	61 7
Barley 2,787	.....	4,833	12 11	.....	34 8	Barley 3,893	.....	5,859	4 1	.....	84 6
Oats 11,824	.....	14,917	13 2	.....	25 2	Oats 16,007	.....	22,024	16 8	.....	27 6

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.		
Ware	-	34 0s to 41 10s
Middlings	-	2 0 to 2 10
Chats	-	2 0 to 0 0
Common red	-	3 0 to 3 10
Onions per bush.	-	0s 0d to 0s 0d

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.		
Beef	-	3s 0d to 3s 10d
Mutton	-	3 4 to 4 4
Veal	-	3 0 to 5 4
Pork	-	3 0 to 5 0
Lamb	-	4 0 to 5 8

COAL MARKET.	
May 16.	
Newcastle,	from 33s 6d to 39s 6d
Sunderland,	from 34 0 to 41 0

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were, on the 24th ult. 79½. — Three per Cent. Reduced, 79 ¼.—Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, 91½.—New 4 per Cent. 97½.—

Bank Stock, 219½.—India Stock, 250.—Three and a Half per Cent. India Bonds, 38 pm.—2d Excheq. Bills, 17 20 pm.—Consols for Acct. 80½.—Long Ann. 20 ½.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, May 24.

If a general notion were demanded by which to characterize the appearance of Commerce in our island for the month of May, the answer would import that most British productions were rising, and most foreign articles were falling, in price. This would, of course, be understood with proper exceptions; and not without reference to the quality of any article that could be enquired after. Speculation has been, and still is, principally alert in the money-market; hence the various markets for other commodities have been left pretty much to themselves, and the demand has been more real though less animated. Opinions differ, nevertheless, as to the cause of the continued rise in the CORN market, the progress of which has exceeded expectation. Some incline to impute to the power of combination whatever advance has taken place in this department: others advert (as concerns the port of London) to the direction of the wind and to the state of the weather. If the first of these causes were alone efficient, it would indicate a state of the trade by no means favourable to the public welfare. It is more likely that advantage is taken of the second of these causes, by somewhat of a general feeling, and consequently, that it is extremely difficult to determine the probable duration and effects of present appearances. Capital, however respectable, cannot cope with a trade so extensive, unless supported by other aids; and this limits its influence on the market; while variable winds, or a few genial showers, produce surprising revolutions in opinion; and what had every prospect of farther augmentation is forced to submit to a decline, and to rest contented with a moderate disappointment.

The state of other markets is somewhat different; of most imported articles the exhaustion of stock in the hands of immediate consumers, or of those who supply them, occasions a demand that gives a vivacity to the market, to the counting-house, and to the delivery, that is extremely pleasing; but to this succeeds a silence little short of stagnation, unless exportation fills up the interval. The SUGAR market, especially that for Refined goods, may be quoted in support of this observation: the demand has exhausted the quantity offered for sale, and bargains must be made for delivery at a future day; yet the market is heavy, and such specimens as are on show are recommended by very low terms. Muscovadoes have submitted to a slight depression, and this is

likely to continue, till the trade or the Continent requires a fresh supply.

The counterpart of sugar, RUM, is more heavily depressed; there are sellers at almost any discount, but buyers are not induced to come forward: the holders must wait events; indications of an approaching contract would completely change the aspect of things. If it may afford the dealers any gratification, they may find it in the equally low price of BRANDY, which the consignees offer, before it arrives, at rates the most favourable to the buyer.

COFFEE has been so low lately, that the principal holders have declined advertising sales; the public currency of the market, therefore, remains undetermined, while private contract has few purchases to report; but it is understood that, generally speaking, the better qualities have given way, while the middling and inferior have maintained their prices, and some have rather risen than fallen. This is easily explained, because the superior kinds had been most raised by previous advances, whereas the less favourite marks had been continued more stationary.

COTTON has partly disappointed the eagerness of those who had anticipated the pressure of large parcels on the market, occasioned by a heavy prompt-day at the India House. A few solitary parcels might, indeed, be picked up on terms somewhat cheaper; but the offers made were far from general, or from having the smallest effect on the currency. In the mean while the purchases were sufficiently respectable as to quantity, and, we believe, to the fair satisfaction of the seller as to price. The Liverpool market, also, is reported to be steady, though the balance of terms is allowed to preponderate in favour of the buyer. Among the quantities sold by auction were 100 bales of *Egyptian cotton*; they fetched 1 *ld.* per *lb.* It should seem that British manufactures little less than absorbed the produce of all the world: From what quarter of the globe does not our island receive some commodity to which our industry annexes increased value? Should Greece become independent, what would be the effects on the commerce in cotton, silks, &c. as concerns the operations of British skill, labour, and capital?

SPICES have met with little or no variation since the last sale at the India House; yet Cinnamon has borne somewhat of a premium, and has realized a modest profit to the holders. DRUGS, in general, have gone off rather heavily; and several kinds have been bought in at recent sales, as the prices did not satisfy the importers.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM APRIL 19, TO MAY 13, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ABLETT, J. Backlebury, fashion-manufacturer. (Herd and Johnson, Temple)
Allan, W. Bathing-lane, ale-dealer. (Van Bouden, Kilmacolm lane)
Alloway, J. & J. Redmunt, china dealers. (Hinton, Knaol)
Ansell, J. Deptford, shoe-maker. (Woodward and Co.)
Aurabus, J. Liverpool, draper. (Clements)
Banbury, C. H. Wood street, silk-manufacturer. (Herd and Johnson, Temple)
Banks, J. J. Great Winchester street, merchant. (Bliss and Ho, Bank buildings)
Barger, R. Clifford street, wine-merchant. (Gale, Beauchamp street)
Baxter, R. Great Eastcheap, Scotch factor. (Walker and Co. Hasoghall street)
Beck, H. Bathampton, mealman. (Elms, Bath)
Bondsmore, J. Ashby de la Zouch, painter. (Smith)
Beckett, E. Cranford street, printer. (Jones & Howarth, Mincing lane)
Benson, J. P. Ward street, ironmonger. (Jones and Blund, Hasoghall street)
Bilgh, W. C. Bath, grocer. (Goulden, Bristol)
Bowman, I. W. Arundel, turner. (Fireman)
Bradley, R. Brumby, victualler. (Hodderley, Lemon str.)
Brown, P. Wotton, dealer. Blackburat, Preston
Brown, W. Walcutt, builder. (Bayer & Sargis, Bath)
Buck, E. I. Leeds, merchant. (Lyon, Leeds)
Burn, G. Mandatous, poultry cook. (Wilde)
Barton, C. Bristol, grocer. (Thomas)
Carler, E. H. Minor, victualler. (Younger, American square)
Chaboud, H. Plumtree-court, jeweller. (Herd & Johnson, Temple)
Cooper, H. A. Stocklinch, Ottomoy, dealer. (Pallin, Bristol)
Cullingham, H. Kensington, carpenter. (Pool and Greenfield, Gray's Inn)
Davies, B. Southwark, hatter. (Bliss, Great Surrey street)
Dunlop, H. Liverpool, money-creditor. (Lass and Co.)
Dickenson, R. R. Little Greenacre street. (Finland, Lambeth)
Dodd, E. Manchester, painter. (Buckley, Manchester)
Dryden, J. Rathbone-place, haberdasher. (Fisher, Backlebury)
Edwards, J. Elder street, silk-wover. (Jones, Backlebury)
Evans, D. Marchmont street, draper. (Ashurst, Lambrook court)
Fleet, J. Aylshbery, corn-dealer. (Tindall & Newman)
Fowler, J. Sandwick, brewer. (Kannett, Dover)
Fowler, D. Capital-courts, broker. (Fisher, Backlebury)
Fox, J. Claremont place, postmaster. (W. & D. Richardson, Wallbrook)
Gibbert, T. jun. Long-cove, coach-maker. (Kays, Dyer's Buildings)
Godsell, J. Winchester, linen-draper. (Todd)
Greig, G. and Wilkinson, H. Liverpool. (Whitley and Wilson)
Hammon, J. Great Portland street, plumber. (Stevens and Wood, St. Thomas Apostle)
Harden P. & J. Macclesfield, silk-manufacturers. (Blacklow, Frith street)
Hassell, J. B. Curtain yard, London, horse-dealer. (Danton and Barber, Gray's Inn)
Hodges, T. Bristol, grocer. (Linett, Bristol)
Henry W. Tuckley, smith. (Lindsay, Southwark)
Herbert, W. jun. Goldsmith street, ribbon manufacturer. (Webster & Son, Queen street)
Hewitt, I. Whiteburth, farmer. (Cooper, Shrewsbury)
Hickman, W. & I. David, Leicester square, hatters. (Whitlock, King street)
Hilder, W. New-Winnton, saddler. (Webb, Bartlett's buildings)

Howarth, E. Leeds, wash-tape. (Hargreaves, Leeds)
Isaacs, J. & J. Chalford, clothiers. (Chadborn, Gloucester)
Jeffries, J. Lissen-green, ink-maker. (Rogers, Manchester)
Jones, T. Hoston Norris, brewer. (Taylor, Manchester buildings, Westminster)
Jermyn, J. Cumberland street, upholsterer. (Clarke, Little St. Thomas Apostle)
Johnson, W. Bermundsey, tanner. (Walker and Co.)
Joseph, M. J. Nicholas-lane, merchant. (Hod, Warwick street, Soho)
Kilgus, T. Oxford street, linen-draper. (Wills and Co. Tottenham-yard)
Kirby, J. Chelsea, linen-draper. (Gates, Cateaton street)
Lambert, G. Mason street, schoolmaster. (Bisford, Buckingham street)
Leonard, W. Norfolk place, Newington Butts, tea-dealer. (Gallebread, Austin friars)
Lewis, L. Newcastle on Tyne, milliner. (Forster)
Lomer, W. jun. Southampton, printer. (Bryant)
Lowe, J. Warrington, carrier. (Hawer & Nicolson)
Lucas, C. Kensington, dealer. (Perkins and Frimpton, Gray's Inn)
McQueen, W. H. & S. Hamilton, Newman street, stationer. (Hochman and Holdsworth, Lincoln's Inn)
Miller, H. F. T. Prims Salwood, money-creditor. (Messier)
Murrell, W. Skinner street, auctioneer. (Russon, Crown court)
Nash, D. Finchbury place, livery-stable keeper. (Coates, Pump-cour)
Nichols, J. Finchlingfield, tanner. (Nicols, Great Winchester street)
Penn, B. Walsall, coal-merchant. (Wilson)
Phillips, T. Strand, victualler. (Newton, Serle's place)
Powell, P. Brighams, silk-merchant. (Tanner, Fore street, London)
Rand, R. Newcastle under Lyme, carpenter. (Gardner)
Roberts, T. & J. de Yegote, Broad street, stock-brokers. (Farren and Co. King's Arms Yard)
Robertson, J. Wilson, carpenter. (Longworthy, Ilminster)
Robson, J. H. Sunderland, mercer. (Whitaker, Dymond's Inn)
Roper, J. Norwich, woollen-draper. (Parkinson & Balf Shaw, W. Thornhill Lane, best-builder. (Hargreaves, Leeds)
Skinner, W. Bradninch, serge-maker. (Torrill, Eton)
Spence, R. Droyton in Males, ironmonger. (Batterton)
Spinks, C. Bathnall-green, book-seller. (Whites, Surrey)
Spratt, J. Gosport, builder. (Hoskins)
Sturmer, W. Odell's place, Little Chelsea, linen-draper. (Horsfield, Strand)
Thomas, J. Kent street, builder. (Howell, Hatten-garden)
Thompson, J. Manchester, am-dealer. (Lass & Coates)
Titterton, J. Wilmington-square, carpenter. (Heard, Hooper-square)
Tomlin, J. Bodditon, nurseryman. (Aplin, Baskerville)
Wainwright, H. & J. Liverpool, timber-merchants. (Pitt)
Weid, G. Nottingham, draper. (Greenway)
Wild, J. Adlington, farmer. (Ainsworth, Macclesfield)
Willis, T. Seham, scrivener. (Locher, Newmarket)
Willingham, G. St. Marylebone street, scrivener. (Tanner, Cripplegate)
Wright, G. St. Martin's-lane, shoe-factor. (Joyce, Chancery-lane)

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Stewart, merchant, Inverness
John Stephen, jun. cabinet-maker, Dundee
Robert Sloan, merchant, Perth
J. McEwan, cooper-maker, Perth
A. Miller, merchant, Perth
W. Hay, merchant, Perth

DIVIDENDS.

ARTHUR, M. Bury street, May 24
Atkin, R. P. Elm street, Gray's Inn lane, May 17
Anguish, T. G. & D. Bermundsey, Shipowners, May 17
Axford, T. Abington, May 20
Baker, W. and N. Portico, April 26
Baker, W. Lloyd's coffee-house, May 21
Beady, J. Wotton under Edge, June 3
Baldon, T. & Bishop, R. Aston, May 21
Bell, C. Bernack upon Tweed, May 27
Bennett, S. A. Shoreditch, May 17
Borthend, H. Rother-square, May 21
Billingham, J. Clonstant, May 26

Bloch, J. Birmingham, May 13
Bird, T. Southall-lodge, May 14
Budy, E. Mortar-town, June 6
Bodeto, W. Reading, May 20
Bondrich, T. and Wilks, R. Bristol, May 21
Bradford, G. Bristol, May 19
Branthwaite, P. Bristol, May 14
Bramwell, G. & Co. Sheffield, May 12
Bramley, J. Cirence street, May 12
Browning, J. G. Fenchurch buildings, May 21
Bryant, J. Liverpool, May 21
Callow, J. Princess street, June 2

Candler, J. Jewry street, May 17
Carter, H. Ratcliffe Highway, July 26
Clarke, H. and Grundy, F. Liverpool, merchants, June 13
Clarke, T. Nottingham, May 26
Cleade, L. Liverpool, June 5
Clough, J. & M. Londonhall street, May 10
Clive, T. & Richardson, S. Tottenham-yard, May 27
Clough, J. H. & J. S. Walker, & J. S. Clough, Liverpool, June 3
Cotton, J. Frith, May 7
Cragg, J. Whitechapel, June 3

Duenn, J. Bury, Lancaster, June 9	Jenkins, E. Fickertown, May 28	Hunall, J. Rochester, May 17
Dunn, R. W. and Cooks, T. W. Sugar- loaf-alley, May 10	Jenkins, T. Lantitham, May 28	Kye, T. Harmondsworth, May 22
De Rooze, J. P. & Hambrook, J. Angel court, June 10	Jest, T. Piccadilly, May 10	Konger, R. P. Maudstone, May 24
Dunham, W. W. Morgan, B. R. & M. Jagger, P. Suffolk-street, May 24	Jephia, J. Sunderland, May 29	Kilpin, P. & J. Blackburn, May 8
Dick, Q. & J. F. Ashbury square, May 24	Johanna, J. Houndditch, May 24	Shackles, J. With-street, May 26
Edwards, G. H. Craven's road, May 21	Kirkman, J. Liverpool, May 29	Sharpley, A. Bidebrook, July 10
Ellis, I. Crooked and May 17	La Berre, J. G. Hackney, May 10	Shapway, T. Tidworth Warren-farm, May 16, 19
England, W. West-street, May 14	Latham, T. D. & Perry, J. Devonshire- square, May 10	Spinks, C. L., Melling, F. & G. & Spence, 11, A. Laurence Poultry-lane, May 24
Fale, W. Sefton, May 21	Laugher, H. Birmingham, June 6	Small, T. Alnwick, June 4
Fennell, C. Crutched Friars, May 12	Lawson, P. Swansea, May 29	Stroets, W. Aldermansbury, May 10
Ford, H. Portsmouth, May 26	Lloyd, G. Cumberland-street, May 17	Stull, J. Brixton, May 10
Forster, E. and F. S. Valuing, May 10	Lowndes, T. Minster-court, May 24	Tate, W. Canning-street, May 10
Gayard, D. Old Cleveland-street, May 10	Long, D. Andover, May 18, 20	Terry, R. Holborn bridge, May 24
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Lock, G. Shoreditch, May 21	Thompson, P. & C. A. Tom's Coffee- house, May 21
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Mallinson, J. A. G. & J. Huddersfield, May 24	Thomson, G. Greenwich, May 17
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Morch, E. Huddersfield, May 24	Toll, W. St. George's, June 6
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Masterman, J. Hutton-garden, May 21	Townsend, W. R. Little Chelson, May 21
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	May, J. Birmingham, May 21	Travis, J. Oldham, May 20
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Mercer, T. Bellingbourn, May 21	Tucker, J. H. Jersey-street, May 24
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Mitchell, J. son, Rochester, May 13	Turner, R. Sheffield, May 16
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Morris, S. Long Ichington, June 2	Turney, J. Bredbrook, and W. Bates, Holston, May 26
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Mottram, J. Bristol, May 26	Urmson, J. Liverpool, May 29
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Murray, W. Pall Mall Court, May 24	Urchhart, W. Sten-collage Gardens, May 24
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Nibbles, J. and Latham, R. S. Bath, May 20	Vera, C. Cloth-fair, May 10
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Oldaker, E. Ipswich, June 2	Vere, J. Hardshaw within Windle, May 15
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Parker, T. jun. Wood-street, May 27	Walter, G. Islington, May 27
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Parson, E. and Claude, L. Liverpool, May 20	Westbrook, J. St. Albans, May 13
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Pellower, R. Falmouth, May 21	White, T. Regent-street, June 7
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Parkes, R. Lynton, June 3	White, W. B. Strand, May 17
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Phillips, P. King-street, May 21	Whittle, H. and Lathrop, T. Liver- pool, May 14
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Phillips, T. & Co. Old City-chamber, May 10	Wilks, J. Finsbury-square, May 26
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Powers, J. and Warwick, R. Finsbury- square, June 2	Willson, J. and Titterton, T. J. Thun- bold's Road, May 24
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Pritchard, T. Cheltenham, May 21	Wilson, F. Thornhill Lane, June 2
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Ralph, R. & W. King, Ipswich, June 2	Willson, J. Swanton Morley, May 15
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Ramsay, T. Mark-lane, May 15	Wood, P. Kingston, gardens, May 21
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Richardson, J. J. Fleet-market, May 21	
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Ross, T. Liverpool, May 20	
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Ross, R. N. Holborn-hill, May 13	
Griffiths, T. High row, Knightbridge, April 29	Roy, J. Wolverhampton, May 27	

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Vaccination.—It appears by the Annual Report of the National Vaccine Establishment, that the applications made to the Board for vaccine lymph were more than usually numerous last year; affording strong proofs that the confidence of the world in vaccination is increasing, and of the wisdom and benevolence of Parliament, in having provided an establishment where this resource is always to be procured. Within the last five years 34,275 persons were vaccinated by the thirteen stationary Vaccinators in London,—viz. in 1818, 5490, in 1819, 7874; in 1820, 6054; in 1821, 6627, and in 1822, 8230. The total number vaccinated in the last five years in the United Kingdom (excepting the Capital) as reported by the corresponding Vaccinators, was 327,521 persons.

April 25, Edward Hales, aged 17, was executed at Horse-monger-lane Gaol for a rape; and on the 19th of May, George Elliot, aged 21, at the Old Bailey, for highway robbery.

The repair of Westminster Hall has, in its progress, elicited a number of discoveries as to the form, magnitude, and style of architecture of the original structure of Rufus, which have not been heretofore known; that building having generally been thought to have been de-

stroyed to build the present Hall. Among these has been found, the other day, one of the old Norman side windows, which had been blocked up, from which has been traced what is called an impost or hatched moulding, running round nearly the whole interior of the building in the same style; and which proves what has till now been a matter of doubt, that the two Halls were exactly of the same dimensions, or rather, that the present Hall is neither more nor less than the original Norman Hall of William Rufus, repaired and altered by Richard the Second.

The length of streets already lighted with gas in the metropolis is 215 miles, and the three principal companies light 39,504 public lamps, and consume annually about 33,158 chaldrons of coals.

During the last month, the Bible, Royal Humane, National, and numerous other Societies, have held their anniversary meetings, and the first stone of the London Orphan Asylum was laid, when a workman was crushed to death by the fall of the scaffolding. All of these charitable institutions proved, by the reports made for the past year, that the spirit of usefulness and benevolence is not upon the decline amongst us.

A civic feast was held at the Mansion-

house on the 7th ult.; and a Court of Common Council, on the 15th, for taking into consideration the building of the new London Bridge, when certain resolutions were proposed against the measure, unless the funds were supplied by Parliament.

The Report at the anniversary meeting of the City Dispensary states, that since the establishment of the Institution, in the year, 1789, 138,302 patients had been admitted; 136,442 cured or relieved, 393 discharged for irregularity, 1467 died. And during the last year, 4547 have been admitted; 4499 cured or relieved, two discharged for irregularity, and 46 died; leaving under the attention of the establishment at present 450 patients. 50,346 have been attended at their own habitations; and many persons have been received through accidents, &c. without letters of recommendation.

Baltic Coffee-house.—This building is erected on the site of the Old Antwerp Tavern. The entrance is from Threadneedle-street; and on the ground floor is a lofty and spacious coffee-room for subscribers only, in which the most striking object, on the first entrance, is two highly polished columns of Scagliola Sienna marble, with white marble bases of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature with a highly enriched Grecian frieze and cornice, which divides the ceiling into two compartments, which are enriched with large flowers from original antique casts. From the centre is suspended an elegant bronze lustre of six sinumbra lights. A striking bust of his present Majesty, and on his right one of Nelson, and on the left that of the Duke of Wellington, form very interesting features in this splendid apartment. Boxes of Spanish mahogany surround the room; a series of charts and maps, together with every political and commercial publication of merit or utility, are open for the inspection of the Members, who, on certain conditions, have the liberty of introducing a friend. Over this room is one for the reception of the public, as also a sale-room, and several minor apartments for small parties. The Subscription at present is limited to 200 Members.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Clarke Jenkins, B.D. to the Rectory of Leigh Magna, Essex.—The Rev. Francis Skurray, B.D. to the consolidated Rectories of Winterbourne Abbas cum Steepleton, Dorset.—The Rev. T. J. Marker of Exeter College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Gittisham, Devon.—The Rev. W. B. Yeomans, D.D. to hold the Rectory of Waradon, Worcestershire with the Rectory of Bucknell, Oxon.—The Rev. B. J. Ward, M.A. appointed Domestic

Chaplain to Earl Clanwilliam.—The Rev. J. E. Sabin, B.A. to the Rectory of Preston Bissett, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. S. Willes.—The Rev. Corbet Hue, D.D. to the Deanery of Jersey.—The Rev. W. Cecil, M.A. to the Rectory of Stanton St. Michael's, Cambridgeshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Cornforth.—The Rev. E. Malthby, D.D. Prebendary of Lincoln and Vicar of Buckden and Holbeach, is unanimously elected Preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Heber, preferred to the Sec of Calcutta.—The Rev. A. Austin, M.A. to the Rectory of Hardenhuish, Wilts.—The Rev. Wm. Darch, M.A. to the Rectory of Huish Champflower.—The Rev. Miles Bland to the Rectory of Lilly Hoo.—The Rev. F. H. Daubeny to the Rectory of Feltwell St. Nicholas.—The Rev. A. Cooper, B.A. to the Rectory of Billingsford *alias* Pryleston, with Thorpe Parva, Norfolk.—The Rev. T. Gisborne, M.A. author of the "Survey of the Christian Religion," to the fifth Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Durham.—The Rev. George D. Whitehead, A.M. to the Vicarage of Saxilby, near Lincoln.—The Rev. Robert Broadley, M.A. to the Rectories of Melbury Stamford and Melbury Osmond, Dorset.—The Rev. Jas. Grooby to the Vicarage of Swindon, void by the resignation of the Rev. Matthew Surtees.—The Rev. R. Heber, D.D. to be Bishop of Calcutta, void by the death of Dr. Middleton.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

J. R. Burton, to the Camelcon; A. P. Arbuthnot, to the Jasper; Lieutenants Boyer and Sherwood, to the Jasper.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Haslemere—G. L. Thompson, Esq.

Inverness-shire—Rt. Hon. C. Grant.

King's County—Lord Oxmantown.

Married.]—At St. Marylebone New Church, D. Macnamara, Esq. surgeon R.N. to Miss Fennell.—At Camberwell, Peter Cator, Esq. to Martha, only daughter of the late Gilbert Alder, Esq.—At St. John's, Clerkenwell, Mr. Thomas Nightingale, of Walton-upon-Thames, to Mary, third daughter of the late William Vanner, Esq.—At St. Marylebone, Capt. J. Hanmer, R.N. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Dawson, Esq.—At Marylebone Church, Christopher Cusack, Esq. to Frances, eldest daughter of Rich. Dennison, Esq.—At St. James's Church, the Rev. W. King to Anne, third daughter of Dr. Heberden.—At Chelsea, Charles Schreiber, Esq. to Emily, eldest daughter of Major-General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.—At Marylebone Church, J. O. Herbert, Esq. to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. C. Johnson.—At St. Paneras

New Church, William Brade, Esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Barnes, Esq.—At Lord Ravensworth's, in Portland-place, the Hon. W. K. Barrington to the Hon. Jane Elizabeth Liddell.—At St. Mary's Church, Aldermanbury, Charles Lillie, Esq. to Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. Josiah Stammers.—At St. Martin's Church, John Barclay, Esq. of Barnes, to Martha, youngest daughter of John Hawes, Esq.—At St. Mary's, Islington, S. Reynolds, Esq. of Stoke Newington, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late H. W. Mortimer, Esq.—At the Savoy Chapel, Donald Mackinnon, M.D. to Jane, second daughter of Thos. Price, Esq.—At Richmond, David Holmes, Esq. to Anne, third daughter of the late Sir Charles Price, Bart.—The Rev. R. Roberts, D.D. to Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of the late C. A. Wheelwright, Esq.

Died.—Hannah, only daughter of the Rev. Charles Jerram, vicar of Chobham.—At his house, Tokenhouse-yard, Mr. Bennett, many years master of Lloyd's.—Mr. William Norbury, of Brentford.—At Caterham, Surrey, Mr. Bull.—At Richmond, Louisa, youngest daughter of Joseph Debaufre, Esq.—At Carshalton, Mrs. Gellibrand.—Matthew Topham, Esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.—Miss Phoebe Burder, of King's-road.—Amelia, wife of S. Berton, Esq. of Berners-street.

—Mr. Miles Maskew, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.—At his house in Red Lion-square, Dr. Haworth.—At Richmond, Surrey, Elizabeth Ann Ross, eldest surviving daughter of the late Wm. Ross, Esq.—At his house in Newgate-street, Geo. Winter, Esq.—In Tenterden-street, the Dowager Viscountess Torrington.—At his residence in the Green Park, Lord William Gordon.—At Petersham, Elizabeth, widow of John Parish, Esq.—At his house in Mortimer-street, Cavendish-sq. Joseph Nollekins, Esq. R.A.—At his house in North Audley-street, in the 75th year of his age, Jas. Hallett, Esq.—General Grenville, at his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square.—At Wandsworth, Charles Warren, Esq. the eminent engraver. He was conversing cheerfully a moment previous, fell on his desk, and instantly expired.—In the 82d year of his age, John Davies, Esq.—At the Cottage, Croydon, Frederick Smith, Esq.—In Great Cumberland-place, London, Lieut.-General V.W. Hussey.—Charles Grant, Esq. youngest brother of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Grant.—At St. John's Rectory, Southwark, in his 68th year, the Rev. Wm. Jarvis Abdy, M.A.—In Portland-place, aged 75, the Rev. Dr. Price.—In St. Michael's-place, Brompton, George Harrington, Esq.—In Saville-row, Sir Geo. W. Gunning, Bart.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, ESQ.

Lately, in London, C. S. Lefevre, esq. aged 64. He was born in Yorkshire, in 1759, and was the only son of the Rev. G. Shaw, who had patrimonial estates in that county, and lived to the great age of 92 years. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow, after having finished his academical studies with distinction. He then was entered at Lincoln's Inn, intending to follow the profession of the Law. In due progress he was called to the Bar, and for several years went the Midland Circuit. In 1789, he married Helena, only daughter of John Lefevre, esq. of Old Ford, Middlesex, whose name he assumed, and by the death of that lady's father, shortly after their marriage, became possessed of an ample fortune, and fixed his residence near Reading. He did not, however, withdraw himself from business, but became an active magistrate for Hampshire, and so distinguished himself in that character, by his

assiduity and intelligence, that on the death of Mr. Sergeant Kerby, he was chosen perpetual chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He was afterwards made Recorder of Basingstoke.—In 1796, he was returned as a Member of Parliament for the borough of Newtown, in the Isle of Wight. He continued to sit in Parliament from this time to the last dissolution in 1820. In 1802, the inhabitants of Reading, conceiving that the old interests which had long preponderated there, might be overturned, looked out for a man of character and opulence, that would come forward as their champion, and assert their independence. In this critical conjuncture, all eyes were turned towards Mr. Lefevre, as the fittest person for this purpose. A contest ensued of the most severe nature; but it was not long doubtful, and ended in the return of Mr. Lefevre, by a decided and triumphant majority. Once seated for the borough, he was afterwards so firmly supported by his friends, that he maintained his post through four successive elections, against

all opposition. At the last general election, in 1820, in consequence of his declining health, which had obliged him to seek a milder climate, he withdrew from public life. The borough of Reading, now as free and open a borough as any in England, not excepting Westminster itself, is mainly indebted for this high distinction to the bold measures and manly co-operation of Mr. Lefevre. He may be called in this respect the founder of its political independence, as, by his exertions, a spirit of uncontrolled action and of resistance to all dictation has been excited that never can be laid again. In his Parliamentary votes and conduct Mr. Shaw Lefevre was not servilely or factiously addicted to any party, but maintained on all great occasions the character of an independent country gentleman. In early life he was a warm advocate of Parliamentary Reform, and although he doubted of the expediency of carrying that measure into effect during the ferment of political opinion which prevailed at the commencement of the French Revolution, yet, that once past, he was one of its sincerest and most constant supporters. In the enumeration of Mr. Lefevre's qualifications it ought not to be omitted, that he was eminently a man of business, and on this account, as well as on account of his intimate acquaintance with the forms and proceedings of the House, he discharged most successfully the unostentatious but very useful and laborious duties of committees, and in these it will be admitted, by all who knew him, that he had few equals and no superior. A large circle of political friends and common acquaintance bear ample testimony to his popular manners and deportment, to his quick perception of every man's character, to his suitable address, to his social talents, and to his frank and hearty hospitality. He has left behind him three sons, Charles, John, and Henry. Charles, the eldest son, is married to a daughter of the late Samuel Whitbread, esq. and may be considered as not more the heir of his father's property, than he is of his father's principles. The second son, John, is a fellow of Trinity College, and is now pursuing his legal studies. The third son, Henry, is still at the same University.

RICHARD WOODDSON, ESQ. D. C. L.

Lately in Beeswell-court, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Richard Wooddson, Esq. D.C.L. Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, and Benchet of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. He was born at Kingston-on-Thames, May 15, 1745, and educated solely by his father, the Rev. Richard Wooddson, who was

for many years Master of the Grammar-school in that town, and distinguished as well by several elegant poetical compositions, as by the formation of many eminent scholars, amongst whom may be mentioned the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, and the celebrated Mr. George Hardinge. At the age of fourteen he was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, and shortly after, in the same year, 1759, elected to a Demyship in Magdalen College, of which his father had been a Clerk, and his grandfather a Fellow and an Incumbent. He proceeded B. A. in 1762, and at the Encænna held in the Theatre at Oxford, the following summer, he performed a Latin trialogue, with two other members of his society, in honour of the birth of his present Majesty. In 1766, the year after he had taken the degree of M. A. he became a candidate for a scholarship on Mr. Viner's foundation of Common Law, and, being chosen by a majority of voices, was admitted to the situation, by what appears to have been an unusual construction of the statutes. Having succeeded, in 1771, to a college fellowship, he was proposed in convocation the next year, to be the Deputy Vinerian Professor, which appointment, though he was then rejected, he some time after obtained, and held for three years, being, during that time, only a scholar on that foundation. He succeeded in 1776, to a Vinerian fellowship; and the succeeding spring, on the resignation of Sir Robert Chambers, was elected Professor in his room, after a sharp contest, in which he obtained a majority of five votes only, over his opponent, Mr. Giles Rooke, then Fellow of Merton College, afterwards knighted, and raised to a seat on the judicial bench. The duties of this office were performed by him (now D. C. L.) in a landable and conscientious manner, for the space of sixteen years, at the end of which he resigned it, not however, without giving to the world a proof of his sedulous attention to the task imposed on him, in two publications; the first in 1789, entitled, "Elements of Jurisprudence, treated of in the preliminary part of a Course of Lectures on the Laws of England;" the second in 1792 and 1793, "A Systematic View of the Laws of England, as treated in a Course of Vinerian Lectures read in Oxford;" dedicated to the late King. Besides these two books, nothing appeared from the pen, at least in the name of Dr. Wooddson, except a small tract in 1779, called "A Brief Vindication of the Rights of the British Legislature," in answer to some positions advanced in a pamphlet, entitled, 'Thoughts on the English Government.'

The acquirements of Dr. Wooddeson, independent of his professional knowledge, were of no ordinary kind; and he was accustomed in early life to meet and associate with the most distinguished men of literature of the day, who assembled for a series of years at Mr. Payne's, at the Mews Gate, amongst whom were Dr. Akenside, Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Cracherode, the late Dean of Christ Church, the Duke of Leeds, and others whom it is not necessary to enumerate. A fire accidentally breaking out in his house in Chancery-lane, destroyed the whole of his property, in which was a valuable library of books, which he never replaced. At no long period after this misfortune, he was shut out from all active life by the increase of his bodily infirmities, which he continued to bear with great patience and cheerfulness till his 77th year, when he left the world in perfect resignation, and with all his faculties unimpaired. He was buried in the Benchers' Vault in the Temple Church. To the University of Oxford he left 300*l.* as a mark of his grateful regard for the use of the Clarendon press; 400*l.* also to Magdalen College, of which he had been the Senior Fellow for many years.

MR. W. PLAYFAIR.

In Covent Garden, aged 64, Mr. William Playfair, long known to the public as a political and statistical writer, and as a miscellaneous editor, and entitled to farther respect as the younger brother of the late Professor John Playfair, of Edinburgh. Both of them were men of strong understandings, but that of John had been better disciplined in a college life than that of William, buffeted as he was by the world, in attempting to realize numerous projects. He was apprenticed to the late Mr. Watt, at Birmingham, under whom he became an able philosophical mechanic, and acquired a turn for calculation. This led him to become a writer on political economy during the administration of Mr. Pitt, whose measures he espoused. Being in France at the commencement of the Revolution, he projected a bank of small assignats, which giving rise to others, the whole were closed by a decree of the government; and Playfair, even contrary to his intention, was obliged to retain the money which he had received for his small tickets. He afterwards came to London, and forming a connexion with Mr. Hartsink, a Dutch merchant, they opened a bank on Cornhill, for the purpose of dividing large securities into small ones; but the plan did not succeed, and the parties became bankrupts. On the restoration of the Bourbons he went again to Paris, and there conducted

Galignani's English newspaper, till driven away by a prosecution for some insignificant libel. His constitution being, however, broken up, and his means of living having become precarious, he died from decay, which event, perhaps, was accelerated by anxiety of mind. He was the inventor of what he called Linear Arithmetic, or a means of representing by lines the increase and decrease of quantities and amounts, much admired, and applied by him to a great variety of subjects. His name also appears to a bulky work on the families of our peerage, and to a vast number of pamphlets.

REV. E. DUPRÉ.

Died, at the age of 69 years, after a long illness, which he bore with the calmness and resignation of a Christian, the Rev. Edward Dupré, LL.D. Rector of the parish of St. Helier, Dean of Jersey, Chaplain of the Garrison, and formerly Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford. At an early period of life he displayed great taste for the belles lettres, which he never afterwards abandoned. In the more serious callings of his profession, he was remarkable for an eloquence at once manly and impressive. As a member of the legislative body, he supported with all his power the course of social order, and was the most formidable opponent to every species of licentiousness. His superior abilities were generally acknowledged, and to him was constantly confided the drawing up of the addresses which the States carried to the foot of the Throne. In private life he was the delight of society, by the charms of his wit and the extent of his knowledge.

E. ALEXANDER, M.D.

At Danett's Hall, near Leicester, Edward Alexander, M.D. after a series of intense and protracted sufferings, which were borne with exemplary fortitude and resignation. A state of peculiarly painful and complicated disease clouded all the bright prospects his successful medical career had opened to his view, and compelled him to relinquish the practical part of an occupation to which he was devoted. The few intervals Dr. A. was permitted to enjoy of comparative ease from agonizing pain, were usually passed in reading, meditation, and domestic society. Theology and medicine were the subjects to which he principally directed his attention. His purity of character from early life, his extraordinary moral worth, as well as knowledge and skill in his profession, have rarely been equalled. Perhaps Dr. A. did not entirely agree with any denomination of Christians: but reflection and investigation, led him to a belief of the truth of the leading tenets of

Unitarianism. In politics, he embraced the liberal side of the question, and was always the firm and strenuous advocate of civil and religious freedom. His judgment of those who differed from him was uniformly candid and generous; and never did he retain the slightest malevolent or unkind sentiment against persons from whom he had experienced undeserved or injurious treatment. He was the younger son of the late John Alexander, M.D. of Halifax, and was born Nov. the 25th, 1767, and received his classical education at Hippiesholm school. Dr. A. possessed the advantage of being well initiated in the various branches of his profession, during his early youth, and was a pupil of the late Sir William Blizard.

M. CADET-GASSICOURT.

Lately, at Paris, M. Cadet-Gassicourt. His father, who was an apothecary and chemist, early introduced his son to the conversation of Condorcet, Buffon, Bailly, Lalande, and others; so that, at the age of fifteen, young Gassicourt had published a Memoir on Natural History, which contained excellent observations, and was particularly commended by Buffon. His father intended him for the bar, and Cadet-Gassicourt was the intrepid advocate of many wretched victims during the Revolution. His forensic and political occupations were diversified by literary labours. In 1797, as an elector, he published a pamphlet on the "Theory of Elections;" also, in the same year, one on the "Influence that Masonic Societies exercised in the Process of the Revolution." Afterwards appeared successively, a dramatic work, "The Supper of Moliere," which made pass in review, on the stage, the illustrious characters of the ages of Louis XIV. and XV.; then "Travels in Normandy;" also "An Essay on the Private Life of Mirabeau," and "Saint Geran," an ingenious critique on the "Neologism, or New Modes of Thinking, Writing, and Speaking, introduced into France by the Changes of the Times." These were followed by various political pieces, adapted to circumstances, one of which only can be mentioned here, "The Four Ages of the National Guard." The death of his father gave a new direction to his pursuits. His studies were turned to pharmacy. After publishing several improved editions of his father's work on "Domestic Pharmacy," also a "Formulary" on the subject, that ran through four editions, he became one of the conductors of the "Bulletin of Phar-

macy," commenced in 1809, and now continued under the title of "Journal of Pharmacy." In 1803 he published a work of still higher importance, "A New Dictionary of Chemistry," serving as an elementary course for young students. In his "Thesis," on the simultaneous study of the sciences, he considers the philosophy of *all* the sciences, as conducive to the improvement and perfection of any *one*. This work was successfully introduced into the Polytechnic and Normal schools. Besides these productions, he wrote "Letters on London and the English," penned with great impartiality; and "Travels in Austria, during the Campaign of 1809." While making his observations as a tourist, he would frequently repair to the field of battle to dress the wounds of the soldiers; and there he invented a certain military instrument, called by the French *Les Baguettes*. Under this new direction of his ideas he wrote, "On the Means of Destruction and Resistance which the Physical Sciences may contribute in a National War." He was an associate, also, in important periodical and other works, the objects of which are sufficiently pointed out by their titles; as the "Annals of Physics and Chemistry," "The Complete Course of Agriculture," "The Bulletin of the Society for Encouragement of National Industry," the "Dictionary of Medical Sciences," "Memoirs of the Medical Society of Emulation," the "Revue Encyclopédique," &c. For fifteen years he was collecting and arranging the materials of a "Practical Manual of Chemistry." M. C. G. projected the formation of a Nomad Institute, to perambulate the different parts of France, at stated intervals, to remark on the progress and wants of local industry, and to invite the attention of government to the result of their researches. In the midst of these literary occupations, M. G. had not neglected the duties of a citizen. Having sketched out a plan for the organization of a Board of Health, it was adopted by M. Dubois, prefect of police; and M. G. was appointed reporting secretary. For nineteen years he acted in this capacity, with that zeal, activity, and philanthropy, which prominently marked his character. M. G. had been, in 1785, one of the founders of the Lyceum of Paris, which, under this name, and that of the Athenæum, for thirty-seven years, proved an asylum to the votaries of science, philosophy, and literature.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Upper Caldecote, Mr. G. Inskip—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. J. C. Millard.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Standford Dingley, Mr. Godrich to Miss H. Kidgell—At Reading, Mr. W. Taylor to Miss M. Waugh—Mr. J. Harker to Miss L. Carter of Odiham—At Hurst, Mr. Wheeler to Miss S. Glasspool—Mr. W. Townsend to Miss E. Collis—Mr. G. Collis to Miss Chaplin—At Speen, Mr. Mas, of Newbury, to Miss Mereweather.

Died.] At Newbury, Mr. B. Woodroffe—Mr. T. Mallum, 86—Miss Lewis—At Wantage, Mrs. Hobbs, 74—At Padworth, the Rev. J. Hemus, D.D.—At Greenham, Mr. E. Brushwood, 77—At Speen, Mr. Brick—At Wokingham, Mr. Creaker—At Langley, Miss A. B. Pocock—At Abingdon, Mr. J. Keene—At Newbury Wash, Mrs. Emaus, 76—Mr. J. Moorledge—Mrs. Glasse—At Thatcham, Mr. T. Messenger, 81—At Basing Mill, Mr. C. Barton, 82—At Chalton, J. Hobbs, esq.—At Benson, Mr. J. Stevens.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At Aylesbury parish vestry a plan has been submitted, for providing land in convenient situations for such poor inhabitants as shall be in want of the same, to be cultivated as gardens, which has met the approbation of a numerous and very respectable meeting; and a resolution was unanimously passed, authorizing the churchwardens and overseers, assisted by a committee of six principal inhabitants, to take immediate measures for carrying this plan into execution. This plan originated in consequence of a resolution expressed by the trustees of some of the turnpike roads leading into Aylesbury, that the gardens on the sides of the roads should be thrown open again, thus to restore the roads to their original width, and afford the means of causeways for the accommodation of foot passengers.

Married.] At Hedsor, W. Lunnon, esq. to Miss C. Round—At Bunham, Mr. J. Nottidge to Miss M. Langton—At Hurley, Mr. J. Elos to Miss M. S. Willatts—At Great Marlow, the Rev. G. Faussett to Miss S. Wethered.

Died.] At Sherrington, Mrs. Umpey—At Stoney Stratford, Miss M. Battersfield, 94—At Ellsborough, the Rev. W. J. Maasel—At Moulsoe, Mr. Levi.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

It is generally admitted that so unhealthy a season as the present has not been known for a great many years. In the fens, the number of deaths is truly appalling.

One day last month, about eight o'clock in the evening, the tower of the Church of Weston Colville tumbled down; part falling upon the roof of the church, broke through and destroyed the seats and pews; the other part fell to the west. The tower contained five bells, four of which were broken by the fall.

Married.] At Cambridge, F. J. Gunning, esq. to Miss S. Bircham—E. Venden, esq. to Miss Hunyban.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. M. Bond—Mr. Bottomley—Mr. D. Shabac—At Doddington, Isle of Ely, Mr. J. Birch, 75—At Newmarket, Mr. J. Hustler—At Ely, Mrs. Golborne—At Stretham, Ely, T. Granger, esq.—At Cottenham, Mr. R. Bacchus, 77—At Sutton, near Ely, T. Maylin, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, the Rev. J. Brookes to Mrs. Stanley—The Rev. J. Baron to Miss A. M. Prescott—At Everton, Mr. W. Bromilow to Miss E. Fisher—At Knutsford, Mr. T. Bartles to Miss Pollitt—At Chester, Mr. S. Beckett to Mrs. M. Palmer.

Died.] At Malpas, Mrs. Leech—At Willaston, Mrs. Bushel, 75—At Chester, Mrs. P. Price—Mrs. Jenkins, 85—Mr. H. Middleton—Mrs. Jordan, 79—At Knutsford, Mrs. Fairclough.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Thomas's, near Launceston, Mr. J. Eyre to Miss Simmons—At St. Martin's, near Looe, J. Nicolas, esq. to Miss A. Jackson—At St. Germans, Mr. J. Hancock to Miss E. Thomas—Mr. J. Langford to Miss Paul.

Died.] Near Torpoint, at Gravesend, Mr. Kirkwood—At Chacewater, Mr. Jesse Hornblower, 73—Miss J. Hornblower—At St. Germans, E. Tumble, 103—At Penryn, Mr. T. Reed.

CUMBERLAND.

The useful and elegant bridge at Temple-Sowerby is at length brought to a finish. The design of the new bridge was drawn by Mr. Nixon, one of the bridge-surveyors for the county of Cumberland, and the building of it was committed to the care of Mr. Sanderson, bridge-master for Westmoreland; it consists of four elliptical arches, each fifty feet in span; width twenty-seven feet. The architecture is plain, and gives the bridge the appearance of lightness when viewed at a distance, but exceedingly handsome, and possessing sufficient strength, the foundation being laid upon solid rock, at a great depth below water, and the stone used in the building is of the best quality, from the Earl of Thaxet's quarries, on Whinfell.

Married.] At Penrith, Mr. A. Metcalfe to Miss J. Simpson—At Lamplugh, Mr. J. Browthwaite to Miss Carter—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Douglas to Miss J. Smith—J. C. Shaw, esq. to Miss Saul—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Quillan to Mrs. J. Curry—Mr. W. Kennedy to Miss M. Huggins—Mr. G. Knight to Miss A. Thompson—Mr. W. Pearsall to Miss A. Pictall—At Crosscononby, J. Tyson, esq. to Miss M. A. Dolphin—At Gosforth, Mr. P. Leech to Mrs. Robinson—Mr. H. Benson to Miss Russell.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Monkhouse, 78—Mrs. M. M'Connell—Mr. J. Blamire—Mrs. Brown, 84—Miss A. Warwick—Mrs. E. Barnes—Mrs. Johnston—At Penrith, the Rev. J. Fletcher—Mrs. A. Bird—At Fell Dyke, near Cockermouth, Mrs. Douglas—At Crosby on Eden, Mr. T. Gillburn, 86—At Stauwix Bank, Mr. R. Jameson—At Langton, Mr. T. Bell—At Workington, Mr. J. Knowles—Mrs. M. Graham—Mrs. E. Martindale—Mrs. J. Robinson—At Cockermouth, Mr. W. Bolton—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Bowman—Mr. T. Turner.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Whittington, near Chesterfield, J. Davenport, esq. to Miss C. Holy—At Derby, Mr. J. Kirkland to Miss E. Tomlinson—At Chesterfield, Mr. W. Bryan to Miss S. Webster—Mr. G. Hewett to Miss Hopkinson.

Died.] At Shipley, H. Miller, esq. R.N.—At Derby, Mrs. M. Slinn—At Burnaston, Mr. A. Wilder—At Radbourne, Mr. J. Bacon.

DEVONSHIRE.

The establishment of a steam vessel on the Dart, from Dartmouth to Totness, was lately announced at a meeting of some of the principal inhabitants of that port, when it was finally resolved to carry the spirited and judicious design into execution.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Hedgland to Miss S. R. Harris—At Bruton, H. A. Colby, esq. to Miss F. M. Dyne—At Sampford Arundel, Lieut. Luke to Miss M. A. Todd—At Norham, the Rev. W. P. Thomas to Miss A. Husband—At Membury, Mr. J. Baker to Miss Griffin—At Axminster, C. Bond, esq. to Miss C. Mallock—At Modbury, Mr. G. Prideaux to Miss Andrews—At Withycombe, Capt. Miller, R. N. to Miss A. Hove—At Ashprington, C. Murley, esq. to Miss E. Tucker—At Powderham, Mr. E. Lee to Miss H. Hutchings.

Died.] At Sidmouth, Mrs. Purling—Mrs. Carpenter, 89—At Exeter, Mrs. H. Pyne, 72—Mr. J. Gore—Mr. Brown—H. Cornish, esq.—At Ashburton, J. Sunter, esq.—At Ivy Bridge, Mr. W. Spence—At Tavistock, Mrs. Pleace—At Plymouth, Mr. Reed—Mrs. Bennett—At Oatland, near Plymouth, Edsign T. Thomas—Mrs. Baker, of Cul-lompton.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, E. W. Shewell, esq. to Miss E. Poole—At Anstey, Mr. W. Edwards to Miss J. Turner—At Bishop's Hall, Mr. Clap to Miss S. Ludlow.

Died.] At Lyme, Miss Congreve—At Yeoville, Mr. Brown—At Sherborne, Miss A. Percy—At Stourton Caundle, W. Lewis, esq.—At Yetminster, Mr. D. Besant—At Wootton Fitzpaine, Mrs. Tucker—Mr. W. Chilcott of Milton, 86.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. R. Proctor to Miss M. Hetherington—Mr. J. Davison to Miss M. Paterson—At Darlington, Mr. J. Tate to Miss Fawcett—At Chester-le-street, Mr. G. Noble to Miss Archibald.

Died.] At Gateshead, Miss S. McCleod—Mrs. T. Wood—Mr. C. Jolly, 94—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Pearson—Mrs. Brown—Mr. W. S. Foster—Mr. A. Campbell—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. M. Eden—Mrs. M. Wardle, 93—Mr. S. Brenton—Mrs. Batey—Mrs. Thompson—At Barnard-castle, W. Flintam, esq.—At South Shields, Mrs. Bittleston, 70—At Durham, Captain Baker, R.N.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. K. Hall, of Dagenham, to Miss M. King—At Colchester, the Rev. H. Hutton to Miss E. S. Beevor—Mr. Randall to Miss L. Alston—Mr. Salmon to Miss Baker.

Died.] At Burnham, Miss E. Garrington—At Writtle, Mrs. Barlow, 83—At Harlow, Mr. T. Chaplin—At Walthamstow, Mrs. Forster, 87—At Braintree, Mr. W. Taylor—At Hatfield Peverel, the Rev. S. Bennett, 82—At Billericay, T. Spitty, esq.—At Hill Hall, Col. Sir W. Smyth—At Chelmsford, Mr. Gates.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The proprietors of the new theatre, at Tewkesbury, are proceeding with the building as rapidly as possible; the interior will be the most elegant of any theatre of a similar size out of London. An architect of eminence from Drury-Lane is superintending the work; and the celebrated Mr. Grieve, of the same establishment, is actively engaged in painting the scenery. The house is expected to be opened early in the ensuing month.

Married.] At North Cerney, Mr. Featherstonhaugh to Miss E. Kimber—At Newnham, J. Davies, esq. to Miss E. Thomas—At Newington Bagpath, Mr. D. Shakespeare to Miss C. Duberley—At Twynning, near Tewkesbury, Mr. T. Tolley to Miss Firkins—At Gloucester, Mr. T. Jew to Miss Oreed—Mr. C. Bonner to Miss Freeman—At Chiltonham, Mr. S. G. Griffith to Miss S. Nayler—Mr. J. Hartwright to Miss Parker—G. Nangle, esq. to Miss L. M. Tichborne—At Iron Acton, Mr. J. Curtis to Miss A. Miller—At Tormaston, Mr. J. Gale to Miss S. Edwards—T. P. Butt, esq. of Arle Court, to Miss A. Coulston.

Died.] At Chatford, Mrs. Gardiner—At the Hot Wells, Mrs. Parry—Mrs. Berrow—At Ciren-cester, Mrs. Kimber—At Longford, Mrs. Jones—At Littleden, Mr. N. Wakeford—At Gloucester, Mrs. A. Panting, 76—Mr. W. Jewesbury—At Tet-

bury, Mrs. Seymour—Near Blakeney, T. Jones, esq.—At Thornbury, Mr. W. Virgo—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Willis—Mrs. Upton—At Tewkesbury, Miss Clarke—At Dursley, Mrs. Williams—At Dunstbourne, Mrs. Abell—At Bristol, Mrs. Pole.

HAMPSHIRE.

Thousands of dead larks have been discovered, thrown ashore by the tide, near Christchurch. They lay so thick at high-water-mark, that, to use the expression of one of the fishermen, a cart-load might have been collected in the space of one hundred yards. It is supposed that many of the vast flocks, which, during the rigour of the season, were observed taking their flight to the southward in search of food, and a milder temperature of air, "found no rest for the soles of their feet," and fell through exhaustion and fatigue into the sea. The last winter, though not more severe than many which have preceded it, yet, from some unknown cause, produced numerous instances of the migration of birds into countries and climates where they were never before discovered.

Married.] At Fareham, Mr. J. Smith, 73, to Miss M. A. Davis, 17—At Ringwood, Mr. G. Ballard to Miss M. Perry—At Warford, Mr. W. Smith to Mrs. S. Milner—At Ropley, near Alresford, the Rev. W. Harding to Miss L. K. Thompson—At Southampton, Mr. W. Jackson to Miss S. Gallienne—At Old Alresford, Mr. Burrows to Miss E. Westbrook—At Christchurch, Mr. T. Bound to Miss E. Hatchard—At Winchester, W. Clarke, esq. to Miss J. Watkins.

Died.] At Breamore, Mrs. D. Cooke, 80—At Southampton, Mrs. King, 73—Mr. R. Church—Capt. S. Biddulph—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. T. Hill, 88—At Basingstoke, Mrs. Martin, 91—At Winchester, Mrs. A. Gage, 82—At Alresford, R. Steele, esq.—At Fordingbridge, Mr. Rawlence—At Ringwood, Mr. White—At Cowes, Isle of Wight, H. Bowen, esq. 79—At Fareham, Lady Bennett—At Gosport, Mrs. Roberts—At Romsey, T. P. Stead, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Bennet, of Stoke Lacy, to Miss Derry—Mr. W. Ostler, of Hereford, to Miss M. Poole—At Leominster, T. L. Beebe, esq. to Miss C. Morris—The Rev. H. F. Sidebottom to Miss A. Freeman of Gaines.

Died.] At Little Birch, Mr. W. Bonnor—J. Woodward, esq. of Broomy Close—At Leominster, Mr. J. Hayling, 70—Mrs. Yeld of the Broom.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] W. Butt, jun. of Corneybury, to Miss E. Temple—At Hertford, Mr. F. Gilbertson, of Egham, to Miss F. Gilbertson of that place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, the Rev. W. Wing to Miss A. Margetts—The Rev. J. Shillibear to Miss M. Freeman of Alwalton.

Died.] At Kimbolton, Miss E. Pearce—At Huntingdon, Mrs. Mollady.

KENT.

It is in contemplation to erect a new range of markets in the town of Maidstone, and a report has been drawn up on the subject.

Married.] At Fryern Barnet Church, G. Rickwood, esq. of Lydd, to Miss S. J. Marsh—At Canterbury, Mr. W. H. Vidgen to Miss S. Croft—At Faversham, Mr. W. Burton to Miss M. Gunner—At Eastwell, Mr. Greenhill to Miss M. Austen—At Doddington, Mr. J. Knight to Miss S. Pyles—At Chatham, Mr. H. Stanfort to Miss S. Chambers—At Maidstone, Mr. G. Price to Miss E. Ladbrooke—At Deal, Mr. J. Weston to Miss A. Taylor—At Stockbury, Mr. W. Moss to Miss Pepper—At Barham, Mr. W. Page to Miss Fox.

Died.] At Troy Town, Mr. J. Worzle—At Maidstone, Mrs. Chapman—At Lydd, Mr. R. Irons—At Hadlow, Mrs. Morris, 84—At Margate, Mr. W. Knowles—At Charring, Mr. J. Willis—At Greenwich, the Rev. J. Cooke—At Hythe, Mrs. Andrews—At Canterbury, Mrs. H. Couchman, 90—Miss M. Garner—At Pluckley, Mr. F. Tritton—At Borden, next Sittingbourne, Mrs. Spittal, 82—At Margate, Mrs. Foster—At Dover, Mrs. Bowles, 80—Mr. J. Philpott—At Fordwich, B. Grayden, esq.—At Chatham, Mr. C. Fowler—Mr. E. Sole, 78—At Deal, Mr. J. Ralph—Mrs. Fields—At Sittingbourne, Mrs. Tanner, 78—At Folkstone, Mrs. J. Harrison—At New Romney, Mr. J. Chittenden, 74—At Margate, Mrs. Cobb.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Manchester, J. Ward, esq. to Miss A. Hughes—Mr. J. Okell to Miss E. Webster—The Rev. T. Garratt to Miss F. D. White—At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. S. Chorlton to Miss E. Higinbotham—At Everton, W. Bromilow, jun. to Miss E. Fisher—At Warrington, Mr. Pickmore to Miss E. Thornhill—Mr. S. Lockett to Miss M. Milnes—At Salford, Mr. C. Tilley to Miss L. M. Bramhill—At Liverpool, Mr. S. Antwis to Miss A. Threlfall—V. Royle, esq. of Manchester, to Miss E. Ward—Mr. Newton to Miss S. Mathiat—M. C. Dipnell, esq. to Miss A. Ward—Mr. J. Allwood to Miss M. Davies—Mr. T. Hendrick to Miss E. Armstrong.

Died.] At Lancaster, S. Harrison, esq.—At Whaitber, Mr. J. Brown—At Bolton-le-Moors, Miss Wilson—At Liverpool, Miss J. Birley—Mr. R. Walker—Mrs. Hanley—Miss E. D. Maddock—Mrs. B. Turner—Mrs. Stevens—Capt. H. Parkins—Mrs. E. Johnson, 79—Mr. J. Alderson—At Wigan, Mrs. Morris—At Walton, Mrs. M. Holt.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] R. Jukes, esq. to Mrs. Callow, of Willey Cottage—Capt. E. Crawford to Miss O. Phelps, of Caston-house—The Rev. T. Buckley, of Kedgworth, to Miss M. T. Green—At Leicester, Mr. J. Hesketh to Miss B. Eyre—Mr. J. May to Miss C. Simpson.

Died.] At Market Harborough, Mrs. C. Walker, 94—Mrs. A. Wartnaby—The Rev. P. Belcher, rector of Heather, 81—Mrs. Parsons, of Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The "New Permanent Library" of Lincoln—an institution whose modest aim is to comprehend that very numerous class of readers who are unable to avail themselves of superior but more expensive establishments—is rapidly enlarging. In the course of a twelvemonth from its commencement, it has acquired 100 members, consisting of tradesmen, mechanics, and apprentices, as well as inhabitants of the neighbouring villages. Their catalogue already comprises above 400 volumes of valuable literature, embracing our best poets, historians, and essayists,—voyages and travels,—elementary works of science, &c.; and, in short, a something of all that is "useful and sweet." Novels, party politics, and controversial divinity, are alone excluded. The income of the society is derived from quarterly subscriptions of 1s. 6d. from each member, and an entrance payment of 6s.; but the subscribers have also received much valuable assistance, both in money and books, from the contributions of individuals; among which the handsome donations of Sir E. F. Bromhead and Dr. Charlesworth have been of great service to the infant fund.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. W. Kitchen to Mrs. M. Atkins—Mr. H. Armstrong to Miss E. South—At Spalding, Mr. F. Stanger to Miss M. Salter—Mr. W. Leverington to Miss E. Allen—At Frampton, Mr. T. Laurance to Miss M. C. Gant—At Freiston, Mr. J. Tilson to Miss Hays—At Wrawby, Mr. T. Kennington to Miss S. Clark of Brig—At Sibsey, Mr. J. Overton to Miss S. Dear.

Died.] At Great Gonerby, Mr. W. Emmsen—At Anwick, Mr. W. Roberts—At Crowland, Mr. Whitted—At Creeton, near Corby, Mr. J. Needham—At Lincoln, Mrs. Skinner—At Wisbech, B. Shepherd, esq.—At Burton, Mr. R. Greaves—At Spalding, Mr. Wakefield—Mrs. M. Pike—At Barton-upon-Humber, Mr. W. Johnson—At Saltby, Mr. W. Chester—At Hoby, Mr. T. Henton, 84—At Pilsate, near Stamford, Mr. W. Pears.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, E. H. Nixon, esq. to Miss M. Mills.

Died.] At Monmouth, the Rev. T. Prosser—At Piercefield, Mr. W. Wells.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. S. M. Linahan to Miss Moore—At Aylesham, Mr. Stearman to Miss Howes—Mr. F. Ward to Mrs. Brown—At East Ruston, Mr. J. Teasdale to Miss Portle—At Lynn, Mr. W. Curtis to Miss Green—At Norwich, Mr. W. Bayfield to Mrs. High—Mr. Ringer to Miss S. Secker—At Houghton, J. B. Hicks, esq. to Miss E. Bacon—Mr. W. Norman, of Mendham, to Miss M. Turner.

Died.] At Beeston Hall, Sir T. Preston, bart.—At Norwich, Miss Doughty—Mrs. Larton—Mrs. Sheen—Mrs. Newson—Mrs. Burton—Capt. J. Jeffries—At Happisburgh, Mrs. Gage—At Blakey, Mr. Taylor, 83—At Torrington, Mrs. Mudd—At Gorleston, Mrs. Jackson—At Gunton, R. Harbord, esq.—At Spixworth, Mr. W. Muskett—At Lynn, Mr. T. Barlow—Mr. J. Trafford—Mrs. Shaw—At Salthome, Mrs. Purdy—At Thetford, Miss E. Skerring—At Cromer, Mrs. S. Jacob, 77.—The Rev. H. Prichard, of Feltwell St. Mary—At Fersfield Parsonage, the Rev. J. Lambert, 82—At Ingham, D. D. Scott, esq.—At Yarmouth, Mrs. H. Cook—Mr. J. Watts—Mrs. E. Nallett—Mr. W. Sallows—Mr. J. Ward, 82—At Aylsham, Mrs. Coman.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

As some labourers were, last month, emptying a bog for manure, situate on the north side of Naseby field, they found, eight feet below the surface, a large quantity of nuts, many of them filled with kernels, apparently in a perfect state; they were found lying mingled with numerous branches, and large boughs of wood.—The nuts, however, on being exposed to the air and handled, crumbled to dust. There was also found a portrait of Charles I. painted on vellum, and wrapped up in lead, and put in a bottle, which was likewise covered with lead.

Married.] At Grafton Regis, Mr. Angus to Miss Warr—At Floore, Mr. H. Kirby to Miss H. Phillips—At Wollaston, Mr. H. Lucy to Miss Crisp—At Peterborough, the Rev. T. S. Hughes to Miss M. A. Foster.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss C. Osgood—Mrs. Tompson, 73—Mrs. Davy—Miss J. Pain—At Thrapston, Mrs. E. Allwood—At Stoke Bruerne, Mrs. Stalman—At Farthinghoe Lodge, Mrs. Breat—At Potterspury, Miss A. Medland—At Broughton, Mr. S. Lea.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The bust of Chas. Hutton, LL.D. presented to him by subscription, and bequeathed in his will to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, was last month put up in the library there.

A steam-boat is now upon the stocks at Newcastle for the conveyance of passengers and parcels between Newcastle and London, to run regularly.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Robinson to Miss Hardy—Mr. W. Mackey to Miss M. Archbold—Mr. R. E. Lawson to Miss Grey—At Hexham, Mr. W. Nicholson to Miss M. Armstrong—At Alnwick, Mr. Finlay to Miss Archbold.

Died.] At Morpeth, Mrs. Thompson—Mr. Taylor—At North Shields, Mrs. Jackson, 91—Mrs. D. Humphreys—At Newcastle, Mrs. B. Scott—Mr. W. Thompson—Mrs. S. Lowca.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. W. Spafford to Miss M. Dykes—Mr. J. Pettinger to Miss M. Pilworth—Mr. J. Barrett to Miss E. Barrett—G. Harrison, esq. to Miss Job—Mr. J. Taylor, of Newark, to Miss Morris—Mr. Wright to Miss E. Parsons, of Newark—At Nottingham, Col. Kirke to Miss M. Almond—Mr. Oliver to Miss A. Hilton.

Died.] At Nottingham, J. Fellows, esq.—At Hexgreave Park, Mrs. Weye—At Screveton Hall, Mrs. Thoroton, 87—At Mansfield, Mrs. Jenkins—At Bough Reston, G. Jackson, esq.—At Newark, Mr. R. Birkett—At Westhorpe, Mr. R. Smith.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Milton, Mr. E. Hedges to Miss E. Quarterman—At Marston, Mr. J. Williams to Miss E. Bleay—Mr. S. Johnson, of Fewcott, to Mrs. A. Golder.

Died.] At Alvescott, Mr. Ansell—At Oxford, the Rev. J. Hughes—At Stanton Harcourt, Mr. J. Jones—At Ensham, Mr. S. Dring, 72.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married. At Uppingham, the Rev. R. C. Griffith to Miss E. Adderley—At Oakham, Mr. Besson to Mrs. Billingham.

Died.] At Braunston, Mrs. Barfoot.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Rev. Reginald Heber, preferred to the See of Calcutta, preached his farewell address to his parishioners at Hodnet last month. The parishioners presented him with a silver tureen, weighing 9lbs. inscribed as follows: "To the Rev. Reginald Heber, Rector of Hodnet, this piece of plate is presented as a parting gift, by his parishioners; with the hope that it may remind him, in a far distant land, of those who will never cease to think of his virtues with affection, and of his loss with regret. A.D. 1823." Dr. Heber was preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn; to which situation the Rev. E. Maltby, D.D. Prebendary of Lincoln, is now elected.

Married.] Mr. Edwards, of Brinhovah, to Miss S. M. Rodenhurst—At High Ercall, Mr. G. Morgan to Miss M. Hobson—Mr. Colebatch to Miss Cooper—At Quatford, G. Jones, esq. to Miss E. Milner—At Billingsley, H. Green, esq. to Miss A. Winnall—At Linley church, Mr. J. Reynolds to Mrs. M. Peel—At Wem, Mr. E. Elkes to Miss B. Haycock—At Bridgnorth, E. B. Slater, esq. to Miss C. M. Lewis—At Wellington, Mr. W. Onions to Miss A. Davies—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Vaughan to Mrs. Ellis.

Died.] At Betton, near Market Drayton, John Murry, esq. 72—At Newton, near Ludlow, the Rev. F. Marston—At Chetton, Mr. R. Dallaway, 72—At Much Wenlock, Miss C. Brain—At Ellesmere, the Rev. E. Evans, 89—At Weedism, Mr. J. Muddock, of Pwll—At Wroxeter, the Rev. E. Dana, 83—At Ludlow, Mr. T. Pugh—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Stanley, 83—At Alveley, Mrs. Snow.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Commissioners of the Shepton-Mallet Turnpike Trust have employed a surveyor and engineer to take a plan of the new line of road and new bridge, leading from Shepton towards Bath and Bristol, by which alteration a dangerous and steep hill will be avoided.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the subscribers to the Bath Institution was held at York House last month. Sir John Keene, bart. being called to the chair, Mr. Elwin made an encouraging report of the progress of the plans for completing this most desirable object. The advantages attending the present plan, and the prospect of its ultimate success, were clearly developed.

Married.] At Bruton, Mr. Amor to Mrs. F. Hyde—At Frome, Mr. J. Singer to Miss Bacon—At

Bathford, the Rev. J. Williams to Miss Abdy—At Wellington, Lieut. G. R. Lake to Miss M. A. Todd—At Tormaston, Mr. G. Gule to Miss S. Edwards—At Walcot church, the Rev. R. Moore to Miss S. E. Henshawe—Mr. Bulgin, of Nunney, to Miss Harris—The Rev. Dr. Towton, of Jamaica, to Miss M. Thorn of Bath.

Died.] At Frome, Mr. Saterleigh—Mr. S. Roberts—At North Bradley, S. Rickard, esq.—At Taunton, Mrs. Auderdon—Mr. H. Norris—Mr. Granger—Major D. Campbell—At Lamyatt, Mrs. Adams, 72—At Widcomb, Mrs. Morse—Mrs. Emmerson—At Bath, Mr. W. H. Carpenter—Mrs. H. Hogan—W. Moore, esq.—J. S. Morgan, esq.—Mrs. Fickers—Miss Hensley—At Belmont, R. Croft, esq.—At Clevedon, Mrs. S. Laroche, 82—At Bishop's Hull, Mrs. Bancombe—At Woolverton, Mrs. Drewett—At Langport, G. Stuckey, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A very beautiful vase of felspar porcelain has just been finished at Mr. Spode's manufactory in this county. It is to be presented to his Majesty, and the inscription states it to be from the Middleton Hill Mine Company, Montgomeryshire, as a specimen of British porcelain.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Walbank to Miss E. Newman—Mr. T. Jennings to Mrs. Richards of Walsall.

Died.] At Himley Hall, Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward, 74—At Uttoxeter, Mr. R. Evans—At Stafford, Miss R. C. Dallaway—At Walsall, Mr. J. Spurrier—At West Bromwich, Mr. J. Salter.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Wilson, of High House, Campsey Ash, to Miss H. Crump—At Bury, the Rev. T. E. Rogers to Miss S. Mills—Mr. S. Bidwell to Miss M. A. Hayward—At Easton, Mr. W. Keer to Miss Keer—At Needham Market, Mr. N. Kerry to Miss E. Cold—At Halesworth, Mr. D. Wade to Miss A. Clarke—At Hadleigh Church, Mr. H. Groom to Miss M. Clark—Mr. C. Cowell, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Byles—W. Robinson, esq. to Miss M. Edwards of Ipswich.

Died.] At Tannington, Mr. J. Aldous—At Colt's-hall, Mrs. Giblin, 91—At Bungay, the Rev. J. Paddon—W. Lewis, esq. 83—At Badwell Ash, Mr. G. Walton, 75—At Fasfield, the Rev. J. Lambert—At Needham Market, Mr. R. Beddingfield—At Bury, Mrs. Robinson—Mr. A. Walton, 83—At Lavenham, Mrs. Burch—At Sudbury, Mr. J. Barker, 79—At Westley, near Bury, Mr. J. Brooks, 98.

SUSSEX.

The sea-bathing place of Bognor Rocks continues increasing in celebrity every season. Several gentlemen have lately purchased houses and lands there, for their permanent residences. New warm-baths have recently been built; a market-house has also been built; and a new packet is building, which will ply between Bognor and Cherbourg.

Married.] At Battle, Mr. Knell to Mrs. Willard.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. E. Gray—At Petworth, Mr. W. Halliday.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Alcester, Mr. W. Partington to Mrs. Johnson—At Coventry, Mr. E. Oswin to Miss Wall—At Leamington Hastings, Mr. R. Reynolds to Miss S. Warner—At Kenilworth, J. H. Freer, esq. to Miss F. M. Butler—At Harrington, Mr. G. Counce, of Grimsbury, to Miss E. Wells.

Died.] At Coventry, Miss E. Southam—Mrs. E. Dresser—Mr. Payne—Mrs. Lunt—Mr. Prescott—At Birmingham, Mrs. Mansell—Mr. G. Lloyd—Mr. T. Yates.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. J. Wilkinson—J. Jones, esq.—At Ambleside, aged 62, Mr. Wm. Green, the Artist of the Lakes. Mr. Green was a decided enthusiast in his profession; his nights and days were devoted to it. It is not saying too much to

assert, that he was the only artist who ever gave a faithful delineation of the grand and sublime scenery of the Lakes. Having often regretted that no real "Guide to Lakes" had yet been published, he resolved to publish one, which should contain all that a tourist ought to know. This work was printed in two octavo volumes, and contains more information than all the books on the subject put together, yet it did not answer his purpose, and he sustained a heavy loss by it.

WILTSHIRE.

The trade of Wilton is fast recovering its wonted activity. In the manufacturing of carpets, in which this place has always stood unrivalled, as to fabric and durability of colours, more hands are at present employed than there has been for some time past. This is the more satisfactory, as it is an indication of the returning prosperity of the country in general.

Married.] At Silton, Mr. S. Knapton to Miss Reed—At Salisbury, the Rev. J. Randall to Miss E. Bennett—At Corsham, Mr. T. Earle to Miss M. Ellis—J. S. Gale, esq. of Bulledge-house, to Miss C. Turner—At Chalderton, Mr. J. W. G. Rogers to Miss Tanner—At Melksham, Mr. H. Emmonds to Miss A. Drake—At Calne, Mr. J. Hughes to Mrs. Carpenter—T. Durell, esq. to Miss C. Gaiford of Iford House—At Dinton, Mr. W. Baker to Miss M. Pinn—At Warminster, Lieut. W. S. Robins to Mrs. Linthorne.

Died.] At Calne, Mrs. Bleaden—At Tisbury, Miss A. Burridge—At Deverell, Mr. J. Ball, 76—At Crockerton, near Warminster, G. Seale, esq. 85—At Salisbury, Mr. G. Sandey—At Amesbury, Mrs. Hicks—At Warminster, Mr. J. Kirk—At Chippenham, Mrs. Singer—At Chittern, Mr. Parhorn, 77—At Devizes, Mr. R. Davis—At Winterbourne Gunner, Mrs. Tanner, 80—At Pitten, Miss E. Webb.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Smith to Miss J. Taylor of Uphampton.

Died.] At Great Malvern, Mrs. Bathurst—At Stourport, Mr. T. Baldwin—At Cowley Park, near Malvern, Mrs. Woodyatt—At Worcester, J. Hopkins, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

The merchants, manufacturers, and others of Leeds, have agreed to petition the House of Commons for the repeal of the Wool-tax, or for the clause relative to the woollens in the Warehousing Bill to be repealed.

Married.] J. L. Fernandez, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss C. Hutchinson—Mr. B. Wood, of Hasty Banks, near Helmsey Blackmoor, to Miss S. Morrill—W. B. Cooke, esq. of Wheatley, to Miss J. C. V. Middleton—At Mashem, Mr. J. Bolland to Miss Dyne—At Doncaster, Mr. T. B. Mason to Miss S. Earnshaw—At Leeds, Mr. Rogerson to Miss S. Sawyer—Mr. J. Stonhouse to Miss A. Watson—Mr. T. Cawood to Miss M. Cawood—At Whitby, Mr. Braithwaite to Miss Major—At Poutefract, Mr. J. Brice to Miss M. Fourness.

Died.] At Doncaster, Mr. E. Hall—Mrs. Littlewood, 76—At Thorne, Miss Crayburn—Mrs. Dalton of Sleuninford-hall, near Ripon—At Leeds, Mrs. Nicolson—Mr. J. Reynolds—Mr. J. Dickenson—Mrs. A. Barrett—At Wakefield, Mr. E. Waller—At York, Mrs. Harrison—At Acomb, Mr. J. Fothergill—At Skarow Lodge, Mrs. Cayley—At Boroughbridge, M. Lawson, esq. M.P.

WALES.

Married.] G. Bowling, esq. of Pembroke, to Miss L. J. Lloyd—At Eianrug, Carnarvon, B. D. R. Hunt, esq. to Miss M. Lloyd—At Llanisaintffraid yn Nebeu, Mr. R. Deakin to Miss Tennant—At Ruthin, Mr. Maysmor to Miss M. Jones—The Rev. J. Williams, of Dinas, to Miss E. Lloyd—At Welshpool, Col. J. H. E. Hill to Miss J. Turner—J. W. Hayton, of Cross-street-house, Denbigh, to Miss M. Donald.

Died.] The Rev. T. Prosser, Vicar of Cwmdree, Brecon—At Plastonrallt, Pwllheli, D. Williams, esq.—At Wynn-hall, Denbigh, J. Kenrick, esq. 70—Mrs. S. Lewis of Dolallwydon, 87—At Pentre, Pembroke, D. Davies, M.D.—At Tan y Graia, Anglesey, Mrs. Humphreys, 94—Miss E. Jones of Machynlleth—At Brownslade, J. Mirchouse, esq.—At Chirk, Denbigh, J. Williams, esq.—At Ynacedwyn-house, Brecon, the Rev. F. Gough—At Carnarvon, Mr. Robyns.

SCOTLAND.

Twenty-five thousand pounds have been granted this session of Parliament towards defraying the expense of deepening the Caledonian canal. The number of voyages made (including those by the steam packet) along the canal since it was opened, on the 23d October last, is one hundred and seventy-five, of which fifty were made from sea to sea. The dues on all vessels (excepting the steam-boat) loaded or unloaded passing for any distance above 12 miles, are one farthing per ton per mile; and for a shorter distance than 12 miles, the dues are 8d. per ton only. The revenue arising from this source from the 1st of July, 1821, to the 23d October, 1822, amounted to £494; and for the last six months, since the navigation was opened from sea to sea, it has amounted to 170l. The money thus collected is placed to the credit of an account with the Commissioners; and is applicable towards carrying on the works, paying the lock-keepers, &c. This last account, however, cannot be considered as affording data for what the probable revenue may henceforth be, as the number of voyages and extent of traffic during the winter, bear no proportion to what are usually undertaken at other seasons.

Married.] At Edinburgh, J. R. Scott, esq. to Miss H. Gray—Mr. J. Nisbitt to Mrs. Irving—G. F. Carnegie of Pitarrow, esq. to Miss M. Connell—Mr. J. Norie to Miss A. Harper—J. Nesbitt, esq. to Miss M. Brown—At Restalrig House, Capt. Duncan to Miss M. S. Crawford—At Glendarnel-house, Lieut. col. A. Limond to Miss E. Campbell—At Inverness, J. Anderson, esq. to Miss E. M'Kenzie—At Kelso, R. Turner, esq. to Mrs. Walker—At Anly Castle, Angus, J. Wedderburn, esq. to the Hon. Lady H. Ogilvy—At Glasgow, A. M'Lauchlan, esq. to Miss M. Harvey.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. W. Murray, 78—Major-gen. A. Stuart—W. Forbes, esq.—Mr. T. Coleman, 83—At Leith, Mr. J. Somerville—At Musselburgh, F. Anderson, esq.—At Turf-hills, M. Henderson, esq. 80—At Ayr, J. Taylor, esq.—At the Manse of Luss, Mrs. Carr—At Courtown-house, the Countess of Courtown.

IRELAND.

Ireland again exhibits, in the South, symptoms of tumult and violence; several houses have been burned and farming stock consumed. Much of these evils appears to originate in the high price at which land is underlet, amounting to much more than the tenant can pay, yet pay it he must or starve. The ills of this ill-fated nation do not yet seem approaching to a close.

Married.] At Monart, Wexford, Lieut. G. O. King to Miss S. Lett—At Kilquay, E. Magrath, esq. to Miss M. Molony—At Dublin, P. F. Nugent, esq. to Miss E. M. E. Sweetman—H. De Villers, esq. to Miss E. Milliken—The Rev. E. M'Cauley to Miss M. Crothwaite—G. H. Bradshaw, esq. of Mount Sion, to Miss H. M. Crips—At Mountsion-church, co. Tipperary, J. Wolf, esq. to Miss F. Kingly.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. M. Long—Mrs. Oulton—Miss K. Ferguson—Mrs. Skelton—J. Griffin, esq.—At Abington, co. Limerick, Miss M. Ryan—At Cork, R. Cleburne, esq.—At Lisburn, P. Stewart, esq.—W. Barton, esq. of Mount Rothe.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JULY 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—On the 22d of May the House met after its adjournment; some immaterial business was transacted, principally the reading of private bills, and the Marquis of Lansdown inquired of Lord Liverpool whether Ministers had received any communication relative to the occupation of Switzerland by an Austrian army. The Earl of Liverpool replied that he had no knowledge of any treaty or stipulation of the nature alluded to by the noble Marquis. On the 23d, the royal assent was given to several bills, and a short debate took place on the New Marriage Bill, notice of the second reading of which was moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the 26th, no debate of interest occurred; but on the 27th, the Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of the New Marriage Act Bill, and wished the clause which rendered the marriages of minors without consent of parents null and void, should be omitted. Lord Ellenborough stated his intention of opposing the clause. Ultimately the bill was ordered to be committed. On the 28th, a petition was presented by the Duke of Rutland, praying the repeal of the duties on foreign wool. On the 30th, the royal assent was given by commission to the Irish County Treasurers' Bill, the Irish Charitable Laws Bill, and the Irish Commercial Intercourse Bill, and to several private bills. On the 2d of June, several petitions were presented, and some business of no public interest transacted. On the 3d, the Earl of Harewood presented petitions from Leeds and Halifax, praying for the repeal of the duties on wool. There was a great objection to the tax, from the partial manner in which it operated: some wool was worth ten or twelve shillings a pound, and some not more than fourpence, yet the duty on all was the same; and this operated so injuriously on low-priced wool, that our manufactures had been driven out of the market in consequence. Lord Liverpool would relinquish the tax altogether, if the manufacturers would ad-

mit the free export of British wool, which was reasonable, considering the disadvantage that occurred to agriculture from it. The prohibition on foreign wool was, therefore, but just. On the reading of the New Marriage Bill, the Earl of Westmoreland was against the clause which made the marriage of minors without consent of parents voidable within twelve months. His Lordship would not consent to subject rights and property to the will of an ecclesiastical judge without a jury. The Archbishop of York thought a marriage once solemnized ought not to be dissolved. The Bishop of Chester also opposed the clause. The Lord Chancellor supported it. After some farther debate, the clause was lost by a majority of six against it. On the 4th, the Turnpike Trust Bill was passed, and several other bills forwarded. On the 5th, the Marriage Act Bill was again discussed, and the Marquis of Lansdown introduced a bill to afford relief to Dissenters from the Church in respect to the solemnization of marriages, which was read the first time. On the 6th, Lord Grenville presented a petition from various persons in Staffordshire, praying for a bill for the recovery of small debts by means of County Courts. The Earl of Donoughmore presented petitions against the Grand Jury Presentment Bill. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th, nothing of moment occurred in the House; but on the 12th, on the Marquis of Lansdown moving the second reading of the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, the Lord Chancellor opposed it, and wished to have another measure introduced the next session. The Earl of Liverpool thought the measure expedient, and that it might be sent to a committee to decide whether a part of it might not be retained. The Archbishop of Canterbury said the bill went too far, and opposed it: the House ultimately divided—for the second reading 21, against it 27. On the 13th, the Lord Chancellor proposed a clause in case of marriages without consent of parents, where either of the parties was under 21 years,

that restrained the party from possessing the property that might be obtained by such marriage, and applying the same to the issue thereof, or in any other way most advantageous to the original owner of it: the Attorney or Solicitor General to file an information in such case within three years after such marriage. Lord Sidmouth introduced a clause into the Prison Laws Consolidation Bill, to enable gaolers to inflict corporal punishment on refractory persons condemned to hard labour, or on convicted felons, which was agreed to. On the 16th, the Lord Chancellor presented a petition from the journey-men weavers of London against the repeal of the Spitalfields Acts. Lord Liverpool considered the repeal of the acts would be beneficial to them. His Lordship proposed that the petitioners should be heard before a committee. On the 17th, the royal assent was given to a number of private bills, and the Grand Jury Presentment Bill went into a committee. On the 18th, several appeals were heard, and the Prison Laws Consolidation Bill was read a third time, and passed. On the 20th, the Marquis of Lansdown moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the actual state of Ireland. The Duke of Devonshire then moved a resolution, that, learning with deep regret the ill success of coercive measures in relation to Ireland, and so far condemning the conduct of Government, it was the duty of the House to resort without delay to more conciliatory means. Earl Bathurst opposed the resolution, and moved the previous question. Lord Clifden supported the motion, and censured the intolerant penal code of Ireland, the bills of discovery, the bishops and parsons being paid and having no flocks to instruct, and the conduct pursued by the House of Commons respecting the Sheriff of Dublin and the Orangemen. Earl Darnley thought the subject demanded a speedy and full inquiry. Earl Gosford supported the motion, as did Earl Caledon. Lord Maryborough said that the Noble Duke had stated nothing to justify the motion with which he had concluded, and opposed it, because it cast an imputation upon every administration that had existed since the Union. Lord Holland supported the motion in an eloquent speech. Lord

Limerick opposed it, as did the Earl of Liverpool. The motion was lost by a majority of 105 to 59. On the 21st, a debate took place on the second reading of the Scotland Linen Manufacture Bill; and Lord Auckland presented a petition from Messrs. Maberly and Co. respecting the refusal of the Bank of England to take certain halves of their notes, on the plea that the other halves could not be found. The petition was referred to a Committee. The Spitalfields Bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned to the 23d.

House of Commons.—On the 21st of May, after the adjournment, Mr. F. Buxton presented a petition against the repeal of the Spitalfields act. Sir J. Mackintosh enquired if Government had received information respecting the claims of Russia on the northwest coast of America, and also if any answer had been received to the protest of Lord Londonderry, and finally, if any negotiations were pending on the subject. Mr. Canning replied, that no information had been officially received respecting the warning off British ships; secondly, that the protest in question was renewed at Verona; and lastly, that negotiations were still pending respecting it. Mr. Sykes moved the repeal of the duty on candles, which was negatived without a division. Sir J. Mackintosh then brought forward a motion for the amelioration of the Criminal Code—That it is expedient to take away the punishment of death in cases of larcenies committed in shops, dwelling-houses, and on navigable rivers. There were also resolutions to the following effect:—To repeal the Statute of the 9th of Geo. I. commonly called the Black Act; that of Geo. II. called the Marriage Act; that of James I., also the Act of Geo. II. inflicting the punishment of death on persons for breaking down the banks of rivers. It was intended likewise to propose to take away the punishment of death in cases of horse-stealing, sheep-stealing, and forgery; and in lieu thereof, substitute the punishment of transportation or imprisonment: to take away the punishment on felons returned from transportation. Also, to provide that Judges should not pass sentence of death, in any case, where it was not likely that the punishment would be inflicted;

and to do away the forfeiture of the goods and chattels of persons who may have committed suicide. Mr. Peel opposed the motion.—He had already stated his intention of bringing forward a measure for amending the criminal laws; and he should certainly propose such a measure to the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman then pointed out the evils which he thought would accrue, should the resolutions be carried, and moved the previous question. The House divided: for the previous question 86, against it 76. Mr. Martin moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent dog-fighting, bull-baiting, &c. The motion was lost on a division of 18 to 47. Mr. Whitmore moved, on the 22d, for a select Committee to enquire into the duties on East and West India sugars; which was lost by a majority of 127 against it. On the 23d, the examination into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin was continued, and Sir A. B. King refused to answer as to the contents of Orangemen's oaths. The House divided on the question of adjournment of the examination, 72 for, and 19 against the motion. On the 26th, the examination of witnesses respecting the Sheriff of Dublin was continued. After some prefatory business of little moment had been gone through, Sir John Newport, proceeding to question Sir A. B. King respecting the secret oaths of Orangemen, was opposed by Mr. Peel, who thought as an act was passing to render such oaths illegal, it was best not to press the question too closely. On the last question put to the witness, which was "In what book, chapter, and verse, of the Old Testament are the passages to be found which are read to an Orangeman on his admission?" Mr. Banks divided the House, when there were for putting the question 87, against it 117. On the witness being again called in, Mr. Ellis moved an adjournment to that day six months, which was lost—Ayes, 42—Noes, 173. On the following day, Lord Althorpe brought up the report of the Committee on the laws for the recovery of small debts; and the House continued its examination into the conduct of the Sheriff of Dublin, and the reception of evidence in the case was closed. On the 28th, Mr. Hume presented a petition from Mr. J. Hunt, of the Exa-

miner Newspaper, respecting the partial mode of striking special juries. Lord Nugent moved for leave to bring in a bill regulating the offices to which Roman Catholics in England should be liable. Mr. Maberly moved for a select Committee upon the Malt and Beer Duties; his motion was lost by a majority of 119 to 27. Mr. R. Martin obtained leave, on a division of the House—Ayes, 43—Noes, 23—to bring in a bill to regulate *capias utlegatum* in Ireland. On the 30th, several petitions were presented, and Mr. Goulburn moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Commutation of Tithes Bill. On reading the clause by which a discretionary power is granted to the Commissioners to increase the valuation of tithe, in certain cases, to the amount of one-third, on the average of the seven preceding years, Colonel Barry moved that those words be left out. The House divided, and the amendment was carried by 73 against 63. Mr. M. A. Taylor objected to the measure altogether, as inordinately increasing the revenues of the Irish Clergy. June 2.—Several petitions were presented; and Lord A. Hamilton stated that the Representation of Scotland was in the most defective state. Instead of bearing any analogy to the County Representation of England, it was directly contrasted with it. In this country property was the basis of representation in the counties, and population in the towns. In Scotland it was the very reverse. There no amount of property in a county could entitle a man to a vote, and in the towns the population had no weight at all in the elections. This state of things was not ascribable to any abuse in practice, but to a defect in the principle. The laws themselves were defective and imperfect, and it was therefore the peculiar province of the House to revise and amend them. The Noble Lord concluded by moving certain resolutions, having for their object the correction of the existing abuses in the Representative system of Scotland; and the extension of the elective franchise in that part of the empire. Mr. Maxwell, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. J. Grant, Lord Milton, and Lord Glenorchy, spoke in favour of the motion; Sir G. Clerk, Mr. H. Twiss, Lord Binning, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland,

against it. The House divided—For the motion, 117—For the previous question, 152—Majority against the motion, 35. Lord Cranbourn moved the second reading of the Game Bill, which was carried by a majority of 22—there being 82 for, and 60 against it. On the 3d, Mr. Abercromby detailed the measures taken against Borthwick, connected with the notorious Beacon Newspaper, and moved that the conduct of the Lord Advocate had been unjust and oppressive. The House divided—96 for, and 102 against the motion. On the 4th, Col. Wood brought forward a motion respecting the present laws of poor settlement, and moved the first of a series of resolutions, which however he afterwards withdrew. Mr. T. Williams moved that a select Committee be appointed to enquire into the arrears of business in the Court of Chancery, and into the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and the causes thereof. The debate was postponed and resumed on the following day. Mr. Denman supported the motion, and mentioned instances of delay and hopelessness of redress. The Solicitor-General opposed the motion, and the House divided—For the motion, 89—against it, 174. On the 6th, Mr. Huskisson moved the order of the day for the House going into the Reciprocity of Duties Bill, when the resolutions respecting it were agreed to. The House then went into a Committee on the Irish Tithes Bill, and several of the clauses were carried. On the 9th, Mr. Creevey moved the abolition of the four and half per cent. duties of the Leeward Islands. There were five pensions of 500*l.* each to the Miss Fitzclarences charged on these duties, besides others. These duties were a heavy grievance, and the Duke of Clarence, considering what the country had done for him, ought to maintain his children himself. Mr. Canning opposed the motion, because it had not been proved that the fund was illegally applied. The House divided—Ayes, 87—Noes, 103. Mr. Hume moved for a select Committee to enquire into the expenses of the Coronation, amounting to 238,000*l.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion. Mr. Brougham reprobated the expenditure as a lavish waste of

money. 24,000*l.* for the King's dress that day was too much. The motion was lost by a majority of 110 to 65. Several other sums were voted in a Committee of Supply. On the 10th, thirty-seven members only being present, the House adjourned to the next day. The Silk Manufacturers' bill then passed. Mr. Western moved for "a Committee to take into consideration the changes made in the value of the currency between the year 1793 and the present time, and the consequences produced thereby upon the monied income of the country derived from industry; the amount of the debt considered relative to the monied interest, and the effect of such changes upon the monied contracts between individuals." Mr. Ricardo contended, that though there was much truth in what the Hon. Member advanced, yet that the measure was now only calculated to produce strange and alarming fluctuations, and that therefore he should oppose the motion. The Marquis of Titchfield supported it. Lord Folkestone moved an adjournment of the debate to the following day, when his lordship, after various arguments to prove the necessity of affording some speedy and essential relief to agriculture, moved, as an amendment to the original motion—"and also to consider farther of some remedy for the consequences of such alteration in the currency, and among other things the practicability of establishing an equitable mode to adjust contracts." Mr. Peel opposed the motion. He denied that the Act of 1819 had produced the agricultural distress, or that any other change would produce an effect worth the risk attending it. From the improvement which had taken place in our commerce, he augured well for agriculture; and because he did not see the possibility of adjusting the one ten-thousandth part of the contracts entered into since 1793, he should oppose the motion. Mr. H. G. Bennett spoke in favour of the inquiry. Mr. Huskisson opposed the motion, as unnecessary and impracticable. If the principle of equitable adjustment were to be acted upon, it would be necessary to have more Courts of Chancery than public houses at present, and even then it would be impossible to dispose of all the cases

in thirty years. Mr. Attwood expressed his sentiments for inquiry; after which, Mr. Western waving his right to reply, the House divided—For the motion, 27; against it, 96—Majority, 69. On the 13th, Mr. Dennison opposed the Beer Duties Bill, and moved that the report be received that day three months. The amendment was put and lost; and on a division for the Bill there appeared—Ayes, 86; Noes, 26. On the 16th, the House went into a Committee on the London Bridge Bill. Mr. Hume objected to the grant of 150,000*l.* for building the new Bridge, without security for the repayment of the same to the public. The House divided on an amendment by the Lord Mayor, that the Chairman do report progress, which was lost on a division, Ayes, 12, Noes, 81—majority, 69. On the 17th, the Beer Duties Bill was read a third time. Mr. S. Rice moved for an inquiry into the conduct of Chief Baron O'Grady. Three resolutions were put and carried: on putting the fourth, some alterations were made in it, and the House reported progress. On the 18th, a petition was presented from Bedfordshire, praying that measures might be taken to prevent the practice of Hindoo widows burning themselves. Sir G. Noel called the attention of the House to a petition from a female calling herself Princess of Cumberland, and hoped a select Committee would be appointed to take the matter into consideration. Mr. Peel entered into a detail to prove that proper inquiries had been made, and that her claims were false. The documents she produced were not entitled to notice, and bore self-evidence of having been got up for imposition. The motion was then negatived without a division. On the 19th, Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from Mr. Butt, praying relief against the partial conduct of the Treasury. Mr. Hume brought forward a motion opposing the conduct of the Admiralty in promotions, which was negatived. He also moved for a select Committee to inquire into the expenditure at the Coronation. On a division there appeared—Ayes, 77; Noes, 127. On the 20th, after some debate of little moment, Mr. Brougham

inquired if Mr. Canning was aware whether the report of the Holy Alliance having withdrawn their ambassadors from Stutgard, because the King had refused to suppress certain political works in his dominions, was correct, or whether it arose out of the King's protest against the invasion of Spain? Mr. Canning replied that no accounts had been received from the Minister at the Court of Stutgard. The Scots Jury Bill was read a second time, and 40,000*l.* voted for additional buildings at the British Museum to contain the King's library.

The troubles of Ireland seem rapidly to increase, not a little promoted by the outrageous conduct of the Orangemen. At the fair of Maghera, in the county of Derry, on the 18th inst. the Orangemen, provided with arms, fired, and from eight to twelve were shot dead, and from sixteen to thirty wounded: the Orange triumph was afterwards celebrated by an attack on the houses and windows of Roman Catholics. A great portion of the county of Kildare is to be placed under the Insurrection Act—that county bordering on the county of Dublin! In the south the disorders still continue: till a radical change of system takes place in Ireland, tranquillity can only be temporary and local; force or intimidation may compress outrage in one quarter, but it must immediately display itself in another. The late proceedings in Parliament have given ten-fold countenance to the Orangemen, whose only fear seems now to be lest they should not have an opportunity of trying their strength against the Catholics. All this is not lost on the Catholics. At a late Meeting, Mr. O'Gorman stated that "it was the duty of every Catholic qualified by law to bear arms to prepare for the worst."

His Majesty is again restored to complete health; he visited Ascot races last month, and, except a little lameness, appeared much the same as he has done for some time past.

Rear-admiral Rowley, late commander-in-chief in the West Indies, arrived on the 6th ult. at Spithead, having been succeeded in command by Commodore Sir E. Owen.

THE COLONIES.

THE Gazettes of Jamaica, dated April 12th, contain an account of the destruction of two pirate vessels, one in the Bay of Phillipina in Cuba, and the other off Boracoa. The first was called La Gata of 90 tons and ninety men, and was blown up in the action; five of the pirates only fell into the hands of the crew of the Grecian cutter, after a desperate conflict on the shore to which they had escaped. The Grecian had only two men wounded. The second pirate was captured by the boats of the Tyne and Thracian, disguised as merchantmen. She was called the Zaragozana of 120 tons, an uncommonly fine vessel, carrying one long 18-pounder, four long 9-pounders, and eight swivels. Her decks were covered with bottles, filled with com-

bustible materials. She had a crew of from 70 to 80 men, chiefly European Spaniards, commanded by Cayetano Anogonez; who, with his crew, fought the vessel with a skill, and until the moment of panic, with a desperate courage, worthy of a better cause. This vessel was fitted out, armed at the Havanna as she was, in January last, with 50 men on board, for a port towards the East end of the island, and partly laden with merchandise, under the designation of a merchant vessel, armed for self-defence. The pirates had 10 killed, 15 wounded, 16 taken by the Spaniards, and 28 brought into Port Royal for trial.—Total 69. The Tyne had 2 wounded, the Thracian 2 wounded and 2 killed.

FOREIGN STATES.

THE French entered Madrid on the 23d of May. Previously to this event a communication took place between Abisbal, commanding the constitutional forces, and the enemy. In this, Abisbal suggested that it should be notified to the Duke of Angoulême that the Spanish nation, in conjunction with the King, would alter the constitution. That the Kings should be brought back to Madrid. That a new Cortes should be convoked, and a general amnesty published. On the 17th Abisbal issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Madrid:

"If military operations, and the desire of not compromising the generous people of Madrid, should force me to abandon the capital, I will not abandon it till some corps of the enemy supply the place of the garrison appointed to protect public tranquillity, by means of a convention authorized by the laws of war. If some evil-disposed minds should flatter themselves with the hope of plunder and disorder, they must renounce their criminal plans, and rest convinced that an exemplary punishment will be the reward of every movement not authorized by law. I have respected and respect the opinions of every one, because I am persuaded that a liberal government should act thus, whilst those who are not pleased with the established laws, still do not fail to obey them punctually; but I will not permit the fury of party to stain with blood the soil of the capital of the most sensible nation, nor the ambitious and perfidious plans of a small number of persons to compromise the tranquillity of a city distinguished by its patriotism and knowledge.

"CONDE DE L'ABISBAL."

"Madrid, May 16, 1823."

The desertion of this leader from the cause of the Constitutionalists has been inferred from these proceedings, and it is too true that he is a traitor, having since reached Bayonne. After Abisbal had retired from the city, and before the French entered it, the servile leader, Bessieres, endeavoured to force an entrance, but was repulsed by the militia with the loss of 600 killed and prisoners. The constitutional troops retreated towards La Mancha after the French took possession of the city. On the 30th a Regency was installed by the French, which consisted of the most intolerant individuals favourable to the old system of things; and the following address from sundry ancient nobles was got up, styled that of the Grandezza of Spain, to welcome a foreign force into the bosom of their country.

"Monseigneur,—The undersigned would believe themselves unworthy of the name and titles which their fathers have transmitted to them, if they delayed for a single moment, the respectful expression of their gratitude to your Royal Highness, in the free manifestation of their firm and invariable sentiments towards their King and their country. The Grandezza of Spain feel themselves especially honoured by the duty which is imposed on them, of distinguishing themselves by the sacrifices which the safety and dignity of their legitimate Sovereigns demand, and the prosperity and glory of the loyal nation to whom their destinies and their interests are united. By a singular combination of circumstances, after one class has furnished the attendants (*le service*) fixed for the fatal journey of the august family of

our Sovereign, the presence of other Grandees at Seville, or in the towns on the road, must be considered as useless to the interest of the King and the state, and perhaps are sure to give arms to the enemies of the good cause, or to weaken those with which they are attached. It is here, excellent Prince, in the capital of the Spanish Monarchy, where, as in its centre, the unsullied loyalty of the Spaniards to their King, and their profound respect for their laws and customs, have shewn themselves, that we find the post of utility to objects so sacred, and of honour to ourselves. The faculty of lightening our oppressed hearts, of uniting our wishes and our efforts, to obtain a desired restoration, has been given us on this happy day, when he, who by love is the son, and by blood the heir of his Most Christian Majesty, has appeared in this capital, surrounded by so many thousand brave men, and announcing to us the generous design to restore liberty to our King, and to bring back among us order, peace, and justice. These are the precious words of your Royal Highness; the oath which accompanies them is the august name of the Bourbons, so dear to France and to Spain. We, illustrious Prince, take Heaven to witness, and we invoke with noble boldness the remembrance of the fidelity and the patriotism of our ancestors, and our own conduct during the captivity of our King, as a pledge of the uniformity and the energy of the wishes which we form, that such great blessings may be soon restored, and for ever secured to this great nation, so unhappy in this last melancholy period, and so worthy of possessing them. Accomplish, Sir, accomplish speedily and happily, your noble mission. *Unite the liberty of a King of your blood to the just hopes of a nation the friend of France.* May the united efforts of these two generous people produce their common good under a new and eternal bond of friendship! Let mean and fatal passions yield to beneficent concord. Let there be henceforth around the throne only one family, animated by the same spirit: let a happy and wise harmony be restored between the Spaniards and the civilized nations of Europe. Far from the intrigues of an arbitrary state of government (*les intrigues d'un arbitraire*), the forerunner of disasters, as from a destructive anarchy, may we, in a happier day, and may our children, say with ineffable and durable joy:—King Ferdinand VII. a Bourbon, a captive in the palace of his ancestors, to the great grief of his faithful subjects, and the magnanimous Spanish nation, subjugated by a sinister faction, small in number, reverse their liberty and their laws; they behold the return of the beneficent and necessary yoke of a holy religion, of public morals, and the salutary empire of the laws, by the succour of France, under the direction of its august Prince the Duke d'Angoulême. We ourselves, or those who gave us existence, we were the witnesses, and desired to be partakers of this glorious enterprise, and offered from the bottom of our hearts, for its success, our fortunes, and our lives. God preserve your Royal Highness for a long series of years!

"Madrid, May 28."

The Regency has nominated ministers:—M. Vergas Laguna, formerly Ambassador at Rome, has the De-

partment of Foreign Affairs; M. Garcia de la Torre, of Grace and Justice; M. Salazar, of the Marine; M. Erro, of Finance; Marshal San Juan, of War; M. Arnarez, of the Interior.—The Regency has named Lieutenant-General Eguia, Captain-General of the Army, and M. de Camposcrado, Captain-General of Castille.

The following is the Decree by which the Regency was created:—

"DECLARATION.

"We, Louis Antoine d'Artois, son of France, Duke of Angoulême, General in Chief of the French army in Spain. In pursuance of our decree of the 28d instant, directing that the Councils of Castile and the Indies be convoked, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of the members who should form the Regency of the kingdom; In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the assembled Councils, under the same date, purporting that the Councils did not consider themselves authorized by the laws of the kingdom to elect a Regency, but that they thought it their duty to present to us the list of the persons who appeared to them the most proper for that high office; In pursuance of the list presented to us on the 24th, in execution of this resolution, and containing the following names; the Duke of Infantado, the Duke of Montemart, the Baron d'Eroles, the Bishop of Osema, Don Antonio Gomez Calderon; We declare in the name of his Majesty the King of France, our Lord and Uncle, that we recognize the above-named Members as composing the Regency of the kingdom, during the captivity of his Majesty King Ferdinand VII.

"Given in our head quarters, Madrid, May 25.

"LOUIS ANTOINE."

(Countersigned) "DE MARTIGNAC, Councillor of State and Civil Commissioner of his Most Christian Majesty."

In the North of Spain the heroic Mina, in spite of tendered bribes and great privations, has harassed and kept employed a large force of the enemy, who in vain have attempted to outmanœuvre him. He has even entered France and marched back again into Spain, eluding the pursuit of superior forces, and presenting himself at points where he is little expected, then fighting and retreating and leaving his enemies in a sort of mystification respecting him, which they in vain attempt to conceal. In the mean time corps have been pushed forward from Madrid towards Seville, from whence the King was removed to Cadiz on the 12th ult. where the Cortes may safely defy all the attempts of the French to capture him, if they take with them a garrison sufficiently numerous and well appointed to defend it. On the 9th of

June, Bordesoult, who commands the corps advancing upon Seville, attacked a corps of 600 Spaniards at Vilehes and defeated them. Ballasteros is before the town of Valencia. The French expected to reach Seville on the 22nd ult. The French Regency of Spain have issued a document annulling all acts of the Government since March 1820, and depriving of their places all the persons appointed since that time. The sale of the public property is suspended, and an authority similar to the police of France is established. The following is the decree :

" 1. A Superintendant General of Public Surveillance for the whole kingdom is created, under whose orders shall be placed all the Functionaries intrusted with the same object. 2. His principal duty is to watch over the conduct of those who have rendered, or who may render themselves suspected, on account of their having opinions and principles adverse from religion and the throne. 3. As soon as he shall have acquired sufficient proofs to proceed against an individual, he shall cause him to be confined, and shall deliver to the competent judge the documents and information necessary to commence proceedings according to the laws. 4. When, in the opinion of the Superintendant, the judges shall not proceed with the requisite celerity and legality, he shall inform the Government, by means of the Secretary of State of the Interior, stating what he shall judge to be the most suitable to the service of the King and of the public. 5. He shall be charged to deliver passports, and he shall propose, as soon as possible, a plan, and the rules to be observed in this respect. 6. In the same manner, as every individual travelling without a passport is considered as suspicious: the Authorities who shall detain travellers without just cause shall be answerable for the injury they shall have caused, and be punished according to the laws. 7. The Superintendant shall propose, without delay, a general plan of public Surveillance. By another decree, D. Benito de Arias Prada, Minister of the Royal Council, is named Superintendant-General: he is an ancient magistrate, who suffered various persecutions under the regime of the Cortes."

A counter-revolution has, by French agency no doubt, been effected at Lisbon. A regiment of infantry had quitted the capital on duty, and was met by its old commander, who harangued it and gained it over. He was joined by Don Miguel, the King's second son, and part of another regiment. The Prince then wrote to his father—

" My Father and Lord,—My only grief is for having left your Majesty's palace without your permission; but as I could not obtain it from your prudence, and being unable longer to see the degradation of the throne, contrary to the wish of the whole kingdom, I have adopted a course

which your Majesty, as a King, cannot disapprove. We ought to preserve the Royal Majesty unimpaired: it is a deposit with which we are intrusted. I merely aim at serving your Majesty, as my King, as my father, and delivering the nation. I hope that Heaven will aid us, and that, as a father, you will give me your benediction, though, as a King, you may have to perform outward acts contrary to your royal heart. I kiss your Majesty's hands.

" Your most devoted son, " MIGUEL."

At Villa Franca the Prince proclaimed the abolition of the Constitution. He is said to have been joined by General Sepulveda. The Cortes had declared him a traitor, and the militia and inhabitants had armed in defence of the Constitution. Still the real state of things is yet but imperfectly known; one account stating that the counter-revolution had succeeded.

In Germany the Holy Alliance has been equally indefatigable in putting down the cause of rational freedom as in the Peninsula. The German sovereigns have decreed the suppression of a Journal published in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, and forced the sovereign of the country to comply with their commands. This paper is the "*German Observer*," which had dared, in a country independent of them by right, to lean towards the principles that are alone worthy of the age, and that must by and by be successful.

The affairs of Greece are highly favourable to the attainment of independence. The Turkish forces are greatly reduced, and those remaining are paralysed from want of money, of which none can be got from Constantinople. The Greeks are occupied with their elections, and in giving consistency to their own government. Their fleet, after greatly benefiting the cause on the coasts, had sailed to the Hellespont, to encounter the Turkish fleet when it sails. On land, the citadel of Corinth is reduced to extremity.—It is stated, that one of the first operations of the Greeks will be a vigorous attack on Patras, after the fall of which, the entire Peloponnesus will be completely secured against any future attack from Turkey. The enterprise is likely to succeed, because they are seriously bent on the execution of it, and the idea is gravely entertained by all the inhabitants of the Peninsula, as well as the other Greeks, who are at length desirous to secure their independence.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

A NEW opera, by Rossini, of course, called *Ricciardo e Zoraide*, was performed on the 7th of June, and has not been repeated since. Unavoidably engaged, we could not attend the theatre on that day, and it is thus that we are placed under the necessity of trusting to the indulgence of our readers for postponing our account of this opera until it may be acted again. The indisposition of Signor Garcia is assigned as the cause of the opera being temporarily laid aside: the performance, from what we have heard, was far from satisfactory, and the music made little impression on the audience—a circumstance which we can easily credit and account for. Rossini is writing by quantity. Human genius is not inexhaustible; new ideas arise less frequently, repetition must unavoidably be resorted to, and well-earned fame is wantonly frittered away by productions unworthy of the author's name. Fields must now and then lie fallow, and the greatest service that could be done to such prolific writers of acknowledged talent, would be a forcible seclusion from the world for a short period. We do not know what are the politics of the author of *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, or whether politics of any sort affect his mind; but our regard for him makes us almost wish he were one of the *Carbonari*, and obnoxious enough to the Holy Alliance to be placed, like Martin Luther in Wartburg, under duress in the citadel of Mantua for a twelvemonth or so, with no other indulgence but Italian dramatic poetry, a grand pianoforte, and pen, ink, and paper *ad libitum*. Something new and good might then be expected at the termination of his confinement. The laying aside *Ricciardo e Zoraide* was not the only disappointment in the performances at the King's Theatre. Mad. Ronzi di Begnis, also, became

indisposed, substitutions of one piece for another at the shortest notice were frequent, and sometimes the earliest notice was a bill of apology found on the seats of the Theatre after passing the last door. Such a course naturally excited dissatisfaction; the audience, very justly complaining of not being informed of the change of pieces by some earlier communication, at all events by a notice posted on the exterior of the house.

The grand ballet, *Aline, reine de Golconde*, has not met with the same favourable reception as *Alfred le Grand*. In producing it, Monsieur Aumer, the ballet-master, has put the establishment to considerable expense in dresses and decorations without any adequate result. The story, which can scarcely be collected from the manner in which it is told, is quite insignificant, and the whole progress of the piece extremely tedious and confused. A remarkable and odious feature is the costume of the Indian Ladies. All the critics and all the town have entered their protest against the dark red, and pretty tight inexpressibles of those nymphs, and we cannot but join in the condemnation. Their *pirouettes* look very strange and unsatisfactory. The prim European military court-dress, in which Monsieur Aumer himself walks during the whole piece, amidst the Golcondian beauties, has also a ludicrous effect. He is here and there and every where, often without being essential to the progress of the saltatorian drama, quite a fifth wheel to a waggon. Mademoiselle Ronzi Vestris, in this ballet, as well as in every piece where she appears, excites universal delight and admiration. Her dancing is that of a school far superior to the superficial agilities of the French style. There is, we would almost say, mind and feeling at her toes' ends.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THIS is the season appropriated to benefits, when Criticism takes her holiday of riot or repose. The play-bills, always the most interesting of diurnal

chronicles, are now more interesting than ever; for they present not merely a play and farce, according to custom, but are crowded with a variety of fascinating announcements, of interlude,

dance, and song—as if the night were intended for an epitome of the theatrical year. Instead of giving mere titles and names, which he who runs may read, they now unfold their ample page, rich with the spoils of the company, and invite to the sedate pleasure of a leisurely perusal. Nor is this superiority, like much which even play-bills promise, merely in the printed promises. It is pleasant to see the actor on his night, when all the theatre is his own; when for one brief space he tastes the fascinating dignity of management, for the entire fruition of which so many are contented to be ruined; when he bends beneath the weight of delightful plaudits and more delightful cares; when the whole audience are his especial friends, many of whom are his true cronies, and the rest his unknown admirers, who feel towards him gratitude for many enjoyments without the chilling sense of obligation to oppress them. We like to see the tragedian pause in his haughty sweep, to welcome and to thank the crowd whom he has so often beguiled of their tears; to see the volatile comedian silent and moved; to recognise the heart of a dancer, and ascertain the depth of Mr. Liston's pathos! The free list also is stopped—the public press *not* excepted—and we pay our money as in old time, when it was no stern duty to attend the theatre, but a stolen joy, “secret, sweet, and precious.” The audience, too, are of no common order; the people of fashion are either absent or they are divested of their accustomed apathy by interest for the favourite whom they do themselves the honour to patronize; the critics are not uneasily watching to understand, or contemplating hateful sneers to pierce the feelings of others on the morrow; but the whole house is hearty, united, and determined to enjoy. Here is the indolent whom friendship or solicitation has inspired to break through his sleepy habit of inaction, surprised into a mental energy; here the religionist, who has ventured for once to strain a point of conscience, is astonished at virtue beyond the bounds of his sect, or joins in the tremendous laugh at some unusual grin, as if dogmas and terrors were “shapes of a dream;” here the rustic is dazzled and enchanted

with splendour scarcely dreamed of, and the selfish citizen is surprised into sympathy. Many of the spectators are in blissful ignorance of theatricals; they just know the names of the actors and no more; and look at them with all the wonderment and intense curiosity of childhood. We were accosted in the pit at Covent-garden, on the night when Mrs. Gibbs and Mr. Yates had their joint benefit, by a respectable middle-aged gentleman, who inquired, “If Miss O’Neil was at this house?” and on hearing Miss M. Tree’s name mentioned on the stage, asked, with all the simplicity in the world, “Who is Miss M. Tree? is she a tragic actress, Sir?” Happy state of ignorance, in which the performers seem gay creatures of another element, persons whose life is a dream and a mystery, and whose splendour no dim doubts of green-room cabals, jealousy and slanders alloy. We just recollect when we thought the tragedy queen, who exhibited at a fair, far above the common wants and pleasures of humanity; we now, alas! understand that the greatest actors are but of flesh and blood like others!

The benefits at this house have been remarkably pleasant and successful this year, in consequence of the variety of attractive performers. Mr. Young led the way, with a brimming house, eager to pay the respect due to his personal and professional merits, and whom he treated with high tragedy, in which he united his powers with Mr. Kean: with Figaro, the pleasantest of operas, in which Miss Stephens sang and Liston looked unutterable things; and with a farce, in which Mr. Downton and Mrs. Davison stimulated the exhausted tastes, and wound up the entertainments with right pungent acting. The play was “Venice Preserved,” in which Mr. Young played Pierre, in his happiest style of manly and impressive acting, while Mr. Kean struck out some brilliant sparks from the collision of his own passionate will and the passionate feebleness of Jaffier. Miss Stephens had a bill, which to the inexperienced might seem ill-chosen—The “Lord of the Manor,” a Concert, and “Monsieur Tonson”—but her name was enough, and the pleasure of acknowledging the gratitude which is so eminently her due from the ears and

hearts of the public. Mrs. Davison, besides other choice entertainments, gave the "West Indian," in which she played Charlotte Rusport with great spirit and feeling, and in which, to the joy of all lovers of the drama, Mr. Elliston appeared after his indisposition with unabated powers, and spirits which disease cannot injure. His own night was, of course, one of the most elegant and crowded of the season, and Mr. Young played for him the little comic part of Megrim, in "Blue Devils," with such whim and humour that an inexperienced play-goer might have taken him for a remarkably odd person, whose sole pleasure it was to make others laugh. At the end of this delightful interlude, Mr. Elliston came forward in his own proper person, and addressed the house in a very sensible and appropriate speech of congratulation and thanks. He alluded with honest pride to the brilliant success of the season which was closing, and rightly attributed it to that combination of talent, which alone can secure genuine and lasting prosperity to a theatre. He paid a graceful compliment to the rival establishment of Covent-garden—observing that if any stimulus were wanting to secure the continuance of his exertions, it would be found in the talent engaged at that house, with which he desired to maintain a generous rivalry. The whole address was in the best feeling and taste; and at its close, the speaker, who has done more than he boasted of, retired amidst enthusiastic applauses.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Lord Glengal, who presented us with the clever interlude of "The Irish Tutor," has condescended to commend to the stage a farce, under the antithetical title of "Cent. per Cent. or the Masquerade." A peer should scarcely commit himself in this way, unless he is conscious of powers which will overshadow his family dignities, and achieve laurels thick enough to hide his coronet. He cannot plead his privilege of peerage against criticism, and there is no reason why he should volunteer a contest with plebeian genius, by which he may too probably be defeated. He has prescriptive claims to homage, which we agree to admit for certain social advantages, and think it rather

an intrusion if he will also insist on putting forth his individual talents to obtain the distinctions of the vulgar. The "Corinthian Pillars" of society ought not to start from the dead repose of their marble grandeur, and claim to be things of life—lest the cornice and architrave should fall and crush their legitimate adorers. If a peer give his votes in parliament in aristocratic silence, and go through the round of gentlemanly pleasures with grace, he may command the respect of the world; but if he will set-to with a scientific prize-fighter, he must be beaten; if he will make long speeches, he must be coughed down; if he write a farce which deserves damnation, he will be damned, like a mere son of Adam. Of all popular assemblies, the audience of a theatre is essentially the most radical, because it sees only the work, unaided by the star and air of high-bred condescension, which may win the plaudits of staring subscribers and enchanted committees. A peer may lose by writing farces; but, if his nobility be not a farce, it is demonstrable that he can gain nothing.

This is, after all, very ungrateful; for our noble farce-writer is not the dullest of his time, and his example will scarcely be dangerous. His last farce trembled, at the first night of its performance, on the verge of damnation, if, indeed, it did not actually fall over; and was rescued by the extraordinary daring of the Manager. It has several scenes of considerable merit; but it wants unity of effect, and rapidity of transition. The plot is highly improbable, but might pass were it always in progress; the details and explanations sadly betray its errors and excesses. The wife of an old usurer lays a scheme to give a splendid masquerade in her husband's house, without his knowledge, which amounts nearly to a physical impossibility; and the usurer, whose money is dearer than his life's blood, pardons all the extravagance, and gives his daughter to a young spendthrift without a shilling, because he prevents the company from supping when the host is reported to be dying—which is a moral impossibility; besides a few minor absurdities far beyond the range of the credible. Now, when these are not passed off as a jest, but commented on; when scenes

of ambitious dialogue afford ample leisure to reflect on them; they must greatly endanger a farce, however studied with legitimate and well-approved witticisms. There was, however, a capital scene, in which Jones played the puppy, and was arrested for his master, Abbott; a still better, where Farren, the miser, crept from his bed, and encountered the masked guests of his wife; and best of all, a waltz between Mr. Connor, as Zephyr, with Mrs. Davenport, as Flora. These barely saved the piece; yet, having lived over the first night, it established its little reign for seven or eight evenings. If Lord Glengal will persevere in his course, he should retrench his dialogue, civilize his Irishmen, and deprive his pieces of half their evil, by removing all their grossness. If he will attend to these matters, he may become a very successful farce-writer—for a nobleman!

Miss F. H. Kelly, who did not follow up her brilliant success in Juliet, played Belvidera for her benefit. She had the most crowded house of the season, which we were glad to witness, because she is a very deserving girl, and has fine qualities for a tragic actress. But she has the misfortune (and it is a very great one) to be troubled with a number of officious friends, who have been for some time past insinuating in a hundred shapes that her great talents are kept back, from envy; that the Managers have treated her shamefully; and that those who have done every thing for her in the way of tuition have deserted her and decried her powers. All this is extremely silly, and though it might assist in collecting one house, is calculated permanently to injure a meritorious young lady just entering the profession. The truth is sufficiently obvious to all who choose to perceive it, Miss Kelly's Juliet was a delightful performance: it was long since the town had seen any thing so fresh, so youthful, and so full of promise; and the audiences were accordingly liberal in their applause, and the critics in their praises. But it did not exactly follow that, because she had eminently succeeded in a part so suited to her personal appearance and her years, and a part which she had studied with evident care, that she was prepared, at the age of eighteen, to go through the round of lead-

ing characters in tragedy with that degree of point and finish which a London audience have a right to look for. If she could have drawn great houses as Mrs. Haller, Isabella, Belvidera, Monimia, and Jane Shore, does any human being believe that the Managers, who would have reaped the profit of her exertions, would have insisted on restraining her from making them? Could any of the Green-room passions—potent as they are—have *shelved* Miss O'Neil in her first season? If the answers to these questions are not obvious and conclusive, Miss Kelly's Belvidera would explain the mystery. It was in many passages a very sweet performance; where it was good at all, it was excellent; and it was quite free from the more common-place faults of novices. But it had no continuity of feeling; it was full of the flaws and gusts of passion, not always introduced in the right places; and some of the most critical situations and affecting passages were slurred over without an attempt to produce effect. A performance like this, whatever talent it may indicate, cannot fill a large theatre by its attractions; and accordingly, when Miss Kelly repeated it for the benefit of the Managers, the house was thin. It is a great thing for a girl of her age to do as she does; to speak so sweetly and so feelingly; to weep so prettily; to move and act so gracefully; and to escape all the vulgar errors of tragedy,—the strut, the whine, the audible inspiration,—of which she has scarcely a vestige. We would rather see her Belvidera, unquestionably, than any other on the London stage; but then there is no other which could draw, by its own force, a front row to the pit, or a party to the boxes. She played Lady Racket, in "Three Weeks after Marriage," very gaily, and shewed considerable comic vivacity and grace. She ought, however, in justice to her own powers, to play no first-rate part without more study than she bestowed on Belvidera; when she can play that part, or any other, as well as Juliet, we will venture to promise that the Manager will not, by refusing to announce it, lose the full houses which it ought to bring him.

Miss Foote's benefit fulfilled all our predictions and hopes. The house, including the private boxes, was filled

with an elegant audience, who paid due honour to the loveliest of their favourites. She played Virginia with her usual unobtrusive sweetness; and, in the interlude of "Matrimony," charmed the house by the beautiful waltz from "A Roland for an Oliver." It is the finest example we ever saw of the grace of motion. The afterpiece of "The Forest of Bondy" recalled old times, when the serious horrors of the tale had power to curdle the blood; we must confess that we enjoyed it on this occasion "with a difference," and instead of being agonized for Mr. Abbott's fate, were struck with the charming *naïveté* of Miss Foote, and with Mrs. Davenport's unabated energy. She was always one of the most impressive speakers on the stage, and her grief and indignation have lost none of their emphasis. The dog (a very intelligent performer, and well acquainted with the business of the scene) was left, at the fall of the curtain, to growl over the villain of the piece in rather an unsatisfactory style; we recollect that the conclusion used to be less canine and more tragical.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The little summer of this elegant place of amusement commenced on the 16th of June, not quite in full brilliancy, but with promise of growing brighter and warmer as it advances. All the expectations of the theatrical world, indeed, are not to be realized; for Jones is unaccountably left out; Munden is denied to us; and Mrs. Gibbs (we are afraid) is not engaged to play her best and youngest once more. Still Liston is in great force, and seems determined to play characters instead of tricks; Miss Paton towers the queen of song; Miss Booth, "with nods and becks and wreathed smiles," leads on the sprightly train of farce; Terry, the sensible, and the caustic—the best representative of the man of business and the man of the world—returns to his old station; and Miss Chester appears on a stage where her gaiety and grace can be better appreciated than in a larger theatre. These have already made their appearance, and others are announced: we scarcely resign the hope of seeing Charles Kemble, who is the most delightful representative of the most delightful characters in the drama.

The theatre opened with a new prelude called "Summer Flies, or the Will for the Deed." It had little meaning in itself or relevancy to the occasion, for which it was much too serious. More improbabilities, perhaps, have seldom been compressed into so brief a space:—there was a distressed gentleman, who had been swindled out of an immense estate, engaged in a provincial company out of pure compassion;—his daughter, who had taken the state of an actress, honourably beloved by a young collegian, and discovered to be the very girl his father intended him to marry;—an elderly scoundrel, going about with an attorney, who carries a will in his cane, and when he puts it out of his hands saves his conscience (as if it needed a subterfuge) by declaring that "he has none of his accuser's property in his hands"—the villain is detected, the love scheme accomplished, and all set right by the notable expedient of posting an old man in a box at the top of a tree, which he can turn about at pleasure;—and (more wonderful than all!) a manager able to lend money. This heavy piece was happily but a summer cloud, and soon passed away. A much pleasanter trifle followed in the order of novelties, called "Mrs. Smith"—a common, rather than a proper name—which turned on the highly probable fact that two ladies, blest with that undistinguishing title, had lodgings in the same house, and the perplexities arising from the mistake of one for the other. It was capitally acted by Liston, Mrs. Orger, and Mrs. Chatterley.

A gentleman named Vining has made his appearance in the lighter and gayer characters of comedy. He has, unquestionably, more of the mercurial in his composition than any actor whom we have lately seen. In his Young Rapid he reminded some of the elder critics of Lewis, whom his bitter enemies could not hiss, because they could not catch him standing still, and of whom it was said to be surprising that death could seize him in his volatile, whirligig career. An exuberance of animal spirits is a fine endowment for a young actor, and especially befits a summer theatre, where all should be light, airy, and joyous.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The collection of the Old Masters this year is not so fine as many that have preceded it; but it is still admirable. The value and variety of the works it contains render it incomparably the most attractive of any of its spring rivals. One whole room consists of Sir Joshua's works exclusively. This part of the exhibition, though gratifying to us as Englishmen, is, we must confess, far from being the most interesting; for Sir Joshua is as inferior a person when ranked among the ancients, as he is superior among the moderns. Here is the Ugolino, which haunts us every where against our will; and the Death of Dido, which we have never seen before, and are not glad to have seen it now: for in compositions where every part should be complete in itself, and at the same time bear a consistent reference to all the other parts, this artist had no power at all. But, *en revanche*, we have some charming portraits and single heads, in which he *did* possess a power, and one that very few have rivalled. Here is the delicious Piping Boy (7)—breathing the very air of Arcadia, and “piping as though he would never grow old;” here is the Venus (57) steeped in a rich glow of colour, and beaming all over with a graceful sweetness. Here is the truly poetical little Puck (24); and also an exquisitely natural portrait of a little girl with a dog (14). The latter has a fascinating truth about it that cannot be surpassed. In a different style, we find some admirable and (in the modern school) unrivalled portraits of character. Among these may be named in particular Dr. Newton, Bishop of Bristol (25), Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York (56), and Laurence Sterne (18).

Passing on to the real Old Masters (for Sir Joshua must still be considered as in a state of probation between those and the moderns) we find so many works that have almost equal claims to a particular and detailed notice, that we are compelled, in justice to all, in a great degree to withhold it from any. We shall, perhaps, best employ our very confined limits in merely mentioning those which, from their extraordinary beauty, *will not* be passed over

even in the most cursory perusal. We shall name them in the succession of their numbers. 89 is one of the clearest, sweetest, and richest landscapes we have ever seen by the charming Both. 95, a Crucifixion, is a wonderful little picture by Rembrandt, in chiaroscuro—not a foot square, and yet full of grandeur and power. 100, the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, is one of Rubens's sketches, dashed in with an almost licentious boldness, and yet as strongly evincing the artist's infinite skill as even his most finished productions. 117, by the same wonderful master, is a noble work—full of the most strange and monstrous anachronisms of dress and expression, and yet overcoming them all in the most triumphant manner by the resistless force of genius. Here is Juno attired in the silks and brocades of the seventeenth century, and *coiffée* in the same fashion; and yet still looking and acting like the queen of the immortals. The Argus is nobly drawn, and has served for the model of many a score of “academy figures” since. 120 is, with the exception of the sky, a magnificent landscape by the same master. 143 is one of Lord Egremont's admirable Claudes; and 144 is another landscape of a very different description, but exceedingly fine, and well worth particular attention. It is by Nicolo del Abatti, a painter whose works are frequently mistaken for Parmegiano's.

We silently pass over several other fine works, that we may dwell for a moment on Guido's enchanting picture of Liberality and Modesty, as it is called. In whatever mood of mind the spectator may chance to be when he visits this exhibition, he will do well to devote half the time he stays here to this work alone. Let him stand before it, and drink in, to saturation, the infinite grace, sweetness, and purity that breathe from every part; and then, if he does not leave the place a wiser and better person than he came to it, external things have no power upon him. In conclusion we can only name 165—a portrait of Mona Lisa, by L. da Vinci, which, however fine it may be, should not be called *The Mona Lisa*—for *that* is at the Louvre; an admirable portrait of Philip the

Fourth of Spain, by Velasquez, 167; a fine specimen of P. Veronese, 168; and an excellent and most perfect landscape, by Salvator Rosa.

SIGNOR REINA'S EXHIBITION.—Next door to the building which contains the above inestimable works, there is an exhibition of Italian paintings by a living person, "surnamed the modern Correggio." So says his descriptive catalogue; and it adds, moreover, that these paintings are "allowed to be *chef-d'œuvres* of the modern Italian school." However these facts may be, (and we shall not dispute either of them,) this person might have exhibited his productions in any other part of the town, free from our animadversions; for they are so utterly beneath criticism, either in the way of praise or blame, that nothing but silence can speak their no-value. But when he has the effrontery tacitly to court a comparison, by placing this wretched trash in immediate contact, as it were, with some of the finest things in existence, a few words will scarcely be thrown away in letting the spectator know what he has *not* to expect in visiting Signor Reina's Exhibition. Not that, by saying this, we would deter the curious from paying this visit; for, to those who have a shilling to spare, it is well worth that to see how they can *now* paint in the land which produced the exquisite picture we have noticed above, by Guido. For decency's sake, however, we must add, that the nature of the subjects treated in most of these "*chef-d'œuvres*" is such as nothing but the highest degree of excellence can prevent from being intolerable. In fact, to avoid misconception as to the persons who may safely visit this exhibition, we will unequivocally state that the greater part of these pictures are only fitted for the walls of an inferior brothel. This is plain language, and not pleasant to be called upon to write; but any

man who happens to have been entrapped into this exhibition unawares, in company with a modest English woman, will feel that it ought not to have remained so long unwritten.*

To prevent any misconception as to the character of this exhibition in point of subject, (to say nothing of execution,) and at the same time to shew the difference between Italian and English taste, as to what is admissible in matters of this kind, we will add part of a description (from the painter's own catalogue) of one of the pictures: "A girl, in her night-clothes," (that is to say, without any clothes at all,) "is seated on a couch or bed, *pretending to be catching fleas*. From beneath the bed protrudes the head of an old man, whom she has herself concealed by some plausible pretext, in order that she may receive her more favoured lover, who is seen entering by the door. Love, holding a lamp in his hand, lights the female in her pursuits," (of catching fleas!) "and smiles," &c. We did not conceive, beforehand, that Impudence itself could dare to place in the hands of an English lady a paper containing a passage like this—in England at least. There is another not less disgusting, referring to a subject still more so, in the picture of the "Assemblage of Beauties before Venus," &c.

RAFFAELLE'S FRESCOS.—Among the numerous other exhibitions that are claiming public attention at this season, the only other we can notice is the water-colour drawings from Raffaele's Frescoes at the Vatican; and of these we have only space to say that they are well worth visiting, by those who would gain a notion (however weak and inadequate) of the great originals.

* Since this was written, the Exhibition in question has been noticed in the Times, in due terms of reprobation.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, May 24.—*Chancellor's Prizes.*—English Essay—*On Public Spirit amongst the Ancients.*—To Charles John Plumer, B.A. Fellow of Oriel College. Latin Essay—*Conditio Servorum apud Antiquos.*—To Edward Wickham, B.A. Fellow of New College. Latin Essay—*Ars Geologica.*—To Isaac Williams, Scholar of Trinity.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—English Verse—*Stonehenge.*—To Thomas Stokes Salmon.

The number of candidates to whom testimoniums for their degrees were given by the Public Examiners, amounted to 98. The whole number of degrees in Easter Term was—D.D. one—D. Med.

three—B.D. three—B.C.L. one—M.A. forty-two—B. Mus. one—B.A. seventy-nine—Matriculations, eighty-four.

Cambridge.—The Regius Professorship of Greek is now vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. J. H. Monk, D.D. Dean of Peterborough.—The Master and Seniors of Trinity College have determined to enlarge the buildings of that splendid foundation, by the erection of a spacious quadrangle on the site of the present offices and stables. Accommodation will thus be afforded within the walls of the college, for a considerable number of those students who are now compelled to lodge in the town. The estimated expense of the undertaking is about 40,000*l.* and it is proposed to raise part of the sum by subscription, and the remainder by loan. The College, in the name of the “Master, Fellows, and Scholars,” has contributed 2000*l.*; and benefactions have been received from many of the individual members of the society. The subscriptions already amount to nearly 5000*l.*

Society of British Artists.—A numerous and respectable body of artists lately met at the Freemasons’ Tavern, Great Queen-street, to consider the most eligible means of erecting an extensive suite of rooms for the exhibition and sale of the works of British Artists in every department of art—painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving:—when a society was instituted, and resolutions passed declaratory of their determination to proceed on broad and liberal principles, their object being to give to the rising as well as the more advanced artists the means of displaying their works for sale during the season when the opulent patrons of art are usually resident in the metropolis—a desideratum which has long been required, and which the limited resources of the existing establishments, together with the increasing number of professors, have rendered indispensable.

Mr. Ramage’s New Reflecting Telescope.—Mr. Ramage, of Aberdeen, has finished the speculum of a new reflecting telescope, fifty-three feet in focal length. The diameter of the large speculum is twenty inches.

New Shetland.—Mr. Laurie has published a very neat and satisfactory “Chart of South Shetland, including Coronation Island, &c. from the Exploration of the sloop *Dove*, in the years 1821 and 1822, by George Powell, her commander,” for which he has received the thanks of the Royal Society. South Shetland was discovered in the year 1819; it is composed of a number of islands, which lie between the degrees 61 and 63 South latitude,

stretching from the 53d degree of West longitude to the 64th. The notes accompanying the Chart state, that “the general description of the appearance and nature of the country already given, is, in the main, correct; but the graphical configuration was almost totally erroneous, and the necessity of a more particular examination was self-evident. This examination has now been made: another group, before unknown, has been added to that previously seen, and the navigation of this gloomy region, now more clearly developed, is freed from half its dangers.” The group alluded to is that discovered by Mr. Powell, and is at present known as Powell’s Group. The principal island is denominated Coronation Island; it being the first land discovered since the Coronation of his present Majesty. It was first seen on the 6th of December, 1821. There are several other islands and a great number of rocks, besides some land to the East of Coronation Island, which is named Laurie’s Land. The whole group (as far as at present known) lies between the degrees 60 and 61 South lat. and 44 and 47 West long.

Refraction of Light in the Arctic Seas.—“The coast that has just been described,” says Captain Scoresby, “is in general so bold as to be distinctly visible, in the ordinary state of the atmosphere, at the distance of sixty miles; but on my last voyage into these regions, one part of this coast was seen, when at more than double this distance. The particulars were these:—Towards the end of July 1821, being among the ice in lat. 74° 10′, and longitude, by lunar observation and chronometer (which agreed to twenty-two minutes of longitude, or within six geographical miles), 12.30.15. W., land was seen from the mast-head to the westward, occasionally, for three successive days. It was so distinct and bold, that Captain Manby, who accompanied me on that voyage, and whose observations are already before the public, was enabled, at one time, to take a sketch of it from the deck, whilst I took a similar sketch from the mast-head, which is preserved in my journal of that year. The land at that time nearest to us was Wollaston’s Foreland, which, by late surveys, proves to lie in latitude 74. 25. (the middle part of it), and longitude 19. 50.; the distance, therefore, must have been at least 120 miles. But Holme’s Foreland, in 21. W. long., distinguished by two remarkable hummocks at its extremities, was also seen; its distance, by calculation, founded on astronomical observations, being 140 geographical, or 160 English miles. In an ordinary state of the atmosphere (sup-

posing the refraction to be one-twelfth of the distance,) any land, to have been visible from a ship's mast-head, 100 feet high, at a distance of 140 miles, must have been at least two nautical miles, or 12,000 feet in elevation; but, as the land in question is not more than 3500 feet in altitude (by estimation), there must have been an extraordinary effect of refraction equal to 8500 feet. Now, the angle corresponding with an altitude of 8500 feet, and a distance of 140 miles, is $34^{\circ} 47'$, the value of the extraordinary refraction, at the time the land was thus seen; or, calculating in the proportion of the distance, which is the most usual manner of estimating the refraction, it amounted to one-fourth of the arch of distance, instead of one-twelfth, the mean quantity. That land was seen under these circumstances there cannot be a doubt; for it was observed to be in the same position, and under a similar form, on the 18th, 23d, 24th, and 25th July, 1821, when the ship was in longitude from $12^{\circ} 30'$ to $11^{\circ} 50'$ W., and on the 23d it remained visible for twenty-four hours together; and, though often changing its appearance, by the varying influence of the refraction, it constantly preserved a uniformity of position, and general similarity of character. In my journal of this day, I find I have observed, that my doubts about the reality of the land were now entirely removed, since, with a telescope, from the mast-head "hills, dells, patches of snow, and masses of naked rock, could be satisfactorily traced, during four-and-twenty hours successively." This extraordinary effect of refraction, therefore, I conceive to be fully established.—*Edinb. Philos. Journal.*

A new Fluid, with remarkable Physical Properties, discovered in the Cavities of Minerals.—A new fluid, of a very singular nature, has been recently discovered by Dr. Brewster, in the Cavities of Minerals. It possesses the remarkable property of expanding about *thirty* times more than water; and, by the heat of the hand, or between 75° and 83° , it always expands so as to fill the cavity which contains it. The vacuity which is thus filled up is, of course, a perfect vacuum; and at a temperature below that now mentioned, the new fluid contracts, and the vacuity re-appears, frequently with a rapid effervescence. These phenomena take place instantaneously, in several hundred cavities, at the same time. The new fluid is also remarkable for its extreme volubility; adhering very slightly to the sides of the cavities; and is likewise distinguished by its optical properties. It exists, however,

in quantities too small to be susceptible of chemical analysis. This new fluid is almost always accompanied with *another fluid* like water, with which it refuses to mix, and which does not perceptibly expand at the above-mentioned temperature. In a specimen of *Cymophane*, or *Chrysoberyl*, Dr. Brewster has discovered a stratum of these cavities, in which he has reckoned, in the space of 1-7th of an inch square, *thirty thousand cavities*, each containing this new fluid, a portion of the fluid like water, and a vacuity besides. All these vacuities simultaneously disappear at a temperature of 83° . If such a fluid could be obtained in quantities, its utility in the construction of thermometers and levels would be incalculable. There are many cavities in crystals, such as those opened by Sir Humphrey Davy, which contain only water, and which, of course, never exhibit any of the properties above described.

Method of forming Three Haloes artificially round the Sun, or any luminous object.—The following experiment, which illustrates in a pleasing manner the actual formation of Haloes, has been given by Dr. Brewster:—Take a saturated solution of alum, and having spread a few drops of it over a plate of glass, it will rapidly crystallize in small flat octohedrons, scarcely visible to the eye. When this plate is held between the observer and the sun, or a candle, with the eye very close to the smooth side of the glass-plate, there will be seen three beautiful haloes of light, at different distances from the luminous body. The innermost halo, which is the whitest, is formed by the images refracted by a pair of faces of the octohedral crystals, not much inclined to each other; the second halo, which is more coloured, with the blue rays outwards, is formed by a pair of faces more inclined; and the third halo, which is very large and highly coloured, is formed by a still more inclined pair of faces.

Each separate crystal forms three images of the luminous body, placed at points 120° distant from each other, in all the three haloes; and as the numerous small crystals have their refracting faces turned in every possible direction, the whole circumference of the haloes will be completely filled up.

The same effects may be obtained with other crystals; and when they have the property of double refraction, each halo will be either doubled, when the double refraction is considerable, or rendered broader, and otherwise modified in point of colour, when the double refraction is small. The effects may be curiously

varied, by crystallizing upon the same plate of glass, crystals of a decided colour, by which means we should have white and coloured haloes succeeding each other.—*Edin. Phil. Jour.*

Variation in the Bulbs of Thermometers.—In mercurial thermometers, with a perfect vacuum above the mercury, M. Flauguergues has observed, that the freezing point has gradually risen nine-tenths of a degree, and has gone on increasing for years. He attributes this to a permanent change of form, produced by the constant pressure of the atmosphere on the bulb. He therefore recommends, that thermometers should be made with open terminations. The same fact had been long before observed by M. Angelo Bellani, of Milan, who mentions a very pretty experiment, for shewing that it arises from the glass. Take a mercurial thermometer, which has not been exposed for some months to temperatures near that of boiling water, whose scale rises to the boiling point or higher, and whose degrees are at least a line long, so that tenths of a degree can be easily seen. Having carefully marked the freezing point, plunge it in boiling water, and, upon replacing it in melting ice, it will be found, that the freezing point has sunk $\frac{1}{10}$ of a degree, in consequence of the expanded glass not having resumed accurately its original form. Hence it follows, that the new barometer of the Rev. Mr. Wollaston must be liable to error from this cause.—*Bibl. Univers.*

Society of Arts.—The annual meeting for distributing the rewards adjudged by the Society of Arts, at the King's Theatre, was attended very numerously by persons of distinction, and by most of those who are eminent in the advancement and encouragement of science. The chair was taken by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. An address from the Society to the audience was read by Dr. Aikin, detailing its history from its first establishment in the year 1754. The Royal Chairman then delivered the Rewards, consisting principally of Gold and Silver Medals, to the different successful candidates, accompanying the delivery with suitable remarks on the merits of the individual, or the subject to which they had been directed. The number of rewards was 114. The subjects were classed by the society under the different heads of Agriculture and Rural Economy, Chemistry, the Polite Arts, Manufactures, Mechanics, and Colonies and Trade; and in all or most of them the successful candidates were numerous. Mr. J. Amesbury received the Gold Vulcan Medal for his invention of an apparatus for fractures of the lower

limbs; an invention which promises to be highly useful to society in general. Captain Dancey of the Artillery, received a similar reward for his invention of a kite for effecting a communication between stranded ships and the shore; and Mr. Evans received the large Silver Medal for his method of equalizing the strain on tackles. This method will prove very serviceable in diminishing labour in the shipping branch of our national industry. Mr. Cobbett, the political writer, received the large Silver Medal, for the discovery of a plat from English grass, which, being manufactured into bonnets, promises entirely to supersede the Leghorn, and to prove a constant source of employment to some thousands of our labouring classes.

Electro-Magnetic Experiment.—Dr. Seebeck of Berlin took a bar of antimony about eight inches long, and half an inch thick, and connected its extremities, by twisting a piece of brass-wire round them, so as to form a loop, each extremity of the bar having several coils of the wire. By heating one of the extremities for a short time at a spirit-lamp, electro-magnetic phenomena were exhibited in every part of it. "The brass-wire," says the editor of the Quarterly Journal, who has repeated the experiment, "is in that state which would be produced, by connecting its heated end with the negative pole of a voltaic battery, and its cold end with the positive pole."

Royal Society of Literature.—Respecting this long-announced society, the following letter, addressed to the Bishop of St. David's, has been recently published.

G. R. *Carlton Palace, 2d June, 1823.*

My Lord,—I am honoured with the commands of the King to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty most entirely approves of the Constitution and Regulations of the Royal Society of Literature, as submitted by your Lordship.

I have, &c. (Signed) W. KNIGHTON.

A General Meeting of the Fellows was summoned for Tuesday the 17th ult., when the officers of the new Society were elected.

Edinburgh School of Arts.—The annual meeting of the subscribers was held last month, when the secretary read a very interesting report of the proceedings of the past year, from which it appeared that the school has been very diligently attended by a numerous body of mechanics, and has been very liberally supported by the public. In addition to the courses of lectures on chemistry and mechanical philosophy, which were delivered the preceding year, and again repeated during the last session, the directors in-

stituted a mathematical class, as preparatory to the lectures on Mechanics—which was very successfully taught by the Reverend Andrew Wilson, who had, during eight months, an audience of about 150 students in regular attendance thrice a week, and many of whom also performed written exercises at home—and these, too, operative mechanics working ten hours a-day at their trades before entering the lecture-room. The report spoke in high terms of commendation of Dr. Pyfe and of Mr. Buchanan, the other Lecturers. The formation of a class for teaching architectural and mechanical drawing was also announced, and it was stated to have been exceedingly well managed by Mr. Dick, the drawing-master. There were 430 students last year, and above eighty applied who could not be admitted for want of room—of these 430, 250 were students of the preceding year, a strong proof of the estimation in which this institution is held by those for whose benefit it has been established, and it was truly gratifying to hear from the directors, that there had not occurred, during the whole season, a single instance of deviation from the most orderly conduct. The account of the liberal support which this institution has met with from the public was very satisfactory, as, after having added considerably to the apparatus and library, the directors have been able to add 200*l.* to their little stock in the hands of the City Chamberlain. For the directors very prudently have united the present advantages of the institution with a prospective consideration for its permanent establishment, which must in a great degree depend upon a gradual accumulation of capital, in order to obtain suitable accommodations in a Lecture Room, and other necessary apartments.

Health and Population.—The following table, given by Sir Gilbert Blane, who was indebted for it to Mr. Finlaison, “one of the most able calculators of this age,” will shew the great improvement which has taken place in the laws of mortality between two periods; and the reader will readily see, that if the table were calculated according to the last census, the probabilities of life at the present period would be still greater.

Ages.	Mean Duration of Life, reckoning from		So that the Increase of Vitality is in the Inverse ratio of 100 to
	1693.	1799.	
5	41.05	51.20	125
10	38.98	48.28	124
20	31.91	41.83	130
30	27.57	36.09	131
40	23.67	29.70	131
50	17.81	22.57	130
60	12.29	15.52	126
70	7.44	10.39	140

The increased salubrity of the community will readily account for the extraordinary increase of population within the last twenty years. The same circumstance will likewise shew the immense advantages which all Insurance-offices must be deriving from the better order of things, and the impropriety of tables of several years' date being considered authority for the present general average of life.

Magnetism.—Professor Oersted has lately ascertained, by a decisive experiment, that a round galvanic conductor of the electric fluid, is in every portion of its surface equally fitted to act on the magnetic needle; and that this action is not greater at the extremities, or at any other points of the conductor, analogous to poles, as some have supposed.—Mr. J. H. Abraham has also discovered, that the poles of a magnetised steel bar are not necessarily situated at its extremities; but, by a particular mode of touching, he has been able to produce bars, both of whose ends have similar poles, whilst the middle of these bars exhibits the opposite polarity. The same gentleman has also verified the fine discovery of Mr. Barlow, as to magnetism affecting or residing only in the superficial parts of masses of iron or steel; and has experimentally proved, that magnetised flat bars, one-tenth of an inch thick, are equally powerful with bars of considerably larger dimensions and weight, under the same extent of surface.

Discovery of Datolite in America.—The country near Patterson, in New Jersey, in America, is composed of red sandstone, with superimposed beds of secondary trap. The trap contains drusy cavities, in some of which are contained prehnite, mesotype, chabasite, stilbite, and agate; in others, fine crystals of datolite, or siliceous borate of lime.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

M. GIMBERNAT, counsellor of legation to the King of Bavaria, and a learned naturalist, has discovered in the warm baths of Aix, the presence of azotic gas, which

had not been before suspected. Secondly, that of animal matter quite formed and in considerable quantity. He has also found out that the sulphur is discovered there in a state of volatilization; and that it is

an error in the former analysis of these waters, that supposes the presence of sulphuric hydrogen gas. This fact is of importance in the medical employment of the steam of these waters, because they may be respired not only without danger but with great advantage in many internal disorders, particularly pulmonary ones, which could not be done if they were impregnated with sulphureous hydrogen or sulphureous acid. The utility which might be afforded by the waters of Aix is in a great measure lost by the bad constitution of the establishments there. It is to be wished that the vapours were received in stoves above the sources of the waters, and not below as at present. In order to discover more clearly the presence of animal matter in these waters, M. Gimbernat waited for the season when the snow commences, in hopes that the coldness of the atmosphere would condense the vapours that held the substance which he wished to examine. On the 13th of October, the temperature being at 8° of Reaumur, his object was gained: he collected five pounds of a gelatinous substance, exactly like that produced by the boiling of meats. Dr. Despine, the director of the baths, who seconded the researches of M. Gimbernat, conceived from these results a new plan of construction, well adapted to render the establishment more perfect and useful.

Academy of Sciences.—General Brisbane, governor of New South Wales, has transmitted to the academy an account of some observations made by himself and Mr. Rumker at the observatory of Paramatta. In a second letter he announces the continuation of his observations, and adds, that he never saw so fine a climate as that which he inhabits, wishing some members of the Institute would visit it and its new scenery for scientific purposes. He announces the formation of a collection of objects, for the *Jardin du Roi* at Paris, and announces his intention of measuring an arc of the meridian. His note contains observations made at Paramatta on the comet of 1204 days, and on that which appeared in Europe in January 1821, in the constellation Pegasus.

There has been before the Tribunals at Paris a very curious cause. It is nothing less than the trial of right to the heart of Gretry, the celebrated musical composer. Gretry, when he died, left his heart to his native city (Liege.) His nephew, Flamand Gretry, had never executed the will of the uncle; and after a lapse of years, the inhabitants of Liege have brought the question before the courts of law. M. Flamand Gretry declares in his defence, that on the demise of his uncle,

he wrote to the Burgomaster of Liege, requesting him to send for the heart, which was carefully preserved; but that the magistrate replied by letter in these terms: "Veuillez bien, Monsieur, nous envoyer franca le cœur de Monsieur votre oncle, par la diligence." This letter filled M. Flamand Gretry with such indignation, that he vowed the heart of his uncle should remain in France; and it was placed by him in an urn in the garden of the Hermitage of J. J. Rousseau at Montmorency, now the property of M. Flamand.

The Cathedral of Rouen, which suffered so much from lightning last year, has been again damaged, but slightly, by being struck during a storm.

ITALY.

Antiquities.—In repairing a public road in the vicinity of Corneto, a vault was discovered cut into the rock, in which a corpse was found placed in a coffin cut also out of the rock, on one side of which was a casque, two long lances, a sword, and two bucklers of metal, decorated with bas-reliefs well executed but worn; also several elegant vases in brass and baked earth covered with ornaments. It is supposed to be the tomb of an ancient Etruscan warrior of Tarquinia, a town that has not existed for 25 centuries. These objects have been carefully preserved.

In continuing the researches at Tor-manci near Rome, three statues have been recently discovered about nine palms in height. The first, moderately executed, represents a bacchante, and is well preserved; the second is a Bacchus of capital execution, the head and trunk are very little injured, but the arm and left leg are in pieces, and the right arm has not been discovered. The third also represents Bacchus, very well sculptured in Pentelic marble, and seems only just from the hands of the artist.

Pompeii: Extract of a Letter to Professor Ciengen.—The Government causes the excavations to be continued with great diligence; last summer above 700 workmen were constantly employed: and their exertions were rewarded by brilliant success. Respecting the latest discoveries, made about eight months ago, nothing has yet been communicated to the public, either by the press or by means of copper-plates: the last plan of Pompeii published here in the *Stamperia della Guerra*, is of the year 1821, and contains but little more than the reduced plan which Reichard has annexed to his "*Guide des Voyageurs en Italie*, 1819," or that in Sir W. Gell's *Pompeiana*, both of which are far better and more accurate than one of about the same size in Romanelli's

Viaggio a Pompeje,† Pesto, Ercolano et Pozzuoli. Nap. 1817. Lay one of the plans, reversed, before you, and follow me past the house of M. Arrius Diomedes, through the street of the tombs, to the Via Consularis, through the gate, and the first closely built part of the city, to the Forum, which, to distinguish it from the Foro Nundinario, lying farther below, near the theatres, is called Foro Civile. The two entrances lead right and left, past the temple of Jupiter, which is as it were the head of the whole oblong of the Forum. On the right, passing through the row of columns, which here, as well as opposite, regularly surrounds the Forum, you come to the temple of Venus, which was excavated in 1817, and where, besides many paintings, and fragments of statues of Venus, there was found the beautiful hermaphrodite statue, now in the Museum de' Studii. Next the temple of Venus is the Basilica, which bounds the other part of the right side of the Forum; on the short side of which, opposite the temple of Jupiter, there are many pedestals of monuments, which the grateful Pompeians had erected here, but of the sculpture of which hardly any thing remains. Behind these, the end of the Forum is closed by three little temples or chapels, (built, like all the rest, of brick,) the use of which has not yet been discovered. These three sides of the Forum were

EUMACHIA . L . F . SACERD . PUB . NOMINE . SUO . ET
M . NVMI TRI . FRONTONIS . FILI . CHALCIDICVM
CRYPTAM . PORTICVS
CONCORDIÆ . AVGVSTÆ . PIETATI . SVA . PEQVNIA
FECIT . RADEMQUE . DEDICAVIT

In the middle of the back wall of the covered passage, there was a square niche, in which was a draped female statue, of pretty good workmanship—a handsome matron, with an ample cloak drawn over the head; and on the pedestal the inscription—

EVMACHIÆ . L . F
SACERD . PUB
FVLLONES

The length of the building (exclusive of the portico towards the Forum) is 185 feet, the breadth 120, Paris measure. The height of the statue (exclusive of plinth and pedestal) five feet. I will not, however, warrant the correctness of these measures, as I did not take them myself, but have copied them from a book published last year on the occasion of this discovery—*Del Calcidico e della Crypta di Eumachia, scavati nel foro di Pompeja, l'anno 1822.* Di Guglielmo Bechi. Tenente aggiunto allo stato maggiore, 4to. with six plates. The author endeavours to prove that the Chalcidicum was the

perfectly cleared as far back as 1817; but of the other long side on the left, only the row of bases of columns, with a little square sacellum adjoining, in which stands an altar of white marble, having a bas-relief representing the sacrifice of an ox, (Gell. Pompeiana, pl. 62.) The excavation was therefore continued just below this sacellum, where a wall, with a kind of niches behind the columns, announced the existence of some considerable edifice. The result was the discovery of a large oblong building, or rather the site of it, and the lowest part of its columns and walls. The façade was the side turned towards the Forum, opposite to the Basilica; in the middle of it a parallelogram, formed by eighteen columns on each of the longest sides, and eight on each of the shortest, contained a large reservoir for water: opposite the entrance were three niches, that in the centre being the largest; the external inclosure was a covered passage, with windows towards the inner portico: the main entrance was from the Forum; a second smaller one, on the south side, from a by-street, into the covered hall opposite the façade. Over these two entrances there were inscriptions, the first of which is broken in pieces, but the other entire. They seem to be both the same, and the one that is complete is as follows:—

hall or chamber of eighteen columns, towards the Forum; and that by the Crypta is meant the covered passage with windows, running round the inner portico, and intended for people to walk in. The inscription on the statue, he thinks, proves that Eumachia had either let or given the great reservoir (Impluvium) in the middle of the inner portico, (in which wash stones were found, of the same size and shape as those still used in Italy,) for the use of the wool-washers; and that the statue was erected out of gratitude by the company.

Rome.—The Crescent on the Piazza del Popolo, towards the Tiber, is now completed; and behind the wall which incloses it, a mound has been thrown up and planted with trees, partly because every thing is to be symmetrical, and partly to conceal the barns behind. At present they are looking for water for the fountain; for *Aqua Felice* not being able to spare sufficient for the purpose, they are searching in the Piazza Barberini for

an ancient Roman aqueduct, which is said to contain excellent water, and which, though long known, has not been used.

It is astonishing what treasures of Art Italy still contains, after all that has been carried away. A Mr. Middleton, from Charlestown, himself an excellent landscape-painter, has purchased in Italy, in a few years, a collection of pictures which would do honour to the palace of a prince even in the old world. The crown of his collection is a Portrait of a Female, by Leonardo da Vinci, admirably restored by Palmaroli.

The very fine collection of drawings, formed by the Chevalier Wicar with indefatigable perseverance during the storms of the Revolution, has been sold for no more than 10,000 scudi, and is gone to England.

Florence.—The last Exhibition of the Florence Artists has been extremely interesting, and contained some fine productions of Benvenuti and other artists, among whom Wallace the Englishman stands pre-eminent as a landscape-painter. The Academy have unanimously elected Mr. T. L. Donaldson, our countryman, a member, on account of an interesting composition submitted to them through the Duke's chief architect, the Signor Poccianti. This is the fourth Italian Academy of which he is a member. The design he exhibited was for a Temple to Victory, agreeably to the usages of the Ancients. A description in Italian accompanied the drawings, and explained the various uses of the Stadium, Naumachia, Academy, Palestra, Temple, and Theatre, which, with innumerable other edifices, were adapted by the Ancients for the celebration of their games, "and employed by him in this composition."

GERMANY.

Nassau.—The statistics of Nassau give the Duchy 82 square miles, 32 towns, 27 burghs, and 807 villages. The population is estimated at 316,787, of which number there are 168,333 protestants, 142,826 catholics, 207 Mennonites, and 5421 Jews.

The three first volumes of a very important work of Professor Poelitz have lately appeared. This author proposes to give the actual state of political science (*staatswissenschaften*), and to retrace the new form which it has given, during the last thirty years, to the events and revolutions of which Europe has been the theatre. The work of Mr. Poelitz comprehends the following divisions:—the natural and philosophical law of the people; law, properly so called, the science of the state, or politics; political economy; public economy and finances, police; history of the system of European states

since 1492, including reports of statistics, exterior politics, and what the author styles the public law of the state (this science ought to make known the bases of the different new constitutions); practical law of the European nations, diplomacy, and the science of the administration of the affairs of state. Numerous references to all distinguished works on the subject on which the author treats, augments the utility of his important labours.]

Stuttgart.—Workmen had been employed in digging at a place called Kahlenstein. They lately discovered several bones of the mammoth, of an extraordinary size. Besides a molar tooth, almost reduced to powder, thirteen feet seven inches long without reckoning the cavity of the tooth, there were several vertebrae and ribs, a great piece of the hip-bone, another molar tooth, and several fragments of the occiput. In the course of their work they also found the upper bone of the fore-foot, the thickest part of which is a foot in diameter, and a fragment of a molar tooth seven feet and a half long. All these bones are in a layer of clay mixed with sand, eighteen feet below the upper surface of the mountains, and eighty-two above the level of the river Neckar. They are the largest that have yet been found in Wurtemberg.

Austrian Censorship.—The *Conversations-Blatt*, a monthly publication at Leipzig, gives an account of the operations of the Austrian Censorship during the month of October last. This censorship has different degrees of judgment, of approval, and of condemnation, very much like those of the late inquisition at Madrid. There are there the *traneat*, the *admittitur*, the *correctis corrigendis*, and the *omissis delendis*. The *admittitur* conveys the highest approbation of the censors; the *traneat* expresses a slight disapprobation. The works to which this qualified censure was principally applied in October, were works of German theology.

Berlin.—The Administration General of the Post-Office has printed a table of the political, literary, and scientific Journals, calculated to interest the inhabitants of Prussia, with their respective prices. This table contains 73 German journals, of which 50 belong to the North, and 23 to the South. By a singular contrast, this table admits only 2 for Austria, while for Prussia it notices 27. France is down for 31; of which only 9 are published in Paris. It may well be asked, What are the provincial journals of France which have thus merited the attention of Prussia. Are they political? If so, they only reflect the Parisian journals. Are they

literary? They are only the reports of the sittings of the Academy. The French will, no doubt, be surprised that 22 provincial journals may be seen at Berlin, of which the Parisians know nothing. The same table contains, 14 English journals, 11 of which are printed in London; 11 Italian; 5 Spanish; 7 Portuguese; 9 Belgic; 4 Swedish; 2 Danish; 5 Russian; 5 Polish; and 1 Latin, published at Presburg.

POLAND.

Fossil Bones—The mountain of Brovislava in Poland, which has already been the subject of much interest on account of the monument erected upon it to Kosciusko, is about to attract the attention of naturalists. In a calcareous rock, at the depth of ten ells, there has been discovered a back-bone of the extraordinary length of twelve ells. It is undergoing the examination of several scientific persons, who will publish the result of their investigations when completed.

DENMARK.

The periodical publications at present issued in Copenhagen, are, the "Annals of the Natural Sciences," by Oerstedt, Hornemann, and Reinhardt. The "Journal of Rural Economy," by Collin and Drewsen. The "Medical Library," by several physicians. The "Gazette of Health," by MM. Otto and Repp. "Archives of History" and Geography, by M. Ruse. "Journal of Natural Sciences of the Knowledge of Man, and of Politics," by M. O. Wolff. The "Magazine for the Observations of Danish Travellers," by M. Myerup. The "Theological Library," by M. Muller. The "Archives of Jurisprudence," by M. Oersted. "Hesperus," by M. Rahbek. The "Amusing Library." "Fruits of Reading." "Household Friend," and a few less important. Besides these there is the *Danske Statstiden*, or royal Danish Gazette. *Dagen*, (the Day.) *Collegial-Tiden*, the Journal of Law Courts. *Skildenit*, the Picture of Copenhagen. *Haudelstiden*, or Journal of Commerce. *Statsrennen*, or Friend of the State. *Politireunen*, the Friend of the Police. *Adresse-comptoris*, the Advertiser of Copenhagen. *Tilskueren*, or the Spectator. The Harp, *Freid*, Telegraph, Evening Journal, and Journal of the Theatres and of Literature, *Fersete*, and some others little read. The *Litteraturtiden*, or Literary Journal of Copenhagen, contains the most information of any, and is edited by M. Muller. In the Duchies of Sleswick and

Holstein, there are *Schriften*, &c. or Memoirs of a Patriotic Society, principally devoted to rural economy. The *Staats-bürgerliches Magazin*, a citizen's repository, edited by M. Falck. The *Provinzial-berichts*, Provincial Notices, a useful work. The *Altonaer Mercur*, Altona Mercury, and *Gluck-Stadte Anzeiger*, the Journal of Judicial Announcements, published at Gluckstadt.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg.—In a late sitting of the Society of the Amateurs of Russian Literature, under the presidency of M. Procopovitch-Antonsky, and in the presence of M. Douitrief and of Prince Dolgorousky, honorary members, M. Zagoskin, a recently elected member, returned thanks to the society in a speech in which he briefly described the progress of the Russian drama, and the transfer of the tragic and comic characters of one people to another. M. Maaslof afterwards read an imitation of one of David's Psalms, by Chatrof; M. Merzliarof, his Dissertation on the manner of analysing Literary Productions; M. Novikof, a Poem of Prince Dolgorousky's, called "Reflections of an old Man on Sunset;" M. Netchaef, a Poem called "Spring;" M. Pissaref, a Fragment in verse, called "The Banks of the Don;" M. Makarof, "Ilmène," a tale; M. Vasili Pouchkin, a translation of an Ode of Horace to Melpomene, by Kapriste, an honorary member; M. Novikof, an Elegy; M. Netchaef, a Letter from Pissaref to Mich. Douitrief; and M. Vasili Pouchkin, a Fable. M. Philimonof, an active member, has presented two volumes of his works to the library of the society.

GREECE.

Eubœa.—The Greek Théoclitè Pharmacide, distinguished by his knowledge and his energy, who has resided a long time in Vienna as archimandrite of the Greek church, and edited in that city a literary journal, called the "Greek Mercury," has been placed at the head of a council installed in the Island of Eubœa, this Isle being organized by the Greek government as a despotic province, and provided with local authorities commanded to take care of its immediate wants.

It is said that the Porte has ordered all the libraries of Constantinople to be sold by weight, and among them those of the Princes Morusi, become the objects of the hate and jealousy of that despotic government, because of their riches, their patriotism and their talents.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Potatoes.—In 1807, Mrs. Morris, of Union-street, near the Middlesex Hospital, discovered that the liquor obtained in the process of making potatoe starch, would clean silk, woollen, or cotton goods, without damage to the texture or colour. It is also good for cleaning painted wainscots; and the white *fecula*, the substance of which potatoe-starch is made, she says, will answer the purpose of tapioca, and will make a nourishing food with soup or milk. It is known to make the best *souffles*, and has within these last few months been introduced at the foreign oil-shops as a new article, under the name of *Fecule de Pomme de Terre*, for which they modestly charge four shillings per pound. Potatoes boiled down to a pulp, and passed through a sieve, form a strong nutritious gruel, that may be given to calves as well as pigs, with great advantage and saving of milk. A size is made from potatoes, which has great advantages over the common size, for the purpose of white-washing, as it does not smell, and it has also a more durable whiteness. The most simple, and perhaps the most wholesome way of boiling potatoes, is in an untinned iron pot or saucepan; when boiled, pour off the water, and let them continue over a gentle fire: the heat of the fire will cause the moisture to evaporate, and dry the potatoe fit for the table.

To Preserve Fruits or Flowers.—Mix 1 lb. of nitre with 2 lbs. of bole ammoniac and 3 lbs. of clean common sand; then, in dry weather, take fruit of any sort, which is not fully ripe, allowing the stalks to remain, and put them one by one into an open glass till it is quite full—cover the glass with oiled cloth closely tied down. Put the glass 3 or 4 inches down in the earth, in a dry cellar, and surrounded on all sides to the depth of 3 or 4 inches with the above mixture. The fruit will thus be preserved fresh all the year round.

Dr. Hunter's Oil Compost.—"As I had some acquaintance with the extreme ingenuity of the learned gentleman who invented this manure, I paid it no slight attention the moment his book came into my hands; at the same time I recommended it to some friends, upon whose accuracy I could depend, as well as on my own, to form trials of it. Unfortunately, we were equally unsuccessful, and had, from a variety of experiments, reason to think that, notwithstanding all our care and attention, there must be some art in the application of the manure which

we had not learned, since the results were uniformly against it. Upon the whole, I can positively condemn, not only this, but every other application of oil used fresh, let it be done in any way whatever. I tried the oil and the oil compost, and a variety of other oils, and varied the proportions and the mixtures more than it is proper to relate here; but the result was the same; and I have reason, from experiment, to declare, that oil used fresh will do mischief rather than good. The truth is, this very able and ingenious gentleman came nearer to the true theory of manure than most of the other writers who have treated on the subject. Oil rendered miscible with water by means of an alkaline salt, is the food of plants: this is the theory;—but it is certainly otherwise; and oil (thus attenuated) will be prejudicial. It is necessary to go one step farther to arrive at the truth, and to declare, that oil rendered miscible with water by means of putrefaction, (which generates a volatile alkaline salt) is the food of plants. This brings it to another theory, that mucilage is the food;—and this theory is founded on experiment; for any oil, however mischievous it may be when used fresh, is an admirable manure when putrified. The Doctor's compost, mixed with fine earth as he directs, and that mixed with some rotten dung, and the whole kept till the mass becomes putrid, I have repeatedly found to have very great effects. This points out the true use of train-oil, whale-blubber, &c. which is only fit for mixing with those dunghills which we know to be poor, to keep them some time after, and when well fermented, to use them in no greater quantities than a rich one. By this means the use of oil, where it is to be procured cheap, might be a considerable acquisition in husbandry."

Rosemary.—It is still the custom in some parts of this country, as well as in France, to put a branch of rosemary in the hands of the dead, when in the coffin; and we are told by Valmont Bonmare, in his *Histoire Naturelle*, "that when the coffins have been opened after several years, the plant has been found to have vegetated so much that the leaves have covered the whole corpse." [This account savours more of superstition than of the nature of the plant.] It is the custom at the hospitals in France to burn rosemary with juniper berries, to correct impure air, and to prevent infection. The custom of using it at funerals may have had reference to this virtue in the plant.

USEFUL ARTS.

NEW PATENT.

MR. HENRY BROWN, of Derby, for improvements in the construction of boilers, whereby a considerable saving of fuel is effected, and smoke rapidly consumed.—This invention consists in the introduction of an additional tube to be filled with water by means of pipes passing from the boiler, which tube, by being carried through the furnace under the boiler, causes an increased surface of water to be presented to the action of the fire, and thus effects an economy in the consumption of fuel; besides which, by causing an interruption to the direct draught of the fire, and thereby turning the flame, the smoke and gas emitted become consumed, and produce a more intense heat than would be otherwise occasioned by the ordinary combustion of the fuel, when the smoke and gas are suffered to escape. The same contrivance is applicable also to waggon-shaped boilers, and may be made to pass under them in a similar manner to that above described. It is also farther proposed to contract the fire-place by constructing a case to contain water, which shall surround the fire, leaving a small aperture at the lower part of the back communicating with the flues, by which the unconsumed smoke and vapour may pass into the flues, and round the boiler as usual. It is particularly observed, that the fuel should not be conducted to the back part of the furnace until its gas is fully consumed.

A Description of the Improvements in Church and Turret Clocks, by Mr. W. Wynn, Dean's-street, Soho.—The feeble tones produced from the bells of our church clocks arise from the great resistance which the hammers suffer in their fall by the spring called the counter-spring, which is placed under the shank of the hammer to prevent it from chattering the bell. It has been proved by an experiment on the hammers of the turret clock at the Royal Military College, that this spring opposes a force of forty-two pounds out of fifty, leaving only the force of eight pounds to put the bell in vibration. The only means of obtaining a blow from the hammer to produce the weak tones which are made from our present church clocks, have been to make use of machinery of very large dimensions, and to suspend a very heavy weight as a maintaining power: and even with the assistance of these means, there is scarcely a church clock in London that is heard out of its immediate vicinity; consequently the great bulk of the population derives

no benefit from these useful machines. In fact, the increasing the size of the machinery and weights in a great measure defeats its own object, for it creates almost as much resistance as it increases power, from the additional friction suffered by the increased weight of the moving objects, the large sizes of the pivots, and the strong inflexible ropes necessarily used, which have to pass round the barrels, and in most cases numerous pulleys. On the present system the power of the movement is exerted in vain, as it is obviously an absurdity to be at the expense of creating an immense mechanical power, and suffer the greatest part of it to be neutralized before it takes effect. It is like attaching eight horses to the shafts of a waggon, and placing seven others on behind, to resist the progress of the former. Mr. Wynn has, by this invention, removed the whole resistance to the fall of the hammer, by dispensing with the counter-spring, and causing it to fall without any obstruction whatever; and has taken advantage of the reaction which takes place on the collision of elastic bodies, to catch the hammer at the extreme height to which it rebounds from the bell; by which he is enabled to produce a perpendicular fall of the hammer of twelve inches at the expense of raising it only six. It will be practicable, in almost all cases, to increase the fall of the hammer three or four times greater than the now fall; and those who are acquainted with the accelerated force of falling bodies will be able to appreciate the great increase of force acquired by this principle. It is easy to demonstrate that the force of the new hammers may be increased twenty or thirty times as much as they now are, without increasing the maintaining power. By means of this invention it will be easy to create a force that will put the largest-sized bell in as great vibration as it is capable of, or to make it sound so as to be heard at as great a distance as when rung with the rope, which has hitherto been impracticable, for it is found that, the larger church bells are, the more difficult it is to obtain a power to get a tone out of them. What is of still more importance is, that these advantages are to be obtained at a great reduction in price, for the dimensions of the machinery and weight of the maintaining power may be much diminished, which not only reduces the price, but lessens the friction of the whole machine, and renders the clock much less liable to wear; for the great weight which it is

necessary to apply to lift the present imperfect hammer-work frequently grinds the machinery to dust. The force required to put a clock in motion on the new principle may be compared to giving motion to a light vehicle, while one on the old system is like moving a heavily laden one. By the adoption of this invention, a church clock may be made to go eight days without winding, and yet produce an effect far superior to thirty-hour clocks now used; thus saving a perpetual expense to parishes, by reducing the salary of the person employed to wind it; besides preventing the daily disturbance which a thirty-hour clock suffers in the act of winding, which tends to make a variation in its rate. Besides the principles before described, Mr. Wynn has effected several improvements, which in themselves will be of great importance, by applying a toothed sector to raise the hammer instead of a common lever, which removes fifteen sixteenths of the friction. The oil will adhere much more tenaciously to the sector than to the lever, on which there is a great difficulty to make it remain, on account of its plane surface, inclined position, and the jerk it suffers at each fall of the hammer; and unless it is frequently attended to, it puts the clock out of order. A contrivance is also made, on the principle of the air-tight carriage axles, to secure the pivots of the hammer from rust, which, from their necessary exposure to the atmosphere, they always contract, and which creates a very great friction both in the rising and falling of the hammer.

A Green Colour extracted from Coffee-Berries.—At Venice a certain method has been lately discovered for composing a

fine unchangeable emerald-green colour. A certain quantity of coffee is boiled in river-water; spoiled coffee (*café avarié*) is preferable. By means of a proportional quantity of pure soda a green precipitate is obtained, which is suffered to dry for six or seven days, upon polished marble, stirring it about occasionally, in order that every part of it may be in contact with atmospheric air, from which it receives a new vivacity of tint. The green lake obtained by this process has resisted the action of the acids, and even the influence of light and moisture.

Water-proof Cloth.—An able practical chemist of Glasgow has discovered a simple and most efficacious method of rendering woollen, silk, or cotton cloth, completely water-proof. The mode adopted is to dissolve caoutchouc in mineral oil, which is procured in abundance at the gasworks: by a brush to put five or six coatings of this mixture on one side of the cloth or silk, on which another piece of cloth is laid, and the whole passed between two rollers. The adhesion is most complete; so much so, that it is easier to tear the cloth than to separate either piece from the caoutchouc.

Glue.—A correspondent says, it has been erroneously stated that India rubber will make good glue: he asserts that it will never set or harden. For a strong, firm, cheap glue, nothing has yet been discovered superior to the best kind of that which is in general use; and for a fine, clear, and transparent kind, which will even unite glass so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible, nothing is equal to isinglass boiled in spirits of wine.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

R. Winter, of Fen-court, London; for an improved method of conducting the process of distillation. April 22, 1823.

R. J. Tyers, of Piccadilly; for a machine or apparatus to be attached to boots, shoes, or other covering of the feet, for the purposes of travelling or pleasure. April 22, 1823.

W. Palmer, of Lothbury; for improvements in machinery, for the purpose of painting or staining paper for paper hangings. April 22, 1823.

F. G. Spillsbury, of Walsall; for certain improvements in tanning. April 22, 1823.

F. Denkin, of Birmingham; for an improved method of manufacturing furniture and for an improvement to the mounting of umbrellas and parasols. April 22, 1823.

J. Rawlins, of Pentonville; for a bedstead, machine, or apparatus for the relief of invalids. April 22, 1823.

J. Hall, jun. of Dartford; for an improvement in the machinery to be employed for effecting or producing the pressure on linsced, rapeseed, or any other oleaginous seeds or substances from which oil can be expressed, for the purpose of expressing oil

from the aforesaid seeds or substances. April 22, 1823.

J. Taylor, of Manchester; for machinery or apparatus to facilitate or improve the operation of spinning, doubling, and throwing silk, cotton, wool, or flax, or mixtures of the said substances. April 22, 1823.

J. Bourdlen, of Lime-street; for a discovery and preparation of a mucilage, or slackening matter, to be used in painting or colouring linen, woollen, and cotton cloths, and silks, in cases in which gum mucilages, and other thickening matters, are now employed. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. April 29, 1823.

W. Caslon, the younger, of Burton-crescent; for certain improvements in the construction of gnomometers. May 10, 1823.

E. Eyre, of Sheffield; for an improvement in the manufacture of fenders, of brass, iron, or steel. May 15, 1823.

J. Perkins, of Fleet-street, Engineer; for improvements in the mode of heating, boiling, or evaporating, by steam, of fluids, in pans, boilers, or other vessels. May 17, 1823.

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WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

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The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. With engravings. By J. Britton, F.S.A. 4to. 3l. 3s.—Imperial 4to. 5l. 5s.—Proofs, 10l. 10s.

Among the improvements of late times, the style of works on antiquarian subjects, their superior beauty of embellishment, and accuracy of detail, are particularly conspicuous. It is not less gratifying to the lovers of that species of literature and the fine arts, than it is to the credit of public taste, that such laborious and expensive undertakings are patronized and encouraged. This work of Mr. Britton's, who has so much distinguished himself by similar researches, is worthy the present state of art and the spirit of the age. The engravings, of which there are twenty-six, principally by Le Keux, from the drawings of Cattermole and others, are charming specimens of the skill of the engraver, and the beauties of the edifice delineated. The laborious and minute details of our ancient architecture were never more charmingly transferred to paper. Wareham's monument, the views of the interior of the cathedral, the crypt, and the roof of the chapter house, are fine specimens of what the graver is capable of performing, and cannot fail of obtaining unqualified approbation. In the historical and descriptive part of the work, Mr. Britton has been clear and concise. He commences with the earliest records extant, relative to this celebrated edifice; its foundation and endowment; a relation of the architectural additions made to it by successive princes and prelates; its present state; its beauties and defects as a building; the remarkable occurrences that have happened within its walls; and a chronological list of the archbishops of Canterbury, from the year 596 to 1806, with their contemporary princes. This work, equally fit for the library of the man of letters, the gentleman, or the architect, is an important addition to the record of our ancient fabrics. Snatched thus by the enduring arts of printing and engraving from the desolations of time, and conveyed to our posterity in their perfect state, the buildings of our ancestors will long outlive on paper the materials of which they were composed, to instil into others the veneration which we ourselves feel for the zeal and talents of those who erected them.

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Some Account of the Public Life of the late Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart. particularly of his Services in the Canadas, including a Reply to the Strictures on his Military Character contained in an Article in the Quarterly Review for October 1822. 8vo.

The character of Sir George Prevost, which has

been frequently, and upon a late occasion most virulently assailed, will be fully cleared by the present publication from the aspersions which have been so groundlessly cast upon it. Of the administration of that officer in Canada an account is given drawn from the most authentic sources—the public and private communications with Government; the correspondence with the officers under his command, and various other official documents: from all which it appears that the conduct of Sir George Prevost not only met with the approbation of his superiors, but was dictated by the soundest views of the circumstances in which he was placed. A very satisfactory explanation of the attacks upon Sackett's Harbour and Plattsburg, a subject upon which the public have never hitherto possessed the means of forming an accurate judgment, is given in the present volume, which contains a mass of evidence more than sufficient to remove from every unprejudiced mind all the false impressions which have existed relative to the late commander of the forces in the Canadas.

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brother officers run away. The figure is perfectly characteristic of an officer of the nation at that time, brave but not polished, and in the old-fashioned costume. We would suggest to Mr. Cruikshank, in preference to selecting anecdotes, or the coarse pieces of Burns, for subjects, the task of elucidating some of Fielding's novels, in a regular series of plates. There is in them a never-failing fund of humorous subjects better adapted perhaps than any others to the peculiar skill of his engraver, and they would be certain of lasting success, from their being attached to works that have been deservedly stamped with public approbation. Mr. Cruikshank is an original artist, and merits all the praise due to imitative and most amusing talent.

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POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Siege of Jerusalem. A Poem. By Charles Peers, Esq. 8vo.

The publication of an Epic, in nine books, at the present day argues no small degree of boldness and determination. Were Milton himself to quit the chancel of St. Giles's, where he peacefully reposes, and publish a third Epic, we very much doubt whether he would find readers. The bulk of the reading public are satisfied with the floating literature of the day, within which definition an Epic poem in nine books cannot, we fear, be comprised. There is in the *Siege of Jerusalem* much that will repay the perusal of it, though, from the causes alluded to, it may not perhaps attract the attention it merits. The history of the siege is well told, and the diction is occasionally spirited and powerful. At the end of the volume a poem on the death of the Princess Charlotte is added, which appeared at the time of that melancholy event, and was deservedly received with favour; we extract from this poem the following pleasing lines:

"Is there whose heart hath bled in silent wee
O'er the pale wreck of all it loved below—
Watch'd the last tint from its fair mansion fly—
Passion's last languish warm the dying eye—
Mark'd the last smile on youth's bright features play,

As the lone spirit sped its dreary way—
Felt the fond grasp that death but stronger bound,
And gather'd grief from ev'ry object round—
Gazed on the form which late enshrined a heart
His own had press'd,—for ever now to part—
Felt ev'ry stroke that closed the mortal chest
Fix the keen iron deeper in his breast—
Sought the chill vault to breathe a last adieu,
In sighs more dear than rapture ever drew?
Is there in youth, thus early doom'd to prove
The desolation of dissever'd love—

Plunged, and at once, from transport to despair,
That knows no anodyne but Heaven and pray'r?
He, only he, can image half the pain
That racks a mourning husband—heart and brain."

Men and Things in 1823. A Poem, in Three Epistles. By James Shergold Boone, M.A. 8vo. 5s.

The attempts to steer a middle course between contending principles and parties, is proverbially unsuccessful, and the individual who makes it, has usually the satisfaction of knowing that whilst he has been bestowing his good advice upon both sides, he has gained the confidence of neither. This, we prognosticate, will be the result of the course chosen by Mr. Boone, who has fortunately succeeded in discovering that due medium between power and licence, between ultram and radicalism, between government and opposition, which has hitherto escaped every one except himself and Mr. Banks. Having possessed himself of this valuable arcanum, Mr. B.'s next object seems to be to make a convert of Mr. Canning, for which purpose he has addressed him in three epistles, *de longue haleine*, as the French would call them. He counsels the Foreign Secretary to beware how he leagues himself with the Tories, to make no Whig his friend, and most especially to eschew all Liberals, and in return he promises him the support of

All who love freedom, but who love beside
The laws, the faith in which their fathers died—
All who would guard religiously in sight
The bounds of private as of public right.

We apprehend that Mr. Canning is too wary a statesman to take this counsel. It is difficult to discover upon what principle Mr. Boone, after having devoted two of his epistles to the praise of liberal sentiments, expends so much panegyric upon the various members of his Majesty's administration; but this is only one of many inexplicable things which are to be met with in this work. Mr. Boone's style is clear and often forcible, and we regret to see a man of his talents, —for talents of no ordinary kind he certainly does possess—throwing himself away.

The Graces; a Classical Allegory, interspersed with Poetry, and illustrated by explanatory Notes; together with a Poetical Fragment, entitled, *Psyche among the Graces*. Translated from the original German of Christopher Martin Wieland. Foolscap 8vo.

This singular production of the celebrated Wieland, which was written alternately in prose and in verse, has now made its first appearance in an English dress, with copious illustrative notes appended to it by the translator. Some of the poetical versions are pleasing, and the work, which is ornamented with several little wood-cuts, is altogether an interesting one.

Mary Stuart. By Miss Macaulay. 8vo. 7s.

It is a disagreeable task to be compelled to "damn with faint praise," and yet our praise of Mary Stuart must necessarily be very faint indeed. We know not what must be the patience of those who are called upon to listen to the recitation of this poem; but we confess, that in the

perusal of it, our own entirely failed us. We trust that Miss Macauley's "Histrionic Representation" of the fair Queen is somewhat more enlivening.

The Bridal of Armagnac. A Tragedy. By the Rev. T. Streatfeild, F.S.A. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

It is with considerable pleasure that we notice so respectable an effort of dramatic talent as the *Bridal of Armagnac*. Although Mr. Streatfeild makes no pretensions to be seated in the high places amongst the chiefs of our tragedians, yet he is fairly entitled to an honourable rank. Notwithstanding the charge which Mr. S. informs us has been made to that effect, we do not think that the reader will have any cause to complain of want of interest in this tragedy, nor will the critic be justified in attributing to it a deficiency of poetical diction. Objections might, perhaps, with greater truth, be made to some of the characters. We would suggest, that the Count of Armagnac is too dull, and the Bishop too vulgar a villain. The brave and generous character of the Dauphin is, perhaps, the most cleverly sketched, though that of the mild and dutiful Blanche is a very pleasing conception. Some obsolete words and phrases, in which the author indulges, might perhaps have been as well avoided. A short extract will be sufficient to give some idea of Mr. S's style.

I do remember,

When in our boyish days we broke upon her,
Clustering the gay parterre in her bright tresses,
Joy flush'd her cheek and sparkled in her eye,
She shook the flow'rets heedless from her brow,
And scatter'd fragrance as she sprang to meet us.
Whilst, yesterday, she recognized your presence
With that due curvature of her white neck
Which nought endanger'd her gemm'd coronet.

Archambold.

Mature discrimination, that discards
The childhood's playmate, is not fickleness.
It were indeed most sad if infancy
Knew all the cares which place and circumstance
Impose on elder years. The princess Blanche
Hath tasted pleasure from its purest spring;
But higher duties in fulfilment pour
Pleasures of higher relish in her cup.

Dauphin.

'Tis well that thou art by me, Archambold,
With thy mild eye and right philosophy,
Or I could work my blood into a flame
Because she met her fate thus passively.
Well! It is wondrous good and wondrous wise,
With that warm heart of hers, (she has a heart!)
To sink into a state machine, and wed
Because the treasury is out-at-elbows.
But think you she will love—not love—will like—
Not so—she cannot—but, in duty bound,
Think you she will endure this Armagnac?

We may mention that Mr. Streatfeild, apprehending that the publication of a play from the pen of a clergyman might demand some apology, informs us, *ex majore cautela*, that the present drama was conceived and committed to the press in the absence of any pastoral charge.

Ahasuerus, the Wanderer. A Dramatic

Legend, in six parts. By the author of "Sketches in Hindostan," and other Poems. 8vo.

It was scarcely necessary for the writer of this Dramatic Legend to inform us, as he does in his preface, that it occupied but ten days in the composition; we can easily credit the fact, and we regret that it should be so. It would certainly have been much more creditable to the author's good sense, and it would doubtless have redounded more to his poetical reputation, if he had consumed a little more time in considering and revising his poem—the public, we will answer for them, would have waited with patience for its appearance. But we regret this indiscreet haste, chiefly on the author's own account, who has shewn himself very capable of wielding his pen with considerable effect. His mind, however, is deeply imbued with the poetry of Lord Byron and Mr. Shelley, so that in the haste of composition he is perpetually borrowing their thoughts and phrases, which occasionally renders his verses a mere tissue of *Byronisms*. We object also to the unaccountable mixture of metre in this Legend; of rhyme and blank verse, of narrative and of dialogue. But the great sin of the poem is the profound mysticism in which it is sometimes involved. Those who can answer the question which is to be found in the *Memoirs of the learned Scriblerus*, relative to the chimera buzzing in a vacuum, may, perhaps, be able to expound the following lines, the meaning of which we confess ourselves unable to unravel—

"He only caught

The breathings of her spirit,—heard her voice—
As in magnetic sleep replying ever
In tones that took the cadence of his own,
As of a master-chord: a second self,
She was an echo, and an anetype,
The memory of an ante-natal life,
The sister and the consort of his soul."

The whole of the poem, however, is not so unintelligible as this, and there are a few passages of considerable poetical beauty.

Woman. A Poem. By E. S. Barrett, esq. Author of "The Heroine," &c. The Fourth Edition, beautifully embellished with engravings by Meyer, from Designs by Westall.

The works of Garcilasso de la Vega, translated into English verse. By J. H. Wiffen. 8vo. 12s.

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The Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, with Notes. By W. S. Rose. Vol. I. containing six Cantos. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

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POLITICS.

The Case of Ireland in 1823. An Argument for the Repeal of the Union between that Country and Great Britain. 8vo.

In the interest excited by the critical situation of Europe at the present moment, the miseries of Ireland seem to be almost forgotten. Sacrificed to the policy of her powerful neighbour, there seems to be little hope for that devoted country. Sinking beneath a weight of abuses which appear to grow heavier in proportion to her inability to bear them, no effectual attempt has ever been made to relieve her from her burthens. Famine and rebellion have ravaged her provinces, fanaticism has divided her citizens, and disunion has rendered her councils abortive. To what source are we to look for the origin of these evils? To the Union, says the writer of the very able and intelligent pamphlet before us. To the Union, which has deprived Ireland of a resident legislature. Now, although we agree with the author, that the Union has been productive, in some respects, of great evil to Ireland, as by seducing her nobles and her gentry from her bosom, yet we cannot admit that the misfortunes of that country have no deeper source, and that a repeal of the act of Union would restore order and happiness. In confutation of such an opinion it is only necessary to refer to the state of Ireland previous to that measure, when we shall find that country labouring under all the

difficulties which at this moment oppress her. Until her citizens are treated by us as fellow-countrymen and not as vassals—until the rights of conscience are respected amongst them—until equal justice is administered to them—and until the Government ceases from its pernicious attempt to govern by division, Ireland can never become respectable or happy. With regard to the Union of Scotland, we feel much doubt as to the correctness of the author's observation, that Scotland has thriven not by the Union, but in spite of that compact. Upon the whole, these pages are worthy the attention of all who feel any interest upon the affairs of Ireland.

Reflections on the State of Ireland in the nineteenth century; addressed to British Members of both Houses of Parliament. 8vo. 7s.

Substance of Mr. Brougham's Speech in the House of Commons, Feb. 4, 1823, upon the War with Spain. 1s. 6d.

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Nine Sermons, preached on several occasions. By H. Wade-Gery, M. A. 8vo. 6s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Bibliotheca Gloucestrinsis. A reprint of Scarce Tracts relating to the County and City of Gloucester. royal 4to. 1l. 1s.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE Seventh and last Part of the interesting Journal of COUNT LAS CASES is expected to appear about the end of the present month. The whole work will, therefore, form four large volumes.

In the month of October will be published Part I. of the "Museum Worsleyanum," being a collection made by the late SIR RICHARD WORSLEY, Bart. of Antique Bass Relievos, Bustos, Statues, and Gems, with views of places in the Levant.

A Series of Lectures will shortly be published upon the Elements of Chemical Science, lately delivered at the Surrey Institution. By GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY.

Mr. LANDSEER, the engraver, has in the press, "Sabæan Researches, in a Series of Essays, addressed to distinguished Antiquaries; illustrated with engravings of Babylonian Cylinders, and other inedited Monuments of Antiquity."

THE REV. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.A.S. will soon submit to the public a detailed Prospectus of a General History and Description of the Deanery of Doncaster, which it is proposed to execute upon the plan of the late Dr. Whitaker's History of the Deanery of Craven.

The Tragedy of Virginius has been converted into a lyrical tragedy at the Académie Royale de Musique.

A miniature edition of the Poetical Works of SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart. has just appeared in ten volumes; as well as a Series of Illustrations from original pictures by R. Smirke, R.A.

A Treatise on the Law of Boroughs and Corporations, deduced from the earliest

to the present Times; and including their General History, the History, Origin, and Law of the Right of Election, and of the King's Prerogative in granting Charters, &c. &c., by H. A. MEREWETHER, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, is preparing for publication, in two volumes royal octavo.

A new edition of the "Diversions of Purley," by JOHN HORNE TOOKE, A.M. is preparing, in two volumes octavo, from the Copy corrected and considerably enlarged by the Author, and hitherto in the possession of his Executors.

WARTON's History of English Poetry, in four large volumes octavo, is nearly ready for publication. It embraces a large body of Notes, written by the late Dr. Ashby, the late Mr. Ritson, F. Douce, Esq. and other eminent Antiquaries; together with the copious Illustrations and Additions of Thomas Park, Esq. The Specimens of Poetry have all been collated with the original MSS. or editions of acknowledged merit, and the numerous errors arising from inattention at the press, or in transcribing the author's copy, have been carefully corrected; while no alteration has been permitted in the text of the author.

The Natural History of Meteorites, or of those remarkable masses of Iron, and of Earthy and Metallic Compounds, which, at different periods, have fallen from the Atmosphere, as well in England, as in many other Countries; by E. W. BRAYLEY, jun. will shortly appear, in 12mo. illustrated by plates.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

The Aristocracy of Wealth and Fashion; being a concise account of the Scotch and Irish Baronets, and of the Knights and most considerable or distinguished Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland, after the manner of the Peerage and English Baronetage; an undertaking which seems to be called for by the increasing numbers who move in the highest circles of Fashion.

Original Institutions of the Princely Orders of Collars. By SIR WILLIAM SEGAR, Garter Principal King at Arms, during the reign of James the First; from

VOL. IX. NO. XXXI.

an original MS. in the Advocates' Library, never before published; with eight engravings, being fac-similes of the original drawings, splendidly coloured and emblazoned. In 1 small vol. 4to.

A Voice from St. Peter's and Saint Paul's, or a few plain words respectfully addressed to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, on the recent attacks on the Church Establishment, particularly those of the Seventy-fifth Number of the Edinburgh Review. By a Member of the University of Oxford.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from May 1 to May 31, 1823.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
May 1	33	68	30,29	30,27	May 17	49	56	29,80	29,90
2	36	71	30,27	stat.	18	32	63	30,06	29,98
3	39	68	30,23	stat.	19	40	67	29,93	29,89
4	37	53	30,29	30,26	20	49	63	29,64	29,82
5	32	63	30,12	30,00	21	50	59	29,50	29,50
6	37	72	29,90	29,84	22	46	60	29,61	29,70
7	45	78	29,78	29,77	23	40	61	29,69	29,73
8	46	67	29,74	29,60	24	40	62	29,82	29,79
9	41	61	29,64	29,73	25	50	65	29,61	29,50
10	46	63	29,74	29,59	26	46	65	29,59	29,67
11	49	59	29,60	29,49	27	42	67	29,82	29,98
12	45	65	29,44	29,60	28	45	68	29,91	29,96
13	44	61	29,55	29,58	29	42	69	30,00	30,03
14	37	58	29,62	29,71	30	39	69	30,06	30,10
15	41	64	29,88	30,00	31	44	66	30,13	30,14
16	46	65	30,04	29,98					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN a general view the aspect of the country is moderately promising, and on some of the superior lands the crops, both of pulse and grain, are luxuriant and flattering in their appearance: but it must nevertheless be admitted that, on the other hand, there is also a large breadth of land to which the same remark does not equally apply, but where the barley, stunted by cold nights and defective tillage, in consequence of the backwardness of the sowing season, appears to be in want of invigorating showers and warmer weather, to induce a more liberal vegetation; and the wheat plant, which was so unusually backward at the spring of the year, has never since been able to gain upon the season; the consequence of which is, that it has eared on short stems, and is very spotty and uneven.

Dry weather, which at the present season is always favourable to leguminous crops, by preventing an accumulated superabundance of haum, has had its beneficial effects this year; and the pea crop, more particularly, promises to be a good one.

The early nonsuch hay is chiefly secured in excellent condition—the crop, generally speaking, not very heavy, but the quality particularly fine. Clover principally cut, or undergoing that ope-

ration—swathe somewhat stouter than the former, but not so much as to make it coarse, consequently, if it gets a good seasoning, the quality will be very superior. Summer tilths in fine condition, and turnip-sowing very forward for the season; and owing, it may be presumed, to the cool dull weather in the early part of the month, the devastations of the turnip-fly have not been so extensive as is too frequently the case.

The cultivation of mangle-wurzel is annually becoming more extensive, and a much larger breadth of land is planted therewith than heretofore; it certainly is a most desirable cattle-food for spring use after the Swedes have lost their quality; and, moreover, being drawn off the land in the early part of the winter and stored for use, it in no way impedes the sowing of spring corn, as turnips by standing late upon the land must necessarily do. The winter fruits have set well, and promise to be very abundant. Wool commands a price satisfactory to the grower; lean stock is higher; and fat beasts have paid more money for grazing, certainly, than at any time during the last six years; indeed, taken as a whole, farming will turn out a much better speculation this year than could have been anticipated a twelvemonth since.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, May 10th, 57s 8d—17th, 57s 9d—24th, 58s 10d—31st, 62s 1d
June 7th, 62s 7d—14th, 62s 5d.

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Cwt.	
Ware	- 12s 0d to 16s 0d
Middlings	- 6 0 to 8 0
Chats	- 1 0 to 3 0
Common red	0 0 to 0 0
Onions per bush.	0s 0d to 0s 0d

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.	
Beef	- 2s 6d to 3s 6d
Mutton	- 2 10 to 3 6
Veal	- 2 8 to 4 0
Pork	- 2 4 to 4 4
Lamb	- 3 4 to 5 0

COAL MARKET.

June 20.

Newcastle, from 22s 0d to 43s 0d
Sunderland, from 33 0 to 43 6

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Reduced were on the 20th ult. 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$.—Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, 92 $\frac{1}{4}$.—New 4 per Cent. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98.—Bank Stock, 219 $\frac{1}{2}$ 219—

Three and a Half per Cent. India Bonds, 39 pm.—2d Excheq. Bills, 17 21 pm.—Cons. for Acct. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$.—Long Ann. 20 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$. Imp. 3 per Cent. and South Sea Stock, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, June 25.

If we look to the power of Britain to supply herself with the most important productions of foreign climates, there is something highly pleasing in the remark that she may obtain them, generally, from her own colonies; and though it would be very invidious, and very absurd in a political view, to become too independent of countries which take British articles in exchange for their own productions, yet the increasing merit and value of the commodities raised by our fellow-subjects abroad is a source of congratulation to every well-wisher of his native land. At this moment, that once questionable article, Indian SILK, is so greatly improved, and is imported in quantities so considerable, that the Italian supply is less anxiously awaited than formerly, and the price of it declines in a regular progress. We may add, that the INDIGO of India now bears a price little below that of Spanish America; the latter being—for its best qualities—from 10s. 9d. to 11s. 3d. per lb.; the former, from 10s. 2d. to 10s. 9d.

Report affirms, that whatever augmentations of Indian commodities we receive, they are much more than counterbalanced by the quantities of British manufactures exported to India. Some go so far as to say, that these are actually more than four times what they were some years ago: nor is it said without authority, that the natives, however partial to their own productions, have lately manifested a strong disposition in favour of European articles, including some of which they formerly thought themselves the sole producers.

We do not learn that any variation worth mentioning has taken place in the prices of TEA, at the sale that closed at the India-house a few days ago, as might have been expected in consequence of the destructive fire at Canton: the finer kinds of Tea have, however, experienced a rise, from 10 to 15, and even 20 per cent.; but

this has been very partial, and on limited quantities.

If we direct our attention to the West Indies, we find the Islands of necessity jealous of whatever maxims or propositions have a tendency to equalize the duties or expences, on the Sugars of the East and the West. Should this plan ever be acted on, it would produce a revulsion in Commercial affairs, the issue of which no mortal can foresee. The islands are nothing too prosperous, at the moment; and, to meet their circumstances, the West India Docks have reduced their rates on ships admitted, and on goods landed, below even what the Directors consider as "remunerating charges." That they are enabled to do this "in consequence of the present state of the Company's funds," is very satisfactory, and there can be no doubt but that this interest will meet with all possible attention and favour from the most efficient authorities. The demand for Foreign Sugars is very slack, and the prices are declining, which is remarkable, as British Plantation Sugars are not only in considerable request, but the holders have realized an advance: the Public Sales, also, have gone off with great briskness, and have fully maintained the market currency. The Refined Market continues rather bare of goods; what are offered meet with ready purchasers, and some improvement in price.

COTTON is in fair demand, chiefly for home manufacture, though part is supposed to have been the object of speculation, and some of it was for export. Certain kinds are scarce, and there is great probability that the prices will rise, generally. The sales for the week past may amount to 14 or 1500 bags. At Liverpool, the sales of the week past are reported to be little short of 10,000 bags, rather under the previous currency: at Glasgow about 1600 bags.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MAY 17, TO JUNE 14, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

- ANNET, T. Liverpool, stone-merchant. (Leicester
Arkell, J. Stoeple-Ashton, dealer in cattle. (Hill, Worcester
Auckland, C. Somers Town, builder. (Hodgson, Bedford-row
Badder, J. Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-manufacturer. (Ry-croft, Liverpool
Ball, G. M. Shadwell, auctioneer. (Downes, St. Mary Axe
Banks, J. Leeds, flax spinner. (Conyers, Knarborough
Bell, W. and Harris, J. G. Bridge-street, haberdashery. (Gates, Cataton-street
Bell, J. Guernsey, merchant. (Poulton, Portsea
Brown, G. New Bond-street, oilman. (Heath, Temple
Buck, J. Hackney-road, carpenter. (Hewett, Tokenhouse-yard
Buckle, J. Scarah Mill, miller. (Downing, Ripon
Burdett, T. Canwood, wood-merchant. (Seymour, Mere
Burgess, E. and Gate, J. brewers. (Hoskins, Gosport
Barry, T. Little Hampton, grocer. (Freeman, Arundel
Burton, H. Thayer-street, auctioneer. (Carlon, High-str. Marylebone
Cave, J. Coventry, riband-manufacturer. (Troughton & Lea
Clubba, T. Chester, ale and porter brewer. (Faulkner
Cole, J. Wolverhampton, currier. (Wood
Corby, J. Kingland-road, carpenter. (Hutchinson, Crown-court
Corney, J. Brauchamp, shopkeeper. (Harvey and Wilson
Cornwall, W. Trinity-place, leather breeches-maker. (Donnis, Austin-friars
Coster, W. Mount-street, bricklayer. (Hamilton & Twyning
Cowie, J. George-street, London, wine-merchant. (Stephenson, St. Swithin's-lane
Darby, D. Halesowen, miller. (Carruthers
Davies, S. Llandoverly, grocer. (Hare, Bristol
Denne, J. Lamb's Conduit-street, watchmaker. (Olbadeston and Murray
Dicas, J. Manchester, dealer. (Blackhurst and Southward, Preston
Field, G. Chichester, grocer. (Olbadeston and Murray, London
Field, S. Richmond, Surrey, wine-merchant. (Brumell, Church-passage, Guildhall, London
Flatman, T. Hampton Wick, soap-boiler. (Guy, Hampton Wick
Gerhardt, H. Savage-gardens, merchant. (Hind and Cotterill, Throgmorton-street
Gill, R. and Griffin, C. Snow-hill, mercers. (Russon, Crown-court
Gliddon, A. King-street, Covent-garden, tobacconist. (Faithful, Birchin-lane
Goubau, L. J. Haymarket, hotel-keeper. (Rigby, Golden-square
Gray, W. Birmingham, nail-factor. (Sparrier and Co.
Grierson, A. Dudley, draper. (Cunliffe, Manchester
Halford, G. Shipston on Stour, auctioneer. (Floden
Hall, T. Crown-street, Soho, carpenter. (Maugham, St. Helens
Hawkins, R. F. Limehouse, patent anchor-maker. (Hutchinson, Crown-court
Herbert, G. Sibbertoft, salesman. (Wratlaw, Rugby
Higham, J. Freckleton, coal-merchant. (Blackhurst, Preston
Hitchens, J. Littleington, farmer. (Penfold, Temple
Hollander, L. A. Winchester-street, diamond-merchant. (Warne and Son
Hurry, J. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Lace and Co.
Hutton, J. Abchurch lane, painter. (Whittington, Artillery-lane
Ingles, J. B. & J. Mark-lane, merchants. (Healing, Lawrence-lane
Jones, W. Handsworth, farmer. (Foster, Liverpool
Kingston, V. Martin's-lane, wine-merchant. (Paterson & Pells
Lax, J. Liverpool, brewer. (Leicester
Leigh, C. and Tootil, W. Tyldesley, calico-printers. (Hampson, Bolton-le-Moors
Lidbetter, T. Southwick, corn-merchant. (Beillingham, Brighton
Lowe, S. Newman-street, glass-painter. (Clabon, Mark-lane
Lowe, S. Burton-on-Trent, scrivener. (Corner, Wolverhampton
Marsh, G. W. Hope Bowdler, flannel-manufacturer. (Dickson and Benson
Mansor, T. Caroline-street, hoopmaker. (West, Wapping
Mercer, W. Parker's-court, wine-merchant. (Barry and Atkins, Nicholas-lane
Middleton, J. New Tothill-street, smith. (Day and Co. Argyle-street
Milburn, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, woollen-draper. (Wilson
Millart, W. Carnaby-street, victualler. (Adams and Tilcard
Milnes, B. Halifax, grocer. (Watson and Son, Bourne-street
Moses, J. F. Cumberland, dealer. (Law and Benda, Carlisle
Nelson, W. Jewin-crescent, brewer. (Williams, Bond-court
New, C. Leadenhall-street, umbrella-manufacturer. (Hindmarsh, Jewin-street
Parry, J. Everton, joiner. (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
Pitcher, W. Salisbury-square, carpenter
Prowse, A. Hasolbury, tinman. (Loosemore, Tiverton
Pullan, R. Leeds, merchant. (Parton, Bow Church-yard
Randall, J. A. Aldermanbury, corn-dealer. (Hodgson and Burton, Salisbury-street
Read, J. Love-lane, Aldermanbury, packer. (Walker and Co.
Rowley, J. Stourport, timber-merchant. (Hill, Worcester
Rowley, J. and Clarke, J. B. B. Stourport, timber-merchant. (Morrow, Liverpool
Salisbury, A. and Windsor, S. Nottingham, drapers. (Cunliffe, Manchester
Score, G. Tokenhouse yard, scrivener. (Barfoot, Temple
Scott, J. Preston, draper. (Higson, Manchester
Sedgley, W. jun. Dudley, grocer. (Hindmarsh, Jewin-st. Simpson, J. Birmingham, plaster. (Palmer
Sparks, W. & J. Frome Selwood, grocers. (Mewster
Sutcliffe, B. Chesapeake, warehouseman. (Balton, Austin-friars
Sykes, T. Bath, Easton, clothier. (Hind and Cotterill, Throgmorton-street
Tate, J. Adam-street, Adelphi, coal-merchant. (Hodgson and Burton, Salisbury-street
Taylor, H. Leominster, grocer. (Stokes, Worcester
Taylor, J. Lydeard St. Laurence, dealer. (Bendon & Son, Taunton
Thatcher, J. Worth, innkeeper. (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Thomas, W. L. Brighton, grocer. (Olbadeston and Murray, London-street
Thompson, J. and Walker, W. Wolverhampton, drapers. (Chester, Staples lan
Todd, E. Liverpool, woollen-draper. (Dawson
Trail, A. Hanover-street, boot and shoe-maker. (Fagh, Fenchurch-street
Turner, J. Fleet-street, silk-mercer. (Hutchinson, Crown-court
Viner, J. Bristol, cabinet-maker. (Ambury
Vivian, S. Tywardreith, linen-draper. (Trevall, Ems
West, A. Ramsey, grocer. (Day, St. Ives
White, B. Maiden Bradley, farmer. (Rieg, Wincanton
Whitehead, R. Norwich, bombazine-manufacturer. (Parkinson and Staff
Wilkie, T. Paternoster-row, bookseller. (Clare and Co. Old Jewry
Witoomb, L. Warminster, money-scrivener. (Seymour, Mere.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- G. Lashley, earthenware-dealer, Glasgow
D. Weir, lime-burner, East Camp, by Mid Calder
P. Hay, of Balmakewan
R. Menzies, distiller, Paisley
A. Ferguson, jun. sheep and cattle-dealer at Corridon
C. Ross, corn-merchant, Dundee
G. Werra, jun. fish-curer, Pultney-town, Wick
J. Reid, merchant and grocer, Aberdeen
W. Shaw, flax-spinner, Dundee
R. Wilson, jeweller, Glasgow
A. Douglas, cattle-dealer, North Binn
W. Chalmers, jun. merchant, Ellen, Aberdeen.

DIVIDENDS.

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|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| ABBOTT, T. and R. Skinner-street, July 12 | Barnard, W. Frampton on Severn, June 23 | Bewley, W. Manchester, June 10 |
| Adams, W. W. Bow-lane, July 5 | Bell, J. & G. Berwick upon Tweed, June 24 | Bosisto, W. Reading, June 17 |
| Adams, J. Stamford, July 5 | Benham, H. High-street, Southwark, June 28 | Boyn, J. Crutched-friars, July 5 |
| Ambrose, E. King-street, London, June 27 | Bennett, B. Little-Dean, June 28 | Braddock, J. Crompton, P. & N. Manchester, June 3 |
| Arnall, G. Leamington, July 7 | Berriman, W. Lyncham, June 9 | Bremley, J. jun. Stafford, June 27 |
| Beucks, W. and Perry, J. B. Birmingham, June 17 | Bevil, C. P. Ipswich, July 5 | Brown, G. Westminster, June 24 |
| | | Brown, J. Fleet-market, June 24 |

Brugman, G. A. T. Little East-
cheap, June 24
Carbury, R. and Howell, D. West-
minster, July 5
Clements, J. Newport, June 29
Colson, W. Plymouth, June 24
Cotterell, W. Bishop's Cleeve, June
24
Cowell, J. jun. Turvey, June 10
Crackles, J. jun. Enfield-Wash, June
28
Croft, J. Hall, June 11
Davis, E. Chancery-lane, July 5
Day, R. E. Fovil, road-crusher, June
17
Day, J. & R. Camberwell-green, June
28
De Home, J. P. and Hambrook, J.
Angel coast, June 24
Deuchamps, W. W. Mayon, R. S. and
M^r Fagart, P. Norfolk-lane, June 28
Dorset, G. Johnson, J. Whitman, J.
Barnes, W. B. Tilson, J. New Bond-
street, July 22
Duke, J. Leitcham, June 28
Duckin, C. Shed Thames, June 28
Eastwood, M. Eastwood, June 11
Egan, J. W. and Gale, T. Bedford,
June 20
Ellis, G. Rochester, June 21
Emett, H. Liverpool, June 17
Erick, J. Birmingham, July 4
Fairhead, J. Crompton, July 2
Faine, G. Laurence Poultry-mill,
July 5
Foster, T. & R. S. Yalding, June 7, 14
Foster, J. Sheffield, July 2
Fothergill, W. Conson-street-road,
June 14
Friend, D. Ramsgate, June 18
Garnett, A. Liverpool, July 7
Garrod, S. Pudding-street, June 14
Gilbert, R. and W. New Bond-street,
June 17
Gilbert, W. R. Leicester June 9
Glegg, R. Little Norwiche-street,
Wapping, June 7
Gowland, J. London, June 7
Gowen, J. Mark-lane, June 21
Gray, C. Upper Montague-street,
July 14
Green, W. jun. Exmouth-street, June
28
Green, W. Greenwich-street, June 28

Gregg, T. R. and Pharo, W. jun. Wat-
ling-street, June 7
Gregson, W. Hall, June 28
Hall, T. Old Compton-street, July 2
Hall, C. G. Grosvenor-street-west,
Piccadilly, June 14
Hall, R. jun. Bury, July 7
Hamilton, R. Old Bond-street, June 21
Hendcomb, J. H. Newport Pagnell,
July 5
Hart, G. G. Norwich, June 17, 24
Harvey, J. B. & J. W. Rockford, Essex,
June 21
Haynes, W. Sturbridge, June 19
Hays, C. & W. H. Blanton, Oxford-
street, July 19
Heap, W. & J. Kirbstone, June 28
Henshaw, J. Gloucester-place, July 5
Hunt, S. Hartington Mansfield, June
17
Haydon, W. South Andley-sts. June 7
Higgs, R. Bristol, June 18
Hollis, J. Goswell-street-road, June 24
Howard, J. Norwich, June 28
Irene, M. Crosby, July 7
James, R. and Western, R. Manches-
ter, June 11
Jenkinson, W. Framlingham, June 24
Kerne, W. C. Marylebone-lane, June
18
Kent, T. Kilton the vicar, July 7
King, W. 4 case 4th, June 5
Leigh, N. Strand, June 19
Larbur, J. C. 1st Regent June 17
Loggins, J. 1st Regent June 17
Lyndes, W. R. 1st Regent, J. and Shield,
H. Manchester, June 19
Manning, R. Backville-street, June 14
Mason, W. New Court, St. Dunstons-
lane, June 14
Maitland, W. and Yates, G. Liverpool,
June 21
Mintner, J. Tanby, July 28
Miller, W. Rev, June 18
Miles, S. Lodgegate street, July 6
Mons, E. and Hodgkin J. Main-
stone, June 24
Moonson, W. Scarborough, June 18
Moss, I. Vauxhall, June 14
Muggins, G. and Northman, J. Car-
lisle, June 27
Naylor, H. Bristol, July 2
Nunn, H. & J. Barber, York-street,
July 15

Paley, R. Leeds, June 20
Parker, J. and T. Roberts, July 2, 9
Perry, H. & W. Carlow, June 29
Pescott, J. Long-acre, July 2
Piper, T. & J. D. Canton-street, June 28
Post, W. Ironmonger-lane, June 28
Pottier, J. Duke-street, June 14
Preston, J. Hounden, June 24
Pryor, W. G. Upper Thames-street,
June 17
Pitt, W. Northiam, July 5
Phillips, J. B. Hardesty-hallings,
July 5
Pride, W. Georgians, July 3
Richards, J. Dartford, June 18
Robinson, S. Huddersfield, July 1
Robinson, R. North Walsham, June 19
Robinson, T. and Sted J. Kirkcoston,
June 29
Roberts, J. Stoney Stratford, June 28
Rodd, W. Broadway, June 20
Ronsley, J. Sheffield, June 29
Rusman, C. and Eborstign, G. Nor-
wich, June 19
Saffron, P. & J. Blackburn, June 28
Sharbrooke, T. Leeds, June 12
Shaver, J. Croydon, June 24
Shinner, S. Sharp's buildings, June 7
Shotton, W. Stockport, June 23
Simons, G. St. Martin's-lane, June 24
Smith, A. J. & Shepherd, J. Bristol,
June 21
Smith, J. W. and Tounley, J. Manches-
ter, June 20
Somersby, P. & P. Liverpool, June 28
Stannard, J. Rochester, June 10, 28
Statham, T. & Shinkenspe, G. Pall-
Mall, July 4
Stirling, J. & W. Copthall-st June 24
Sykes, P. Manchester, June 11
Tate, W. Canton-street, May 24
Taylor, W. jun. Liverpool, June 17
Tucker, E. Deptford, June 28
Verdon, S. Mark-lane, June 28
Vice, A. J. L. and Bragg, A. M. To-
berhouse-yard, June 28
Warwick, J. Rotherhithe, July 5
Washburn, J. Great Marlway, June 7
Watson, W. sen and jun Alnwick,
July 21
White, G. and Fowler, J. Lime-street,
June 7
White, C. H. Upper Montague-street,
July 5

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Slave Trade.—A London Society, for Mitigating and gradually Abolishing the State of Slavery throughout the British Dominions, has been established. The individuals composing the Society are deeply impressed with the magnitude and number of the evils attached to the system of slavery which prevails in many of the colonies of Great Britain; a system which appears to them to be opposed to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, as well as repugnant to every dictate of natural humanity and justice; and they long indulged a hope, that the abolition of the slave trade, after a struggle of twenty years, would have tended rapidly to the mitigation and gradual extinction of negro bondage in the British colonies: but in this hope they have been painfully disappointed; and, after a lapse of sixteen years, they have still to deplore the almost undiminished prevalence of the very evils which it was one great object of the abolition to remedy. Under these circumstances, they feel themselves called upon, by their duty as Christians, and their best sympathies as men, to exert themselves, in

their separate and collective capacities, in endeavouring, by all prudent and lawful means, to mitigate, and eventually to abolish, slavery itself as existing in our colonial possessions.

London Bridge.—The House of Commons have determined that there shall be a new London Bridge, and that Mr. Rennie shall build it, and the City pay for the same, except 150,000*l.* to be given by Government. Viewing these conditions as degrading, and ruinous to the City finances (for the bridge will cost nearly a million), the Common Council have come to a resolution to take no share in erecting the bridge, unless adequate funds are first provided.

Charities.—At the late anniversaries of the principal Public Charities in London, the following statements of the receipts during the last year were presented:—

Society for Promoting Christian Know-	l.	s.	d.
ledge	22,729	9	2
Society for Propagating the Gospel			
in Foreign Parts	19,512	11	0
British and Foreign Bible Society	106,092	17	1
British and Foreign School Society			
(about)	1,000	0	0

Church Missionary Society	L. 82,976	9	7
Wesleyan ditto	26,888	5	5
London ditto	20,487	18	4
Moravian ditto	7,192	18	5
Naval and Military Bible Society	2,040	4	2
Society for the Conversion of the Jews	10,680	13	9
Hibernian Society	5,372	5	6
Religious Tract Society	9,261	3	0
Church of England Tract Society	514	11	10
Society for the Relief of Poor Pious Cler-			
gymen	2,219	0	5
Continental Society	1,074	12	6
London Female Penitentiary	4,075	19	0
African Institution	1,124	0	0
Sunday School Society for Ireland	8,198	6	6
Hibernian Bible Society	5,679	11	10
Prayer Book and Homily Society	2,056	15	8
Irish Religious Book and Tract Society	3,948	0	0
Sunday School Union Society	1,762	4	5

These, it will be seen, refer only to *education*. The number of charities for relief of the bodily infirmities and temporal necessities of the poor and destitute in London and its neighbourhood, are almost countless, and the aggregate sum subscribed for their support is beyond belief.

Improvement of Prison Discipline.—A numerous and respectable Meeting of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline took place on the 2d ultimo, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Duke of Gloucester in the chair. The Secretary read the Report, which stated, that notwithstanding the efforts of the Society, many of the prisons of England exhibited deplorable instances of the neglect of the lessons which were so frequently published; that the persons confined in those prisons were still treated in the most merciless manner, the agony of bodily infliction being aggravated by the incessant attacks upon the moral principle. The mad, the dissolute, the suspected, and the calumniated, were mixed together, uninspected, idle, and almost unclothed. There were various instances of the confinement of boys and girls for light offences, and of their return to prison for heavy crimes. There was no effectual separation between male and female prisoners in those prisons, and no religious instruction or visitation practised, or even recollected. The advantages of the tread-mill were highly spoken of in the Report, which also described the powerful influence of the Female Associations, and the complete reformation of the Newgate system, as well as the operations of the Continental Associations for the same purpose. The Report particularly dwelt upon the necessity of taking care of unfortunate boys who were exposed to temptation, and to the horrible contamination of a prison.

Circuits of the Judges.—*Norfolk Circuit*, Chief Justice Abbott and Justice Richard-

son; *Home*, Justice Dallas and Baron Graham; *Midland*, Chief Baron Richards and Baron Garrow; *Oxford*, Justice Park and Baron Hullock; *Northern*, Justice Bailey and Justice Holroyd; *Western*, Justice Burrough and Justice Best.

English Catholics.—A numerous Meeting of the English Catholics took place on the 2d ult. at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of forming an Association to forward the views of the body for the attainment of civil and religious liberty, the Duke of Norfolk in the chair. Mr. Petre, after some observations upon the claims of the Catholics, and the privations which, notwithstanding the progress of civilization, they still endured, moved, that an Association be formed for the future regulation and management of the affairs of the body, with the view to attain the above-mentioned object. Mr. Loughman seconded the motion, which, after some conversation, was carried unanimously. By this resolution, those Lay Catholics who subscribe a guinea annually become Members of the Association, and the Catholic Clergy become Members without subscription.—A Committee of fifty was appointed for the purpose of communicating with the friends to the cause, and suggesting whatever might tend to advance it with the Legislative Body.

The Greeks and Spaniards.—The City of London has voted two subscriptions of 1,000*l.* each, in aid of the Greeks and Spaniards.—A meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen took place on the 13th ult. at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, to promote a subscription in aid of the cause of the Spanish Constitutionalists. Many eloquent speeches were delivered; and before the close of the meeting subscriptions to the extent of 5,000*l.* were announced.

Decrease of Crime.—There has been, upon the average of the two last years, a decrease annually in the number of persons charged with offences in the City of London, of about 200; the number in the year 1820 exceeding that of 1822 by 391 persons: and secondly, this decrease has taken place principally in the capital offences—the number of persons charged with felonies being, in 1820, 1181, and in 1822, only 889—a decrease in the two years of nearly three hundred. It should also be remarked, that the total number of offenders within these periods has been more than ordinarily increased from particular temporary circumstances. The unusually large number of persons charged as vagrants in the years 1820 and 1821 was occasioned by the great influx of distressed objects into the City from all

quarters of London, in consequence of the establishment of the Refuge for the Houseless, &c. then in full operation.

Bankrupts.—From a Parliamentary return respecting bankrupts, it appears that, on an average of the three last years, the debts of English bankrupts amounted to the amazing sum of 3,456,382*l.* a-year. The dividends fell short of 4500*l.*, little more than half-a-crown the hundred pounds. The dead loss is more than 15 per cent. upon the income from trade of every sort, which was assessed for the property-tax.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. C. Jenkins, B.D. to the valuable Rectory of Leighs Magna, Essex, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Harby.—The Rev. F. Rowden, D.D. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, to the Rectories of Cuxham and Ibstone, Oxon.—The Rev. J. Lightfoot, B.D. to the valuable Vicarage of Ponteland, Northumberland, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Bartlam.—The Rev. H. Bailye, M.A. to the Prebend of Dasset Parva.—The Rev. W. L. Buckle, M.A. to the Vicarage of Shirburn, Oxfordshire.—The Rev. I. Ballard, LL.B. to hold by dispensation the Rectory of Woodeaton, with the Perpetual Curacy of Cropredy, Oxfordshire.—The Rev. H. Fardel, to the Rectory of Bexwell, Norfolk.—The Rev. J. Foley, M.A. Rector of Holt, Worcestershire, to hold by dispensation the Rectory of Shrawley.—The Rev. D. Hatton, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, *vice* the Rev. Dr. H. Pearson, preferred.—The Hon. and Rev. William Annesley, M.A. to the Vicarage of Studley, Warwickshire, which has been vacant ever since the reign of King Edward the Sixth.—The Rev. G. L. Fauquier, A.B. to the Vicarage and Parish Church of Bacton, in Norfolk.—The Rev. F. Barnes, D.D. to the Rectory of Stokely Pomeroy, Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. Ilbert.—The Rev. J. Smith, D.D. to the Rectory of St. Ann's, Manchester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Law.—The Rev. G. Smalley, to the Vicarage of Debenham, Suffolk.—The Rev. T. Sworde, A.M. to the Perpetual Curacy of Bungay St. Mary's, Suffolk.

Married.]—On Saturday, the 14th ult. at St. George's, Hanover-square, Andrew William Corbet, Esq. of Sundorne Castle, Shropshire, to Mary Emma, youngest daughter of the late John Hill, Esq. of Hawkstone Park, in that county, granddaughter to Sir John Hill, Bart. and niece to the Right Hon. Lord Hill.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Parry, solicitor, of Worcester, to Miss G. E. Campbell.—At Camberwell Church, Mr. R. S.

Carley to Miss M. A. Stacey.—At St. Pancras New Church, A. Howden, Esq. of Torrington-square, to Christian, daughter of Richard Gardner, Esq.—At St. Marylebone, Mr. W. Sykes to Miss E. Bowrey.—At the New Church, St. Pancras, J. Conder, Esq. to Emily, eldest daughter of J. P. Panton, Esq.—Mr. R. Simpson to Miss Addis, of Croydon.—At Marylebone Church, John M'Neile, Esq. to Charlotte Lavinia, youngest daughter of Major-General Sir Thomas Dallas, K.C.B.—At St. Pancras New Church, Jesse Ainsworth, jun. Esq. to Hannah, daughter of the late Robert Lees, Esq.—At Cranley, C. J. Shebbeare, Esq. to Louisa Matilda, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. B. Wolfe.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, S. F. Stallard, Esq. to Eliza Catherine, second daughter of Robert Nicholls, Esq.—At St. James's Church, J. A. Warre, Esq. M.P. to Florence Catherine, youngest daughter of Richard Magenis, Esq. M.P.—At St. Pancras New Church, the Rev. H. Trimmer, B.A. to Mary, eldest daughter of James Deacon, Esq.—By special licence, at Devonshire House, Earl Gower, eldest son of the Marquis of Stafford, to Miss L. Howard, third daughter of Lord and Lady Morpeth.

Died.]—At Twickenham, Lady de Dunstanville.—At the house of her nephew, Norton-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Foulston, widow of the late Daniel Foulston, Esq.—At Whitehall, Lady Lemon, wife of Sir W. Lemon, Bart. M.P. for Cornwall.—Maria, only daughter of the late Wm. Tuffnell, Esq. of Cavendish-square.—William Hannam, Esq. of Covent-garden.—In Curzon-street, Mayfair, General R. Manners, Colonel of the 30th Regt.—At her house in Park-place, St. James's, the Dowager Lady Vernon.—At Croydon, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Richard Harris, Esq.—At Kensington, Francis Magniac, Esq.—At Hampton, the Rev. C. Jepson.—At Chester-place, Lambeth, Mary Phillips, relict of Edward Weston Phillips.—At the Vicarage-house, St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, the Rev. Thomas Twigg.—In Grosvenor-place, Mrs. Bayard.—At Colonel Sutherland's, Stockwell, Catherine, daughter of Colonel Macleod.—At his house in Kensington-square, Kensington, Mr. William Marriott.—Edward, second son of Mr. Toplis, St. Paul's Churchyard.—At the house of his son-in-law, Robert Baxter, Esq. Winchester-row, New-road, John George Parkhurst, Esq.—Mr. J. Fowler, of Clement's Inn, solicitor.—Eleanor, the youngest daughter of F. W. Sanders, Esq. of Upper Montague-street, Russell-square.—At his house in Judd-str. Brunswick-square, Thomas Watson, Esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

GIOVANNI FABBRONI.

LATELY at Florence, the celebrated Giovanni Fabbroni. In him Science has lost a genius of the highest order, and Tuscany one of her most deserving citizens. Endowed with an acute understanding, laudably ambitious, passionately fond of pursuits which ennoble human nature, quick in comprehension, Fabbroni was enabled to cull new flowers, and to discover new treasures in the extensive fields of knowledge. Agriculture, Natural Philosophy, and Political Economy, were the chief objects of his attention. In all his researches he zealously sought the public good; and whilst he enjoyed an extensive reputation abroad, was esteemed at home one of the truest patriots that his country possessed. He was Secretary of the *Accademia dei Georgofili*, Director of the Museum, and Cabinet of Natural History at Florence, Honorary Professor of the Universities of Pisa and Wilna, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, one of the Forty Members of the *Società Italiana delle Scienze*, Tuscan Deputy for the new System of Weights and Measures, Member of the Deputation of Finance under the government of the Queen Regent of Etruria, one of the Deputies to the *Corps Legislatif* in France, Director of Bridges and Highways (under the Imperial government) for the department beyond the Alps, Director of the Mint at Florence, Royal Commissary of the Iron Works and Mines, and one of the Commissioners of Taxes for the States of Tuscany, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and decorated by his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke with the Order of Merit called *San Giuseppe*. In all these situations, amidst such multifarious duties, he never failed to distinguish himself by his activity, zeal, intelligence, and integrity. His writings obtained great success at the time of their publication, and were remarkable not only for the striking facts, the sound maxims, and the extensive views with which they abounded, but for the tone of conviction in which they were couched. Those best known are his *Provvedimenti Annonarj*, his Discourses on National Prosperity, on the Equilibrium of Commerce, and the Establishment of Custom-houses, on the Effects of the Free Traffic of Raw Material, on Rewards to encourage Trade, on the Chemical Action of Metals, on the Value and Reciprocal Proportion of Coins, on the Scales and Steelyards of the Chinese, on the Palaces of Spain, and on the Ancient Hebrew People. Besides many learned memoirs, he has left a number of

very valuable manuscripts. Accustomed to move in the first circles, the Cavaliere Fabbroni became the ornament and the delight of the best society. His conversation was lively, brilliant, full of interest, instruction, and amenity. His merits were accompanied by a rare modesty. There was an ingenuousness, a frankness, a simplicity in his manner, to which he united the grace and urbanity of a man of the world. He had the faculty of seasoning every thing with uncommon suavity and benevolence. In his house, in his family, in all his domestic relations, he was a model of love, of harmony, and of tenderness. His morality was strict, his religion without austerity, and his philosophy without scepticism. Adorned with the virtues that embellish society, he had a heart which always beat with the noblest sentiments, and which was admirably framed for friendship. The Cav. Fabbroni was married to Teresa Benci-venni Pelli, of whom it is not too much to say that she was worthy of such a husband. Nothing could exceed the warmth of his affection for her, nor his regret at losing her by a premature death. Fabbroni owed his good fortune to his merit only. Although his existence was extended to more than seventy years, he preserved to the last the same animation, the same vigour of limb, the same brilliancy of imagination, the same amiable hilarity, that was remarkable in his youth. A few seconds before the moment which snatched him from the world, he had been engaged in an interesting conversation with the celebrated Humboldt; immediately after whose departure, whilst he was giving orders about some affairs of his household, a sudden and severe stroke of apoplexy deprived him of sense.

J. L. VON HESS, M. D.

At Hamburgh, after a long and very afflictive illness, in the 67th year of his age, Jonas Lewis Von Hess, M. D. He was a native of Stralsund, and in early life entered the military service. Sensible, however, that his physical constitution was of a very delicate order, and ill adapted to the severe toil and privation that frequently wait upon the soldier's avocation, he relinquished the army, and repaired to the University of Königsberg. Here he prosecuted his studies with the greatest diligence and success. At that time the celebrated Professor Kant was lecturer at the University. His principles, which made so great a noise in the world, were in a great measure adopted

by Dr. Von Hess, who was honoured with the Philosopher's warmest friendship till the period of his death. As a writer the Doctor was well known. His travels, and his many political and statistical treatises, are replete with information of the most valuable kind. His elaborate history of the city of Hamburgh, particularly the last edition, ranks deservedly high. His moral worth and unsullied integrity gave him a truly dignified place in society. As a husband, friend, and independent citizen, the warmest language of eulogy would but inadequately describe his amiable character in these several relations. When the patriot sons of Hamburgh so nobly came forward in defence of their country, a short time prior to the downfall of Napoleon, the gallant Dr. Von Hess was appointed Generalissimo of these brave men; and there is no doubt, that by the happiest display of military and civil talent, he very essentially contributed to the restoration of things in his adopted country.

LORD GLENBERVIE.

At Cheltenham, aged 80, Lord Glenbervie. He was the son of John Douglas, esq. of Fechil, Aberdeenshire; was educated at the university of Aberdeen, and originally intended for a physician. But he changed his intention, came to London, studied the law, and was called to the bar. Like most young barristers, he applied himself to a particular branch of the profession; he attended the committees of the House of Commons on election affairs, constituted by Mr. Grenville's bill; and in 1777 published a "History of the Cases of controverted Elections determined during the Fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain," 4 vols. 8vo., which reached a second edition in 1802. This work brought him into note, and some practice in election concerns. He then relinquished those reports to younger barristers, and published "Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench in the 19th, 20th, and 21st George III." folio, 1782. Mr. Douglas continued at the bar till he married Lady Anne North, daughter of the prime minister North, which introduced him into political life. He was made a king's counsel, nominated to a variety of offices in succession, introduced into parliament, and appointed by the interest of his father-in-law, chief secretary in Ireland, and afterwards a commissioner of the treasury. He resided some years in Ireland, and in 1801, was created a peer of that kingdom, by the title of Baron Glenbervie. After this elevation he enjoyed several lucrative places: he became joint paymaster of the army; then, in 1803, surveyor-general of the

king's woods and forests, which he resigned in 1805, and was re-appointed in 1807. He next was appointed a commissioner for the affairs of India, and acted for some time as vice-president of the Board of Trade. By Lady Anne, who is deceased, he had one son, who distinguished himself by writing "A Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Greeks," and sat in parliament for the family borough of Banbury, but died a few years ago.

Besides an account of the Tokay and other wines of Hungary, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1773, he published "Lyric Poems," written by the late James Mercer, Esq. who had married his sister, to which a life of the author was prefixed, and an account of his own family. Lord Glenbervie also translated the first canto of "Ricciardetto," a humorous Italian poem, by Fortiguerra, with an introduction concerning the principal romantic, burlesque, and mock-heroic poets; and notes critical and philological. This work, which is rendered into English with spirit and correctness, and does honour to the learned translator, was published last year.

MR. T. CARRUTHERS.

After a short illness, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Carruthers, classical and mathematical teacher in Carlisle, a man eminent for his acquisitions in these sciences. He was a native of Scotland, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. His knowledge of the mathematics and learned languages was extensive, besides a considerable acquaintance with provincial tongues. To a mind like his, enriched by nature, these were valuable attainments. His knowledge of mankind was also general, methodical, and well grounded, and was the gleanings of many countries. He had seen many vicissitudes both in this and the other hemisphere, and filled situations of distinction with honour and approbation. Though men in general are formed for particular offices and functions in life, yet to his honour be it said; that such was the capaciousness of his mind that he readily adapted it to all occurrences. Modest and benevolent, he endeared himself to all who knew him; and free from ostentation and severity of manners, he possessed, in an elevated degree, those social and Christian virtues which mark at once the scholar and the gentleman.

REV. WILLIAM BINGLEY.

At his house, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, after a short illness, the Rev. Wm. Bingley, A.M. F.L.S. of Christchurch, Hants. He was a native of Yorkshire, and being left an orphan at a very early

age, was designed by his friends for the profession of the law, in which he was for some time educated. His own inclination, however, leading him to prefer the Church, he went in 1795 to St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B. A. 1799; M. A. 18—. Whilst he was an under-graduate in this College, he made two tours in Wales, which furnished the subject of his first publication, which came out in two vols. 8vo. entitled, "A Tour through North Wales during the Summer of 1798." Of his "Animal Biography, or Anecdotes of the Lives, Manners, and Economy of the Animal Creation," published in 1802, 3 vols. 8vo. 2d edition, 1813, and two or three other editions since, there are two German translations, and one in the French language. He edited the "Correspondence between the Countess of Pomfret and Hertford," all the copies of the second edition of which were destroyed by the fire that consumed the printing-office of Mr. Gillett.—Besides the above, he published the following works: "The Economy of a Christian Life," 2 vols. 8vo. 1808; "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds," vol. 1. 8vo. 1809; "Biographical Dictionary of the Musical Composers of the three last centuries," 2 vols. 1813. For many years he was engaged upon a "History of Hampshire," not yet published, but it bade fair to have been a work of the best kind. He was also ardent in general literary pursuits, and a considerable collector.

J. NOLLEKINS, ESQ.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, aged 86, Joseph Nollekins, esq. the eminent sculptor. He was for many years at the head of his profession in England; and has produced works, for grace, beauty, and genius, little, if at all, inferior to the best of any artist since his "prime of days." But a few years ago there was hardly a bust seen but from his chisel; and his monumental designs and subjects of fancy were very numerous, and justly admired. The *Venus with the Sandal*, upon which he was employed twenty or thirty years ago, may be said to be his *chef-d'œuvre*. In private life Mr. Nollekins was of penurious habits; and the consequence has been the accumulation of a large fortune for an artist.

LORD ASHBURTON.

Lately, at Friar's Hall, near Melrose, in his 41st year, the Right Hon. Richard Barré Dunning, 2d Baron of Ashburton, co. Devon. He was the youngest, but only surviving son of John 1st Lord, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Baring, Esq. of Larkbear, co. Devon, and was born Sept. 20, 1782. On the death of his fa-

ther, Aug. 18, 1783, who was one of the most distinguished pleaders of the English bar, he, then only eleven months old, succeeded to the title and estates. He married, Sept. 17, 1805, Anne, daughter of the late William Cunningham, Esq. of Lainshaw, but leaving no issue, the title becomes extinct. His lordship was a kind and steady benefactor to all the poor in the neighbourhood of his romantic seat of Rosehall, and spent annually large sums of money in beautifying and improving his property there, whereby he gave constant employment to his industrious tenants.

RIGHT HON. GENERAL SIR GEORGE BECKWITH, G.C.B.

This highly distinguished officer was the second son of the late Major-general John Beckwith, who commanded the 20th regiment at the battle of Minden. So early as the year 1771, Sir George was appointed to an ensigncy in the 37th regiment. From 1776 to 1782, he bore a prominent part in the dangerous and unfortunate contest between England and her American colonies. His decision and sound judgment, combined with his knowledge of America (obtained during these services), pointed him out as capable of being useful to his country in a twofold capacity; and from 1787 to the end of 1791, the period of the first arrival of a British minister in America, he was intrusted by Lord Dorchester with a confidential and important mission in the United States. He was nominated Governor of Bermuda in April 1797, and the command of the troops in that Island subsequently conferred upon him in the July following. To those succeeded the government of St. Vincent in October 1804; and in October 1808, the government of Barbadoes, and the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Islands, and continental provinces in South America. Sir George (then Lieut.-gen. Beckwith) on the 28th January, 1809, sailed from Carlisle Bay for Martinique, landed on the 30th of that month, and on the 24th of February obtained the entire conquest of that island, the most valuable of the enemy's possessions in that quarter of the globe. On the 14th of April, 1809, the thanks of the House of Commons, and on the 17th those of the House of Lords, were voted to Lieut.-general Beckwith, for "his able and gallant conduct in effecting with such *signal rapidity* the entire conquest of the Island of Martinique." On the 1st of May he was created a Knight of the Bath. The Extraordinary Gazette of the 16th March, 1810, announced that this brilliant success had been followed up by

the capture of Guadaloupe, which had capitulated on the 6th February. It is not to be supposed that such arduous duties could be accomplished without a sacrifice of health. Sir George Beckwith unfortunately experienced this, and in June 1814, determined on seeking a restoration of that blessing in his native country. The last bill presented for his sanction by the Legislature of the Island of Barbadoes, was a vote of a service of plate to himself; and deeply as he must have felt so strong a mark of their approbation of his government, "This bill, Gentlemen," said he, "is the only one from which I must withhold my assent." Talents great as Sir George Beckwith's were too rare to be allowed to lie long unemployed: in October 1816, he was called from the circle of private life to take the command of the troops in Ireland; his health had become in some degree re-established, and he did not hesitate a moment in obeying the call. He returned to England at the end of March 1820, and the state of his health now began to shew that the incessant and trying services in which he had been engaged, combined with the baneful effects of a long residence in a West Indian climate, had made slow but too certain ravages in his constitution. He struggled for many months against increasing malady, and at length expired, at his house in Halfmoon-street, on the 20th of March, in the 70th year of his age.

ARCHDEACON LORING.

At Calcutta, in September last, in his 38th year, the Rev. Henry Lloyd Loring, D.D. Archdeacon of Calcutta, of a sudden and violent attack of the Cholera Morbus, which baffled all the powers of medicine, and in a few hours deprived the Christian world of one of its brightest ornaments. His father, Joshua Loring, Esq. was, before the American Revolution, permanent High Sheriff of the province of Massachusetts. He followed the fortunes of his mother-country, and repaired to New York, where he was appointed Commissary General of Prisoners, an office which he discharged with humanity and disinterestedness. At the peace he settled with his family in Berkshire. His brother, Commodore Loring, distinguished himself as a brave, intelligent, and active officer.

The subject of this article was brought up at Reading, under Dr. Valpy, and became Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, where his classical attainments, his general information, and his amiable dis-

position, gained him the love and admiration of those who knew him. As a clergyman, he rendered himself extensively useful by his zeal and knowledge, by his enlightened charity, and by the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties. In all the Christian graces and social affections, which flowed from the most immaculate purity of heart, it may be safely asserted that he was equalled by few, and exceeded by none. These amiable qualities naturally gained him many friends, particularly that accurate discerner of merit the Marquis of Hastings, who recommended him to the appointment of Archdeacon of Calcutta, where he arrived in 1814. In that situation he was indefatigable in his earnest and successful endeavours to fulfil the designs of the Government, and to widen the sphere of Christianity. He was a pattern to all succeeding dignitaries in that arduous and important field of action. He was orthodox without bigotry, conciliating without selfish views, and liberal without dereliction of principle. He had the happy art of directing all religious societies into the most effectual support of the sound doctrines of the Church of England. As a preacher, he was chaste, animated, and impressive. Some of his Sermons on public occasions were printed at the request of his Congregations, and are distinguished by the purest flow of piety and persuasion.

On the lamented death of Bishop Middleton, the care of the diocese devolved upon him, in conjunction with his own immediate duties. His labours became consequently so multiplied, and his anxiety to discharge them strictly, was so urgent on his mind, that it is supposed his life became the victim of exertions unremitted amidst the severities of a burning climate.

THE REV. R. RELHAN.

Aged 69, the Rev. Richard Relhan, M.A. F.R.S. A.L.S. &c. rector of Hemmingby, in the county of Lincoln, author of "*Flora Cantabrigiensis*," and editor of several parts of the works of Tacitus. His classical attainments and botanical erudition were of a very superior order. He was formerly of Trinity College, B.A. 1776, M.A. 1779; and was afterwards Conduct of King's College. The "*Flora Cantabrigiensis*" was published in 8vo. in 1785, and with the supplements, I. II. and III. came to a second edition in 1802. The "*Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum et de Vita Agricola*," 8vo. appeared in 1809.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] S. B. Edwards, esq. of Ansley-house, to Miss S. Hubbard.

Died.] Miss F. Hinson, of Patten.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Gough, of Newbury, to Miss C. Crocker—At Reading, Mr. Crosbie to Miss E. Dolman—Mr. J. Capes to Miss A. Wolfe—At Binfield, Lieut. Gen. Hodgson to Miss C. Neate—Mr. R. Hanson to Miss M. West—At Odiham, D. Wyatt, esq. to Miss M. Searle—At Eastgarston, Mr. W. Spearing to Miss Palmer.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Harris, 78—Mr. E. Phillips, 85—At Chieveley, Mrs. Stephens, 90—At Windsor, Mrs. Wells—At Oxenwood, C. H. Rondall, esq.—At Newbury Wash, Mrs. Holdway—At Streetley, Mrs. Button—At Highclere, Mr. J. Favvy.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Among the bills which have received the royal assent is one for effectually repairing and improving the road from the south end of Sparrow's Herne, on Bushy Heath, through Watford, Berkhamstead St. Peter, and Tring, by Pettipher's Elms, to the turnpike road at Walton, near Aylesbury.

Married.] At Chicheley, Newport Pagnell, the Rev. R. F. Lawrence to Miss B. Cotton—W. Penefather, jun. esq. to Miss M. C. Foster of the Grove—J. Rumsey, esq. of Amersham, to Miss M. Bateman.

Died.] At Wavendon, Mr. Lee—At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Deverell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The bridge at the entrance of Cambridge from the Huntingdon road is immediately to be taken down, and a new one of cast-iron, 44 feet span and 80 feet wide, to be erected in its place, from a design and under the superintendence of Mr. Arthur Browne, architect, of Norwich.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. G. H. Bays to Miss M. Redhead—At Little Walsingham, Mr. G. Waters to Miss A. Matthews.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. W. Jones—Mr. E. Racloff—Mrs. Haycock—At Harston, Mrs. M. Finch—At Chesterton, Mrs. Harvey—At March, Mr. T. Hutchinson—At Terrington, Mr. J. Mudd.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Thorp, of Chester, to Miss A. Scholes—At Chester, Mr. G. Reece to Miss M. Hughes—Mr. R. Eales to Miss Price—Mr. F. Dixon to Miss S. Roberts—Mr. Hemingway to Miss Jones—Mr. Chryne to Miss A. Bennet—At Nantwich, Mr. J. Woolf to Miss Ellison—At Hammer, Mr. J. Madeley to Miss M. Heath—At Everton, Mr. J. R. Jones to Miss C. Pyke—At Eccles, Mr. Davies to Miss C. Ollier—At Ruabon, Mr. E. Owen to Miss E. Harris—At Prestwich, J. Tetlow, esq. to Miss S. Scholes—At Chirk, Mr. S. Edwards to Miss M. Griffiths.

Died.] At Wharton, near Winsford, Mrs. Stradman, 88—At Over, Mr. G. Booth, 88—At Chester, Mr. W. Cloughton—Miss Davies—Mrs. Gildart—Mrs. Paddock—Mrs. Cliffe—Mrs. A. Gale—Mrs. Harrison—Mrs. A. Kendrick, 84—Mr. Price—At Lymm, Miss M. Blackburn—At Green Bank, Miss Myers—At Duddon Heath, Mr. T. Brown—At Tarvin, Mr. R. Littler—At Halton, Mr. J. Rathbone—At Whitechurch, Mr. W. Thompson—At Little Budworth, Mr. J. Austin.

CORNWALL.

Married.] J. Hambley, esq. to Miss S. Glubb, of Liskeard—At St. Martin's, Lieut. Nicholas, R. N. to Miss A. Jackson—At St. Clement's, the Rev. Mr. Hall to Mrs. Knapp—At Padstow, Mr. Docton to Miss Davis.

Died.] At Liskeard, Mrs. Pedler—At Hawken, near Bodmin, Mr. P. Coleman, 77—At Launceston, Mr. Eckley—Mr. Westlake—At St. Breoch, Mrs. Molesworth—At St. Ewe, Mr. N. Bell, 75—At Truro, Mr. J. Heard, printer and publisher of the West Briton newspaper—At Penryn, Mr. J. Martyu—At East Looe, Mr. W. Powne, 86.

CUMBERLAND.

Messrs. Whidbey and Rennie's plan for the improvement of Whitehaven Harbour has been laid before the trustees: the estimate for the great Western Pier is about 67,000*l*.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Glaister to Miss M. Armstrong—Mr. W. Greenwood to Miss M. Robinson—Mr. T. Graham to Miss A. Brown—Mr. W. Armstrong to Miss M. Bowman—Mr. J. Smith to Miss M'George—At Penrith, Mr. J. Thwaite to Miss E. Boak—Mr. W. Stalker, of Hesketh Hall, to Miss Ashbridge—At Whitehaven, Mr. R. English to Miss M. Saudylands—Mr. T. Brown to Miss D. Spright—Mr. W. Morgan to Miss Adlock—At Egremont, Mr. J. Wilkinson to Miss M. Bailey—At Workington, Mr. J. Brough to Miss A. Dalhousie—Mr. B. Armstrong to Miss A. Sharp—At Crosswaite, Mr. J. Simpson to Miss M. Henderson—At Kirkby Lonsdale, A. Pearson, esq. to Miss M. A. Trim.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. M. Taylor—Mr. R. Surtees—Mr. W. Burn—At Drumburgh, Mr. R. Lawson—At Upperby, Mr. J. Mathews—At Cundivock, Mr. J. Routledge—At Wigton, Captain T. Wilson—At Penrith, Mr. J. Dawson—At Workington, Captain J. Pattinson—At Bothel, Mr. T. Garth, 87—At Maryport, Mr. T. Wheelwright, 73—Mr. J. Lowther—At Plumland, Mr. G. Johnson—At Whitehaven, Capt. Delany—Mr. J. Purdy.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, the Rev. J. Robinson to Miss Foljambe.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mrs. S. Girdler.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Royal Assent has been given to an Act for the more effectually making and repairing the roads between Newton Abbott and Brixham, Kingswear and Dartmouth, Shaldon and Torquay, and several other roads communicating therewith. Also to an Act for erecting a bridge over the Lara, from Pomphlet Point to or near to Great Prince Rock.

The diving-bell, recently employed in Plymouth Sound, has been removed to Portsmouth, after having rendered the most essential service to the anchorage there. During its operation in the Sound two rocky ledges have been reduced, one nearly ten feet, and the other six feet, so as to admit of line-of-battle ships sailing over at all times of tide, besides affording about two hundred yards more room in that part, for large ships to work in and out. The quantity of stone taken off the above-mentioned shoals exceeds four hundred and fifty tons, and the cold and cheerless winter months did not prevent the work from being persevered in.

Married.] At Alphington, Mr. G. Maunder to Miss Meanley—At Filleigh, Mr. H. Gould to Miss Passmore—At Dartmouth, the Rev. W. Flockin to Miss Langworthy—At Biddeford, J. Hatherleigh, esq. to Miss K. Incedon—At Ermington, Mr. K. Face to Miss S. Meathrel—At Plymouth, Mr. J. Prideaux to Miss E. Satterthwaite—The Rev. J. Brook to Miss J. Harris—Lieut. Phillips to Miss S. G. Bond—At Exeter, J. D. Badcock, esq. to Miss

S. Baynes G. Peard, esq. to Miss F. Ellicombe—**C. Eales**, esq. to Miss F. E. Daniell—At Barnstaple, H. Jones, esq. to Miss L. Hardyman.

Died.] At Honiton, Mr. W. Lee—At Exeter, Miss A. S. Keenaway—Miss M. A. Turner—At Knackerknowle, Capt. Sandys, R. M.—At Huske-upon-Hellions, W. Dicker, esq.—At Tavistock, Miss Adams—At Yard-house, Kingsbridge, Mr. F. Balkwell, 79—At Treheveras, Mr. J. Leverton—At Langston, in Modbury, Mr. J. Wise—At Stoke, Mr. J. Johnston—The Rev. R. Ilbert, rector of Stockley Pomeroy—At Plymouth, Lieut. Hockley, R. M.—W. White, esq. 88—R. B. Rammett, esq. M.D. 73—Mr. Saull, 80—At Dawlish, Miss J. Grant—At Barnstaple, J. Toller, esq.—At Chudleigh, S. P. Bamford, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Holy Trinity church at Dorchester is now levelled with the ground. The dilapidation of the building rendered it extremely dangerous for the workmen, and two or three accidents occurred.

Some Roman and other coins, and a very curious copper thumb ring, with a stone rudely set in it, on which some figure is engraved, have been found in the neighbourhood of Dorchester, well worth the attention of the antiquary.

Married.] At Upway, Mr. W. Galpin to Miss H. Read—At Leigh, Mr. J. Ridout to Miss Bradley—At Blandford, the Rev. G. W. J. Chard to Miss E. F. Diggle—At Yeoville, Mr. J. Brown to Miss Masters—At Cunnington, Mr. T. Pool to Miss A. Gibbs—At Millborne Port, Mr. R. Highmore to Miss Skerring—At South Perrott, J. W. Daniell, esq. to Miss S. Symes.

Died.] At Beaminster, Mrs. Pine—At Bridport, Mr. T. Clarkson, 88—At Sherborne, the Rev. J. Weston.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. J. Freer to Miss E. Norris—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Anderson to Miss M. Welch—Mr. H. W. Halliday to Miss E. Broderick—At Barnard Castle, Mr. J. Kayton to Miss J. Askin.

Died.] At Darlington, Mr. C. Thirtle, 89—Mr. W. Stay, 67—Mr. J. Hugginson—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Nesham—At South Shields, Mrs. Dawson—Mr. W. Wood—Mr. W. Hogg—At Ryton Grove, Mrs. M. Ross, 77—At Sunderland, Mrs. Watson—Mrs. J. Morgan—Miss M. Sparrow—Mrs. M. Curry—At Durham, Mr. T. Smith—Mr. J. Lothhouse.

ESSEX.

Wanstead House has been sold by auction for 10,000*l.*: one of the conditions of sale bound the purchaser to clear every thing away, even to the foundation, by Lady-day 1825. The bidding commenced at 1,000*l.* and advanced by thousands till they reached 8,000*l.*, when they dwindled to an advance of 100*l.* each bidding, till they reached the sum at which the building was sold. The auctioneer announced to the company, by request, that the purchasers intended to sell the whole in lots, large or small, to suit buyers, and they absolutely sold a pair of marble chimney-pieces for 300 guineas before they left the room. Thus is sacrificed a mansion, which cost in its erection more than 360,000*l.* and which has no equal in the county of Essex.

Married.] At Maldon, Mr. W. Blackstone to Miss Hews—Mr. T. J. Halford to Miss A. Poole—C. R. Sperling, esq. to Miss L. Astle, late of Gosfield—At Colchester, Mr. J. Block to Miss M. A. Plunbe—Mr. H. Lufkin to Miss N. Everett—At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Wood to Mrs. Shuttleworth—At Braintree, Mr. W. Parker to Miss A. Cooter.

Died.] At Harwich, Capt. J. Bell—At Colchester, Mrs. Ratcliff—At Great Oakley, Miss Ealy—At Walthamstow, C. H. Thorp, esq.—At Lexden, Miss S. P. Phillips—At Chelmsford, Mrs. O. Western of

Cokethorp, 79—At Latchingden, Mrs. Laver—At Belstead Hall, Mrs. M. Blyth, 79—At Littlebury, Mr. W. King—Mr. Pratt, of Lexden—At Dedham, R. Woodgate, esq. 81—At Bocking, Mr. Holmsted.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

An effort is making greatly to improve the London entrance into Cheltenham, by changing the line of road at Dowdeswell-hill, so as completely to avoid that disagreeable acclivity, and lead the traveller, by a route of scarcely a quarter of a mile longer, through a delightful valley to Frogmill.

Married.] At Hemstead, Mr. G. Collier to Miss E. Clack—W. Miles, esq. to Miss F. H. Jebb—J. E. Lunell, esq. of Bristol, to Miss M. Hassall—At Stapleton, J. P. Walter, esq. to Miss S. King—At Henbury church, P. Vaughan, esq. to Miss Daniel—At Wotton-under-Edge, J. Farewell, esq. to Miss H. Harris—At Westbury-upon-Trium, Major T. Pierce to Mrs. Ford.

Died.] At Dodington, Miss A. M. Codrington—At Thorubury, the Rev. R. Slade—At Cirencester Abbey, T. Master, esq. 79—At Beverstone, Mrs. Panting, 84—At Cheltenham, Mr. H. Campbell—The Rev. W. B. Cocker—At Burnfield, Mrs. A. Trull, 78—At Clifton, Mrs. Trotman—At Chip-ping Solbury, Mrs. Arnold—At Kingscote, Mr. W. Wight—At Ashelworth, Mrs. Chandler—At Berkeley, Mr. G. Hopkins—At Longford, Mrs. J. Webb, 87—At Fairford, Mrs. Keble—Mrs. Brown, of West-bury-on-Severn—At Churcham, Mr. J. Barnes, 94—At Winchcomb, Mrs. Greening.

HAMPSHIRE.

Some labourers working in a field belonging to H. Noyes, esq. of Thruxton, near Weyhill, discovered, last month, about two feet under the ground, a most beautiful tessellated pavement, supposed to be the flooring of a tent used by some Roman general. The land is cleared away, and, with little exception, it presents a most perfect picture of antiquity.—The pavement is composed of small dies about half an inch square, of various colours, and, according to the different compartments, varying in size; the workmanship is beautifully shaded, and the figures, which are most preserved perfect, shew great art of delineation. In the centre is placed the General, with the right hand extended, clasping a goblet—in the left a spear—over his shoulder hangs a skin of a wild beast, and his feet are resting on the back of a leopard.—The whole is delightfully ornamented, and certainly offers to the curious a choice specimen of early days. The inscription, which is as perfect as at first, is on the upper margin of the pavement, and is as follows:—*Quintus natalis iuvialinas et bodeni.* At the upper side of the square, indeed just above the letter Q. is a piece of free stone, about two feet square. The labourers are still employed removing the earth, and tracing foundations of buildings, which no doubt belonged to this remarkable spot.

Married.] At Romsey, B. Godfrey, esq. to Miss M. A. Jones—At Lymington, Mr. S. Bartlett to Miss F. Mitchell—At Southampton, T. Cooke, esq. to Miss Tahourdin.

Died.] At Romsey, Mr. J. Perry—Mr. A. Newman—At Ryde, Miss M. B. Starkey—At Hill, Mr. R. Terry, 74—Mrs. Hale, of Ropley, near Al-resford—At Newport, Isle of Wight, J. Young, esq. 71—Mr. Ingram—Mr. Routh—At North Poulton, Mr. S. Ayles—At Southampton, J. Bird, esq. 71—Mr. J. Bartlett—Near Lymington, Mrs. Purvis.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, the Rev. R. Davies to Miss E. Brickenden—At Stoke Prior, Mr. G. Whitney to Miss E. Smith—Mr. J. Hosley to Miss E. Dipple of Cold Barns—Mr. T. Williams to Miss M.

Maddy of Dorston—At Budstow, near Ross, Major Hardy to Miss G. Amlidge—Mr. J. Braithwaite to Miss E. Horriett of Hereford.

Died.] At Ledbury, Mr. T. Merrick—At Hereford, Mr. E. Lacock—The Rev. T. E. Duncumb—Mr. A. Andrews—Miss Downes—At Birley Court, T. Parry, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Market Street, Miss M. Wheldon—At the East India College, Gholaum Hyder, a native of Bengal, and late Persian writing-master. This honest and faithful servant of the company was in the 48th year of his age. He had been attached to the institution for nearly seventeen years; and during the whole of this period, his unwearied zeal and assiduity in the discharge of his duties, had gained the entire approbation of his immediate superiors, while his simplicity of character and kind affectionate disposition had ever endeared him to the students. The long train of mourners, both professors and students, that followed the body to the grave, bore testimony to the character and merits of the deceased.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Trigg, of Ramsey, to Miss L. Wood.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. W. Robson, 76.

KENT.

The process of removing the white-wash from the walls and pillars of the choir of Canterbury Cathedral is completed, and fresh colouring and repair have been added to those parts, where time has placed an active hand, and deprived them of their pristine beauty. The arched roof behind the altar-piece is not yet finished; but the south aisle presents an appearance very different from what it did a few months ago: the roof has undergone similar alterations to that of the choir, by erasing the painted work from the roof, and leaving only a rosette to form a corresponding appearance with it: on the south side of this aisle, the monuments have been cleansed of the filth which has been accumulating for ages, and the tracery of the figures and decayed ornaments is now better shewn. The work in the north aisle is proceeding in a similar manner.

Married.] At Barham, Lieut. Wood, R. N. to Miss L. Wetton—At Whitstable, Mr. S. Goulden to Miss M. A. Culver—At Sandwich, Mr. W. Hawkins to Miss S. Joiner—At Chatham, Mr. H. Westley to Miss M. A. King—At Chart Sutton, Mr. T. Grant to Miss S. Shirley—Mr. Peske to Miss Levy of Chatham—At Deal, Capt. R. Anderson to Miss S. Radman—At Ash, Mr. Stone to Mrs. Baker—At Rochester, Mr. T. Strouts to Miss M. Redman.

Died.] At Folkstone, Mrs. S. Penny—Mr. H. Jeffrey—Mrs. Hawkes—At West Malling, Mr. T. Sutton, 89—Mrs. Phillips, 88—At Deal, Mrs. Myhill—At Rochester, Mr. C. Cairnes—At Edenbridge, J. Tyler, esq.—At Strood, Mr. T. Blade—At Hackington, Mrs. W. Harnett—At Canterbury, Mrs. Blackley—Miss M. Edmonds—At Whitehart, Rochester, Mr. E. Heron—At Dover, Miss Blackwell—At Blean, Mrs. M. A. Goodwin, 79—At Wickham Court, Mrs. Collard—At Dover, Mrs. Court—At Sevenoaks, Mrs. A. Pery—At Maidstone, Mrs. Thompson—At Fordwich, Mrs. Wilsden, 98—At Margate, Mrs. Cowtell, 88—At Brompton, Mrs. Wood—At Croom's Hill, Mrs. Nairue, 83.

LANCASHIRE.

Improvements in the town of Liverpool continue to be carried on with unabated spirit. The common council has purchased the premises on the south side of Dale-street, at the lower end, between the new street, called Manchester-street, and the Old Haymarket. The occupiers have received notice to quit on the 1st of September next, when the whole will be taken down, with

the view of widening and improving the street. The improvements in Chapel-street proceed immediately.

In one week last month, from the port of Liverpool alone, there were more than three hundred thousand yards of printed calico exported to Lima, and yet England has neither acknowledged the new government of Peru, nor has she entered into any commercial treaty with that government. This shews, as far as the instance goes, that trade and commerce require neither the stimulus of government, at home or abroad, nor the aid of commercial treaties.

Married.] At Manchester, A. Phillips, esq. to Miss Humphrey—Mr. J. Wood to Miss A. Wood—Mr. Buchanan to Miss L. Hill—Mr. J. Robinson to Miss C. Ashall—Mr. G. Partington to Miss S. Baron—At Failsforth, Mr. Hutton to Miss E. Kerfoot—At Ainsworth, Mr. W. Kirkman to Miss A. Hickens—At Whittington, Mr. H. Bacon to Miss Tatcham—At Rochdale, Mr. J. Spencer to Miss M. Bury—At Liverpool, Mr. T. Johnson to Miss A. Blundell—Mr. J. Gifford to Miss E. O. Atherton—Mr. J. Clarkson to Miss M. Pratt.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Barnes—Mr. M. Cooper—Mr. S. Mottram—Mr. J. Norton—Mrs. Underwood—Mr. W. Phillips—At Kirkdale, Mrs. E. Swinhoe, 74—At Liverpool, Mr. H. Blacow, 98—Mrs. Croston—Miss S. Cordukes—Miss Cope—Miss Neilson—Mrs. J. Edwards—Mrs. Hilton—At Warrington, Miss M. Lea—Near Wigan, J. Bradshaw, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. A. Kendall to Miss M. Putt—Mr. J. Clark to Miss Hamra, of Leicester—At Kirby Muxloe, Mr. Kinton to Miss C. Wilkinson—Mr. Swann, of Leicester, to Miss A. M. Chambers—At Stow, Mr. T. Caswell to Miss A. Howson, of Staunton Lodge.

Died.] At Lutterworth, Mrs. Weight—At Scraptoft Hall, T. Peach, esq.—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Chapman—Near Hinckley, Mr. C. S. Estlin—At Eye, near Peterborough, Mr. J. Deaborough.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. E. Booth to Miss L. B. Partridge of Boston—At Allington, Mr. W. Brackenbury to Miss M. Wing—At Bottesford, Lieut. E. Oakes to Miss Clarke—W. Alcock, esq. of Uxby, to Miss E. Hammond—At Riby, Mr. W. Ogg to Miss S. Lingard—At Spalding, S. G. Harvey, esq. to Mrs. Brown—Mr. J. Walker to Miss C. Bates—At Wragby, Mr. W. Birket to Miss Lamb—At Stamford, Mr. R. Black to Miss Hewitt—Mr. D. Shell to Miss E. Rippon of South Carlton.

Died.] At Market Deeping, Mrs. Welborn—At Spalding, Mr. D. Lawson—At Barton, Mr. W. Teenby—At Lincoln, J. D. Knolton, M. D.—At Nettleton, Mrs. Noble, 72—At Market Rasen, Mrs. Making, 73—Mrs. A. Cox, 76—At Thoresby Fen, Mr. J. Eggar—Mrs. Swinton—At Stamford, Miss A. Simson—Henry Fryer, esq. who, besides many other bequests, has left to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 100*l.*; to the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, 100*l.*; to the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, 100*l.*; to the School for Indigent Blind, 100*l.*; and to the Philanthropic Society, 100*l.* The whole residue of the personal estate, which is considerable, is given towards the establishment of a "General Infirmary for the Town of Stamford and the County of Rutland, and surrounding country."

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. W. Griffiths to Miss Ford.

Died.] At Overton, near Ross, Mr. T. Sier—At Monnow Bridge, Miss Baker.

NORFOLK.

A rule which had been obtained, founded upon affidavits, calling upon the Commissioners of the Eau Brink Drainage to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue "commanding them to in-

crease the dimensions of the Eau Brink river or cut, and to execute such other works as are required for the security and preservation of the town and harbour of King's Lynn, and the navigation from thence to the open sea, in pursuance of the directions given by Messrs. Telford and Rennie;" was heard in the King's Bench last month. The Court decided that neither the Commissioners nor the engineers have any power whatever to alter the dimensions of the cut, which were fixed by the Act of 1796, and Captain Huddart's subsequent award; and that if any remedy be necessary, it can only be obtained by application to Parliament.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. W. Brightwell to Miss M. Turner—Mr. F. Tyrrel to Miss F. S. Cooper—At Yarmouth, T. Steward, esq. to Miss L. Tuthill—At Hanworth, Mr. J. Watterton to Miss A. Coleby.

Died.] At Foulsham, Mr. W. Harris—At Norwich, Mrs. Kinnebrook—Mr. T. Coldwell—Mr. T. Norman, 80—At Heydon, Mr. R. Kiddell, 83—At Yarmouth, Capt. G. Gibson—Mr. W. Eggleston—Mrs. Stoker, 72—At Lynn, Mrs. Bland, 95—At Catton, J. C. Bignold, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Brington, Mr. T. Emery to Miss Worley—At Kilsby, Mr. J. Crooke to Miss F. College—At East Hundred, the Rev. W. J. Kerrich to Miss E. B. Wapshare.

Died.] At Brixworth, Mr. E. Wayte, 82—At Northampton, J. Buxton, esq.—At Wellingborough, Mrs. March—Mrs. Pearce.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Northumberland Institution for the promotion of the Fine Arts, which was established in Newcastle last year, has a greater prospect of success than its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, Earl Grey, Lord Ravensworth, the Hon. T. Liddell, Sir J. R. Swinburne, Bart. Sir C. Lorraine, Bart. the Members of Parliament for the county, and a number of gentlemen of the first respectability, have given their names as patrons to the institution. The next exhibition will take place in August or September.

A meeting was held last month in one of the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, of some of the leading friends to the abolition of slavery, the Mayor in the chair, when a society was formed under the designation of "The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society for the gradual abolition of slavery in the British dominions."

Married.] At Newcastle, Capt. Hudson to Mrs. Hudson—Mr. T. Kirken to Miss H. Shotten—At Berwick, G. A. Grey, esq. to Miss J. Morrison—At Tynemouth, J. Cunliffe, esq. to Miss M. Oatle.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss Landell—T. Smith, esq.—At Hexham, Mrs. E. Carr, 104—At Morpeth, Mr. W. Wright—Mrs. Brown, 78.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Bennet to Miss C. Dixon, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Newark, Mrs. Peet—Mrs. Smith—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Simpson—Mrs. Wright—At Bingham, Mr. T. Chettle—At Kersall Lodge, Mr. H. Moseley, 85—At Mansfield, Mr. R. Whittington.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. A. Nicoll, LL.D. to Miss S. C. Parsons.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. T. Allen—Mr. J. Rogers.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bisbrooke, Mr. W. Williams—At Uppingham, Mrs. Billington, 92—Mr. R. Needham.

SHROPSHIRE.

The foundation of the old "Convent of Dominican Friars," said to have been built about the

year 1266, was raised last month, by the workmen employed in the construction of the New Wharf, at the bottom of St. Mary's Water-lane, Shrewsbury. The hand of time has scarcely left a vestige either of that building, or of the more modern fortifications which were erected on that interesting spot: and the progress of commercial speculations is now causing a humble wharf to be erected on the place where two of the sons of Henry the Fourth were born, and where several important military operations were planned and conducted, both in ancient and modern periods of history.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Yearsley to Miss Mottram—Mr. R. J. Muckleston to Miss J. Hammer—At Ludlow, Mr. R. Evans to Miss Langslow—At Hales Owen, H. Wellings, esq. to Miss F. Bloxham.

Died.] At Tern Hill, Mrs. Brayn, 85—At Enon Cottage, the Rev. J. Palmer—At Middle Hill, Mr. W. Davies, 88—At Ludlow, Mr. W. Felton, 78—At Much Wenlock, Miss S. Dodd—The Rev. J. Cooper, curate of Ellesmere, 74—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Parry—At Lower Oakley, Mr. Harris.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Duke of York has accepted the office of Patron of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution, and has intimated his intention, when farther acquainted with its views and objects, to institute an annual premium, to be appropriated at the direction of the Managers.

Married.] J. A. Warre, esq. of Cheddon Fitzpaine, to Miss F. C. Majennis—At Hutton, Capt. H. E. Smart to Miss S. Carpenter—At Bath, Lieut. Craister to Miss M. Smith—At Hillfarrance, J. Stork, esq. to Miss E. Gunningham.

Died.] At Springfield-place, Bath, Miss Campbell—At Chard, Mrs. Fowler—At Bath, Mrs. Manningham—J. Heath, M. D.—C. Arthur, esq.—Mr. Ewing, 84—H. Lynch, M. D.—At Duuster Castle, J. Worth, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. E. Whieldon to Miss M. Hall, of Farley Hall—H. Hodson, esq. to Miss F. Harris, of Throsby Hall.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mrs. R. Wotton—The Rev. S. Dickenson, of Blymhill, 90.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. R. F. Bloss, of Framlingham, to Miss E. Revett—At Rendham, Mr. J. Seaman to Miss S. Mantle—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Crisp to Miss B. Deacon—At Bury, the Rev. C. Elven to Miss M. A. Vinsen.

Died.] At Sudbury, Mr. R. Saville—At Leiston, Mrs. Dinsdale, 79—At Wickhambrook, Mr. Wakeing, 85—A. Freestone, esq. of St. Margaret's—At Helmingham, W. Smith, esq. 88—At East Stonham, Mrs. E. Hicks, 92—At Melton, T. Bytches, esq.—At Bury, Mr. S. Lambert—Mrs. Clarke.

SUSSEX.

The Arundel and Portsmouth Canal was opened last month; the procession was preceded by the Earl of Egremont in his barge, followed by the Mayor and Corporation of Arundel in their barge; a number of other boats with parties followed, and laden barges and lighters, some with goods from London, others with coals, &c. The procession moved through the locks at Ford, near Arundel, to Chichester. This canal, from its commencement, has been three years in forming, and has cost about 160,000*l*.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. C. Walker, 87—At Horsham, Widow Edwards, 100—At Petworth, Mrs. Keate.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Leamington, Mr. F. Tabberer to Miss M. A. Perkins—Lieut. Kempsey to Mrs. Smith, of Warwick.

Died.] Oliver, third son of the Rev. B. Richings, of Manceter—At Rugby, Mr. W. Cave—Miss Jenkinson, of Alvestone Villa—At Walton, Sir C. Mordaunt—At Leamington, Mrs. M. Raun.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Burnside, Mr. H. Whaton, 80, to Miss J. Barnes, 78—At Coulton, Mr. T. Carman to Miss A. Bland.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. W. Clarke—Mr. W. Knipe—Mr. W. Fisher—Mrs. Hinde.

WILTSHIRE.

The whole line of inland navigation from London to Portsmouth, is now ready for the passage of barges of 40 tons burden, and promises considerable advantages to the trading interest.

Married.] At Wootton Bassett, W. Harding, esq. to Miss H. Hooper—At Devizes, F. L. Newman, esq. to Miss M. Clark—The Rev. C. Dewell to Miss S. A. Hughes—At Lacock, the Rev. R. Y. Keays to Miss F. Tufnell.

Died.] At East Knoyle, Mr. A. Burbidge, 81—At Collingbourn, Mrs. Clarke, 83—At Wishford, Mrs. Jesse, 95—At Semley, Mr. C. Coward, 105—At Salisbury, Lieut.-Gen. A. L. Layard, 73—At Great Wishford, the Rev. J. Birch, 84.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, C. Hastings, M. D. to Miss H. Woodyate—At Kidderminster, Mr. R. Johnson to Miss M. Stokes.

Died.] At Feckenham, R. B. Waldron, esq.—At Worcester, Mr. J. Kinnersley—Mr. Isaac—Miss M. Salway—At Maddresfield Court, Earl Beauchamp.

YORKSHIRE.

The horse of one of the 2d Dragoon Guards making a plunge in Thursday-Market, near the end of Fensgate, York, the pavement beneath its feet gave way and discovered a deep cavity, which proved to be a well, upwards of twelve yards deep, formed of closely wrought stone of excellent workmanship. This well contained a considerable quantity of water, and had been covered over with strong beams of wood, between which and the pavement about two feet of earth had been laid. The decay of those beams caused the accident by which this ancient excavation was once more opened to the light of day. It is known to be several hundred years old, but of its origin nothing can be affirmed with certainty.

Married.] At Great Ousebourn, Mr. J. Hudson to Miss A. Inchbold—At Snaith, Mr. J. Miller to Miss Sykes—At Northallerton, the Rev. J. W. Steele to Miss P. Jackson—At York, Mr. J. Hick to Miss Baines—At Hull, Mr. J. Underwood to Miss R. Metcalfe.

Died.] At Thorne, Mrs. Casson—At Wathcote, Mr. G. Booth—At Halifax, W. Willcock, esq.—At Sheffield, Mr. G. Ince—At Eastwood, Mrs. Walker—At Bradford, Miss Crosley—At Undercliffe, near Bradford, Mr. R. H. Richardson—At Brompton, near Northallerton, Mr. R. Inman, 83—At Pontefract, J. Leatham, esq. 84—At West Haisley, near Northallerton, Mrs. Smith, 85.

WALES.

An Act for making and maintaining a turnpike road from between the town of Mold, Flintshire, and the town of Wrexham, Denbighshire, to the turnpike road between Ruthin and Wrexham, and also two several branches of road therefrom, has received the Royal Assent. Also an Act for more effectually amending the road from Wrexham to Barnhill, and for making and keeping in repair the road branching at Pwll-y-rhwya, to the borough of Holt.

On the 29th of April, at six in the morning, a concussion, of sufficient violence to disturb persons in their sleep, and to cause those who were awake, distinctly to feel a violent shaking of the

house and room in which they were, as also of the furniture therein, occurred in Swansea, and in the neighbourhood at different places within the distance of eighteen miles.

Married.] At Wrexham, Mr. Bennion to Miss H. Rowe—Mr. Darling to Mrs. Jones—At Llandy-gern, Mr. Owen to Miss M. Hughes—At Carmarthen, S. F. Gwynne, esq. to Miss M. E. Morgan—At Bodedern, the Rev. W. Johnson to Miss E. Jones—At Chirk, Mr. S. Edwards to Miss M. Griffiths.

Died.] At Conway, H. Williams, esq.—At Ebbeth, J. H. Martin, esq.—At Bangor, the Rev. J. Kyffin—At Cefn Bychan, the Rev. R. Foulke—At Coed Golen, M. Rowland, 92—At Holywell, T. Thomas, esq. 72.

SCOTLAND.

The annual meeting of the Scottish Missionary Society was held last month. The report of the Society's proceedings for the last year was read by the Secretary. The Karass station was first noticed, then that of Astracan and Orenburg. The Tartars (the report stated) generally received the instructions of the missionaries with carelessness. The belief in the death of Christ was, however, gaining ground, and had become a subject of discussion among the Tartars, some denying it, while others alleged that it was mentioned in the Koran. The translation of the Scriptures into the languages of the Tartars, Turks, and Persians, was proceeding as rapidly as circumstances would permit. The Russian government has of late circumscribed the labours of the missionaries, and Mr. Blythe was compelled to leave a station among the Ingushes, where he was labouring with apparent success, by order of the governor; that government had also refused to permit the baptism of several Calmucs, who had declared their faith in the gospel. A liberal collection was made, when the meeting broke up.

Married.] At Inverness, J. Anderson, esq. to Miss E. Mackenzie—At Belcherster, H. Foster, esq. to Miss M. Young—At Edinburgh, P. Crichton, esq. to Miss Smyth—At Forglen House, J. Murray esq. to Miss G. Abercromby.

Died.] At Lasswade Hill, Lady J. Boyle—In West Lothian, Col. Gillore, of Wall House—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. S. Bow—Mrs. Muir—Mr. A. M. Scott—T. Brill, esq.—Mr. W. Johnston—At Kelso, W. Alexander, esq.—At St. Ninians, Capt. Campbell—At Glasgow, Capt. Rowan—At Leitchtown, J. Graham, esq. 84.

IRELAND.

Quarries of white and green marble have been lately discovered in the west of Ireland, which promise to be very valuable. The white is said to be of a quality superior, for the purpose of statuary and sculpture, to any Italian marble, being of the same texture and constitution with the best Grecian marble; and the green marble is considered to be of the family of the *verde antique*, and to rival the finest specimens of that costly article in beauty.

Married.] H. Morgan, esq. of Cork, to Miss H. Jamison—At Rathmullen, co. Down, O. Kidd, esq. to Miss F. Arbuthnot—At Tullybracky Church, R. Stack, esq. to Miss E. Fitzgerald—In Galway, T. Mahon, esq. to Miss J. Blake—J. Gibbons, esq. of Ballynegall, to Miss A. F. Smyth—At Belfast, T. M'Quistan, esq. to Miss M'Clelland.

Died.] At Dublin, J. Smith, esq.—J. White, esq.—The Rev. M. Sleater—J. T. Lalor, esq.—At Edinvalle, the Rev. R. M'Clure—Near Gort, Galway, the Rev. A. O'Flynn—At Ballyhale, Rev. W. Howlston—At Waterford, Lieut.-Col. T. Lamphier—At Londonderry, W. Lecky, esq.—At Nicker, co. Limerick, T. Bouchier, esq.—At Inchina-palace, near Fermoy, E. Barrett, esq.—At Ballykaskers, J. Niblock, 104.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

AUG. 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—On the 23d of June the House met after its adjournment, and the Irish Grand Jury Presentment Bill was passed. On the 24th, the Marriage and Beer Bills were passed, and various other Bills forwarded. On the 25th, the House was principally occupied in hearing appeals. On the following day, Earl Grosvenor moved for returns of all offices still performed by deputies where salaries were paid; also, for offices in fee. Lord Liverpool moved a series of resolutions relative to the Appellate report of the Committee of the House, proposing that the House shall sit five days in the week, to meet at ten o'clock and sit till four; that three Lords be required to attend on the days for hearing appeals, who shall be balloted for and attend in succession as their names are drawn at the commencement of the session. Earl Carnarvon objected to decisions of the House without the Lord Chancellor; and remarked on the futility of three Peers being compelled to attend the opening of a cause—another three to hear the evidence—and yet another three, having heard neither the opening nor the evidence, to assist in giving the judgment at last. For himself, as it respected the proposed Deputy Speaker, he never could submit to the dictation of any one officer not a Member of the House—not, in reality, a Peer of Parliament. On the 27th, the Earl of Liverpool presented a message from his Majesty, recommending the extension of the pension of the late Earl St. Vincent to the present Viscount. On the 30th, the Earl of Liverpool moved his first resolution on the Appellate Jurisdiction, the debate on which was adjourned to the next day (July 1st), when the five Bills for modifying the Criminal Laws went through Committees, and the debate on the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was resumed. On the third resolution, which went to make the attendance of Peers compulsory, the House divided—27 for, and 11 against the resolution, which was consequently carried. On

the 2d, the London Bridge Bill was passed. On the 3d, a petition was presented from the East India Company, praying that the duties on East India sugars might be placed on the same footing with those from other countries. The House went into a Committee on the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill. On the 4th, the Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition, signed by two hundred ministers and two thousand persons, against the prosecutions of writings supposed to be hostile to the Christian religion. On the 7th, the Irish Insurrection Act was committed, the House dividing upon the question—26 for, and 5 against it. On the 8th, some business of little importance was gone through; and on the 9th, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved the reading of the Bill for placing English Catholics on the same footing as those of Ireland. Lord Redesdale moved that the Bill be read that day three months. The Earl of Westmoreland supported it, as did the Bishop of Norwich. The Lord Chancellor and Bishop of St. David's supported the amendment. On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 7; there being 73 for, and 80 against the reading. A clause introduced by Lord Clifden into the Irish Tithes Composition Bill, for settling the composition of the same by Commissioners, was negatived by a majority of 20; there being, on the division, 11 for, and 31 against it. On the 10th, the royal assent was given by commission to the Bill for building Gaols, for the London Docks, and others. On the 11th, the Scotch Juries' Bill was opposed by Lord Melville and other peers, and lost, on a division, by a majority of 11. In a Committee on the Illegal Oaths (Ireland) Bill, the Duke of Leinster wished to exclude Freemasons from the operation of the Bill. The Earl of Liverpool opposed the proposition, because, if an exception were allowed in favour of any class, it would afford other societies ground of complaint. On the 14th, the Limerick Corporation Bill

was read a third time, and passed; as also the Irish Churches' Bill, without a division. On the 15th, the Distillery Bill, the Irish Tithe Composition Bill, the Merchant Law Bill, the East India Trade Bill, and the Scotch Commissary Courts Bill, were passed. The Bill for the Consolidation of the Laws relative to the Slave Trade was ordered to be read a third time that day three months. On the 16th, some debate took place on the Silk Manufactory Bill, which was ordered to be read a third time on the following day, omitting all the clauses except that which allowed the Spitalfields manufacturers to transfer their capital to another place. The Bill was accordingly read the following day with three amendments, on the motion of Lord Bexley, and passed. On the 18th, assent was given by commission to numerous Bills, and several appeal causes heard, and Lord Colchester moved for returns of Catholic chapels, schools, religious houses, and persons who were under monastic vows. The Earl of Rosslyn opposed the motion; and Lord Colchester withdrew it, on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor. On the 19th, after the royal assent had been given to the supply of 14,700,000*l.* and to various Bills, the Lord Chancellor read the speech for proroguing Parliament.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" We are commanded by His Majesty, in releasing you from your attendance in Parliament, to express to you His Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity wherewith you have applied yourselves to the several objects which His Majesty recommended to your attention at the opening of the Session. His Majesty entertains a confident expectation that the provisions of internal regulation, which you have adopted with respect to Ireland, will, when carried into effect, tend to remove some of the evils which have so long afflicted that part of the United Kingdom. We are commanded to assure you, that you may depend upon the firm, but temperate, exercise of those powers which you have entrusted to His Majesty, for the suppression of violence and outrage in that country, and for the protection of the lives and properties of His Majesty's loyal subjects. It is with the greatest satisfaction that His Majesty is enabled to contemplate the flourishing condition of all branches of our commerce and manufactures, and the greatest abatement of those difficulties which the agricultural interest has so long and so severely suffered.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" We have it in command from His Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and to assure

you that he has received the sincerest pleasure from the relief which you have been enabled to afford his people, by a large reduction of Taxes.

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" His Majesty has commanded us to inform you that he continues to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country. Deeply as His Majesty still regrets the failure of his earnest endeavours to prevent the interruption of the peace of Europe, it affords him the greatest consolation that the principles upon which he has acted, and the policy which he has determined to pursue, have been marked with your warm and cordial concurrence, as consonant with the interests, and satisfactory to the feelings of his people."

The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament prorogued to Tuesday the 13th of September.

House of Commons.—On the 23d of June a short debate took place upon Mr. Huskisson's moving the second reading of the Reciprocity Duties' Bill; and the House afterwards voted, in a Committee of Supply—for Donaghadee Harbour, 15,000*l.*; for the London and Holyhead road, 29,114*l.*; for the Royal Harbour of King's Town, 45,000*l.*; for Holyhead Harbour, 20,870*l.*; and 2350*l.* for printing the journals. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for another lottery, the last which it was his intention to propose. The Southwark Court of Requests' Bill passed; and the House divided on the second reading of the Irish Insurrection Bill, upon the appointment of a committee of 21, to enquire into the nature of the disturbances in that country—For the original motion, 88—for the amendment, 39. Majority for the second reading, 49. On the 25th, a petition was presented to the House by Mr. Brougham from B. R. Haydon, praying for the encouragement of historical painting by Government. Mr. Hume moved for a committee to enquire into the practicability of the abolition of the office of Viceroy of Ireland, by an address to the crown. The motion was negatived without a division. On the 26th, Mr. Brougham having moved that the petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, complaining of the mal-administration of justice, be read, moved also, that it be referred to the grand committee for courts of justice. Mr. Goulbourn opposed the motion. Sir Henry Parnell, Colonel Barry, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Daly, Mr. O. Fitzgerald, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Martin,

and Mr. Peel spoke, and Mr. Brougham having replied, the House divided—For the motion, 59; against it, 139—Majority, 80. On the 27th, the Usury Laws Bill was lost, it being moved that the report be received that day twelve months, which was carried by 26 to 21. July 1, the House went into a Committee of Supply, and 40,000*l.* were voted for buildings for the reception of the royal library; and 9330*l.* for building glebe houses in Ireland. Mr. Hume presented a petition against religious persecution from a number of clergy and others, and moved that it was unjust and inexpedient to subject any person to prosecution for holding any particular religious opinions or tenets. Mr. Wilberforce contended that the abuse of religion ought to be restrained, and defended the conduct of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Mr. Ricardo supported the motion. Mr. W. Smith did not think that human legislation ought to be exercised in devising punishments for the dissemination of opinions. Mr. Peel was determined to support the existing laws, and to oppose the motion, which was negatived. On the 2d, Sir J. Mackintosh presented a petition against a bill then before the House for taking away the right of trial by jury from the inhabitants of New South Wales, and giving the Governor the power, at his own caprice, of sending any one who might be objectionable to him to Great Britain, &c. The House divided—For bringing up the petition, 47; against it, 60. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then laid the annual budget before the House. The total supplies wanted for the year were estimated at 16,976,743*l.* the ways and means amounted to 17,385,920*l.* He shewed first, that although a tonnage duty had been repealed to the amount of 66,000*l.* yet the Customs of 1823 were 4,185,852*l.* those of 1822 being only 4,045,987*l.*; secondly, that the Excise Revenue for the first half year of 1822 was 12,125,136*l.*; in the present year, 11,229,081*l.* being an apparent decrease of 896,055*l.*; but it was necessary to recollect, that since the accounts of 1822 had been made up, several excise duties had been reduced: for instance, the duties upon hides had been reduced to the amount of 135,688*l.*; the

reduction of the duty upon malt, including 270,000*l.* repayment on account of stock in hand, amounted to 460,637*l.*; the reduction upon salt was 465,550*l.*: making a total reduction of 1,051,875*l.* If that sum were added to the receipts of the present half year, there would appear an increase of 155,820*l.* and if the sum of 270,000*l.* had not been repaid on account of stock in hand, the increase in the revenue would have been 425,820*l.* The Stamp Duties, he believed, had also increased, and 3,000,000*l.* of debt had been reduced. The total amount of reductions in the last two years had been—Husbandry horses, 480,000*l.*; malt, 1,400,000*l.*; salt, 1,295,000*l.*; hides, 300,000*l.*; assessed taxes, 2,800,000*l.*; ditto, Ireland, about 100,000*l.*; tonnage duty, 160,000*l.*; windows—Ireland, 180,000*l.*; spirits—Ireland, 380,000*l.*; ditto—Scotland, 340,000*l.*—Total 6,935,000*l.* Mr. Maiberly then enquired into the state of the negotiations with Austria respecting her debt to Great Britain, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that they were not yet concluded. The financial resolutions were then agreed to. On the 3d, the House went into a Committee on certain charges, of taking irregular fees, against Chief Baron O'Grady, and the report was ordered to be received on the 7th. On the 4th, the Irish Tithe Composition Bill was passed, and also the Roman Catholic Qualification Bill. The Reciprocity of Duties Bill was read a third time; the House dividing upon an amendment of Mr. Robertson, that the bill be read that day three months—For the bill, 75; against it, 15. On the 7th, the New South Wales Bill was considered, and opposed by Sir J. Mackintosh, who moved that a jury of 12 men should try cases in that country and Van Diemen's land, when the House divided—For the amendment, 30; against it, 41—Majority, 11. Mr. Canning then proposed that the law should be only temporary, and be enacted for five years, which was agreed to. On the 8th, Mr. Hume commented on the collection of the Land Tax, and submitted certain resolutions declaratory of facts which needed attention. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that Mr. Hume had made a most erroneous calculation

at the outset, but that many of the allowances made to officers were improper and should be corrected. Mr. Hume then withdrew his motion. On the 9th, Col. Palmer took a view of the conduct of this country respecting Spain, and moved for certain papers connected with Sir W. A'Court's mission; his motion was negatived without a division. Mr. Scarlett moved, that under all circumstances the House did not think it necessary to adopt any proceeding in regard to the conduct of the Chief Baron. On this the House divided—38 for, and 16 against the resolution. On the 10th, the Attorney-General moved the third reading of the Scotch Law Commission Bill. Mr. Brougham made some remarks on the anomalies in the bill, though he considered it in principle one of the best ever brought into the House. Mr. Williams thought the House had not been fairly dealt with in respect to the bill, and signified his intention in the following session of moving an enquiry into the delays of the Court of Chancery. After some farther debate the bill was passed. On the 11th, on the reading of the East India Mutiny Bill, Mr. R. Smith moved that part of the clause which gave the governor power to summon a court martial for the trial of military persons for civil offences should be omitted. Mr. Wynn supported the clauses; the House divided—40 for, and 13 against it. On the 16th, the House met, but no debate of consequence took place; several petitions were presented, and Mr. Canning laid on the table certain papers containing copies of correspondence with Foreign Powers relative to the Slave Trade. On the 17th, there not being members sufficient to form a House, the Speaker adjourned it to the following day, when the amendments of the Lords, to the New South Wales, Scots' Commissary Courts, and other bills were agreed to. Alderman Wood presented a petition from the late Sheriff Parkins, making complaints against the City of London, and praying the House to call on the Corporation to shew by what right they sell that office. On the 19th, the House was prorogued with the customary formalities.

The state of Ireland does not appear to be ameliorating. Party spirit runs higher than ever, and the depredations of the peasantry on property do not diminish. A riot took place at Newry on the 1st of July, in which several persons were wounded, and the most serious apprehensions are still entertained that the injudicious support received by the Orange faction hitherto, has so strengthened their hands, that it renders all efforts of the Government useless in conciliating and smoothing down the asperities which are one main cause of the miserable troubles of that fine country.

The net revenue for the quarters ended July 5, 1822, and July 5, 1823, shews a decrease, in consequence of the repeal of taxes, of 438,693*l.*, and a decrease in the year of 1,959,716*l.*—The following is the statement for the past quarter:—

	Qrs. ended July 5.		Incr.	Decc.
	1822.	1823.		
Customs ..	1,040,108	2,095,420	146,312	.....
Excise	6,268,738	5,618,938	.....	649,800
Stamps	1,500,716	1,620,011	119,295	.....
Post Office	355,000	333,000	.....	22,000
Taxes	2,657,724	2,631,415	.....	26,309
Miscellan.	102,152	95,961	.....	6,191
	12,833,438	12,394,745	266,607	704,320
Deduct Increase				266,607
Decrease on the Quarter				438,693

The surplus of income over expenditure of the Consolidated Fund for the last quarter is 1,620,134*l.*; the income (in consequence of the repeal of taxes) presenting a diminution of 1,501,785*l.*; and the reduction of charge amounting to 3,121,919*l.*

The unredeemed debt on June 30, 1823, was 794,130,821*l.*
Annual charge on the same
and the pensions 30,840,896*l.*

Estimate of all taxes repealed since the termination of the war, and the amount of their annual produce:—

Previously to 1821.	
Property-tax	14,867,956
War malt—England and Ireland	2,912,571
Customs—Exports, tonnage, &c.	1,105,675
Windows—Ireland	235,000
	18,521,202
At subsequent periods.	
Husbandry horse and other taxes	6,935,000
	25,456,202
Deduct taxes imposed anno 1819	3,200,000
	22,256,202
The unfunded debt amounts to 34,700,000 <i>l.</i>	

The following correspondence between Mr. Canning and the Regency at Madrid has been laid before Parliament:—

Madrid, June 7, 1823.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the letter by which His Serene Highness the Regency of Spain and the Indies has the honour of communicating to His Britannic Majesty its installation, which took place, with the greatest solemnity, in this capital, and which has been followed by the recognition of His Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême, in the name of His Most Christian Majesty. His Serene Highness, in directing me to request that your Excellency will present to His Majesty the King of Great Britain the said letter (of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, as likewise of the documents relative to the nomination of the Regency), has ordered me to express to you, at the same time, his anxious wish to cultivate the relations of friendship which have always subsisted between our august Sovereigns. I shall feel happy in contributing to fulfil the wishes of His Serene Highness in this respect; and in the mean time I have the honour to assure your Excellency of the high consideration with which, &c.

(Signed)

VICTOR SAEZ.

(Reply) Foreign Office, June 10, 1823.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 7th inst. announcing the installation of a new Regency at Madrid, and inclosing a letter, addressed (as you inform me) by that Body to the King my Master. The Regency of Urgel, some months ago, and more recently that which was instituted after the entrance of the French army into Spain, successively addressed letters to me, announcing, in like manner, their assumption respectively of the Government of Spain. To neither of these communications has it been thought necessary to return any answer; and if I now deviate from the course pursued in those two instances, it is only because I would not appear to be guilty of incivility, in sending back your messenger without a written acknowledgment of the receipt of your letter. I have, however, nothing to add to that acknowledgment. The King my Master, having a Minister resident near the person of His Catholic Majesty, cannot receive a communication of this description; and it is therefore not consistent with my duty to lay before the King the letter addressed to His Majesty, which I have the honour herewith to return. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

THE COLONIES.

Accounts from Sierra Leone mention the introduction there of a fever nearly resembling the yellow fever in character, and marked by equal mortality with that pest of the tropical climates. Eighty persons died between March 1st and May 27th. The heat had not been great, and there was no apparent cause for its appearance either in the season or atmosphere, the thermometer, in the heat of the day, only indicating 84° of Fahrenheit, and a strong refreshing sea-breeze blowing towards the land. The Island of Ascension has also been dreadfully unhealthy.

By the Termagant, from the Cape of Good Hope, it is learnt that Captains Owen, in the *Leven*, and Vidal, in the *Barracouta*, were refitting in Simon's Bay, and would be ready to proceed again on their scientific and interesting voyage of survey, the first week in June. Captain Owen's first

object will be to take an accurate survey of Argoa Bay, which is very much wanted, as there is a shoal that breaks dreadfully in bad weather; and, strange as it may seem, it has never been laid down in any of the charts extant of that coast. Captain Owen then proceeds to Delagoa Bay, to complete the former surveys of that important portion of his labours. The *Barracouta* will most likely leave the *Leven* at Delagoa, and proceed to the mouth of the great river Zambeze, which falls into the ocean in the Mozambique Channel there; where he and Mr. Forbes, botanist, with one boy, as a servant, will embark in a canoe, or other conveyance, and proceed up to Senna, intending to penetrate thence into the heart of Eastern Africa; and, if circumstances are favourable, make their way to the city of Latakoo, where there is a station of Missionaries.

FOREIGN STATES.

There have been no movements of the French or Spanish troops that have produced any thing decisive during the past month. Another instance of treachery, however, has appeared, in the defection of Morillo, who has gone over to the French with a part of his

force. He seemed to have been for some time in communication with them; and tempted, no doubt, by French gold and French promises, has betrayed his trust to the enemies of his country, and covered himself with lasting infamy. The French army under Bour-

desoult has commenced the blockade of Cadiz. The Cortes held their first meeting on the 18th of June. They first declared that the Regency had deserved well of their country. Measures were taken to provision Cadiz, and to fit out gun-boats, &c. There appears an extraordinary want of foresight in the proceedings of the Spaniards—every thing seems to have been deferred to the last moment; and the most common precautions, under the circumstances of the expected invasion of the country, seem to have been neglected. The French Regency at Madrid is filling every prison where it has the power of acting, with old and young of every sex suspected of being favourable to the Constitution. They have begun to establish a system of espionage, and discover the most vindictive spirit. The Duke of Angoulême is said to have been much dissatisfied with their conduct. Mina still annoys his enemies, and his movements cause them as much trouble as ever. Two Constitutional chiefs, also, Milans and Lloheras, cause the French under Moncey great embarrassment: they are said to be at the head of 7000 men. The garrison of Santona lately made a *sortie* on the French besieging force, and, though repulsed, caused it considerable loss. Upon the whole, the final issue of the peninsular war seems to be as far from termination as it was two months ago; and the French ministry is sending strong reinforcements to its armies.

An interesting circular has been issued by the Spanish Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the European powers, on the assumption of power by the Madrid Regency.

The change of government at Lisbon, brought about by the army, which is allowed to effect revolutions, provided it be on their side only, according to the code of the Holy Alliance, has completely succeeded, and the ancient system of things is established. The liberty of the press is abolished, all secret societies, even of Freemasons, are denounced for ever, and the plans of the French ministry executed to the utmost of their desire. The cost of the Portuguese revolution has been great, each

soldier having received a *douceur* for his exertions; but the total amount will probably never be made known. The inhabitants of the towns and cities are, however, represented as friendly as ever to the Constitution. It is said that the King of Portugal will give a constitution to his people similar to that of France, and, no doubt, equally efficacious in securing personal liberty and the welfare of the body politic. The French have contracted for a large loan, which has been taken by Messrs. Rothschild, and will be necessary, as their expenditure in Spain is calculated at 2,000,000 of francs a day. It is to be hoped that none who possess the proper feelings of Englishmen will invest their money in these speculations. They will be supporting a bad cause, and will deserve to lose what they so incautiously venture for the support of arbitrary power. Recent losses have cooled the ardour of many in these matters; and it is very probable that heavier may yet follow.

The threats of the Holy Alliance against Switzerland have operated to put down the freedom of the press there, and to force the Republic to exclude from its territory all who may not be deemed proper residents by the Great Courts. These sacrifices on the part of the Helvetic Government will not go far in securing its integrity when the occupation of the country by the armies of the Allied Powers may be an object desirable for the purposes of ambition or spoliation. The Swiss have no guarantee for real independence beyond the nature of their country, their arms, and their spirit of independence; and ere long they may be called upon to make use of them.

The Spaniards have been defeated by Paez, and the last remnant of their forces opposed to the Columbians has been much diminished. The town of Moracaibo has capitulated. The Spaniards overpowered the Columbian fleet on the 28th of May, having a great superiority of force, and captured two of their vessels. Bolivar had arrived at Popayan on his way to Bogota. The Sittings of the Columbian Congress commenced on the 17th of April.

M U S I C.

KING'S THEATRE.

WE were prevented from noticing, in our last report, Rossini's opera of *Ricciardo e Zoraide*, which had then been acted but once on the public nights of performance; and we now have to record the representation of another new opera, also by Rossini, called *Matilde e Corradino*.

The plot of *Ricciardo e Zoraide*, to give it in the words of the manager's book (for we feel incapable to state it more clearly) is as follows: Agorante, an African conqueror, has fallen in love with Zoraide, one of his captives, who has pledged her hand to Ricciardo, a Christian chieftain. Ricciardo, to obtain a sight of his mistress, and, at the same time, to avoid all suspicion, pretends to be one of the suite of the French ambassador. Ernesto (the ambassador himself) gains admittance to the palace of Agorante, and succeeds in persuading him, that Ricciardo has taken away his wife by force. This induces Agorante to give him his confidence, and to engage Zoraide to accept his hand. But Zomira, who has claims upon the heart of Agorante, succeeds in discovering the plans of Ricciardo, and Agorante, in his rage, condemns both the lovers to death, together with Ircano, the father of Zoraide. At the moment of the execution of the sentence, Ernesto rushes in with his soldiers; Agorante is overpowered, and obliged to yield up Zoraide to her lover. We are not over-fastidious in judging of the dramatic merit of an Italian opera; but, with all the drawback to be allowed upon goods of this kind, we must confess we seldom saw greater nonsense brought within the pale of musical delivery. The splendid court and palace of the monarch of Dongola! a country of half-savages in the interior of Africa!—a French ambassador accredited to that all-powerful sovereign!! and a French military force attached to the embassy in order to give greater energy to his excellency's diplomacies!!! not to advert to the farrago of inexplicabilities in the conduct of this precious plot, or to the pathetic sublinities in the language of the poem.

In a drama like this it is impossible to call our sympathies into action; we

felt nothing but what the abstract music, and the merits in its execution could excite; and the music to this opera, with some inconsiderable exceptions, was not calculated to awaken powerful emotions. We have already spoken so frequently of the little regard which Rossini seems to have for his fame and character, in scribbling opera after opera, full of repetitions and plagiarisms, that we are tired of wasting our ink upon this subject. Three fourths of *Ricciardo e Zoraide* may be traced to some one or other of his previous works. Here a thought, there a whole period, or a mode of accompaniment recalls our recollection to what we heard before,—with some contingent variation, perhaps, but substantially the same;—the same viands with a little alteration in the sauce. To derive unalloyed pleasure from the present compositions of Rossini, a person ought to possess a very short memory, and be able to content himself on the one hand with two or three pieces of decisive interest in one opera, while on the other he must not scruple to put up with plagiarisms, repetitions, and common-place matter making up the remainder. It is not at all improbable that, like the productions of some painters, the more recent operas of Rossini are not entirely his own work. Pressed as he is for time, and determined to write against time, we have reason to suspect that in the manufacture of his compositions he avails himself of the aid of some musical amanuensis, imbued with his style, that he gives perhaps some finishing touches to the labour of this journeyman, and limits his own share of the work to two or three prominent pieces and to the finales. This hypothesis, at least, would at once account for the few good things mixed up with a mass of matter quite unworthy of Rossini's name, now observable in almost every work with which he inundates the stage. This is precisely the case in *Ricciardo e Zoraide*. It contains some beauties of the first order amidst a mass of neutral, common, declamatory music, and indeed some absolute trash, which must have sealed the doom of the piece at the King's Theatre, but for the strength with which

it was cast, and the great exertions of performers of such talent. An opera must be very bad indeed that cannot be rendered tolerable by the exertions of a Camporese, a Garcia, a Curione, and Madame Vestris. Messrs. Porto and Reina too acquitted themselves of their parts very creditably, so that the *personnel* left nothing to be wished for.

In *Matilde di Shabran*, for the first time performed on the 3d July, the parts were more in number, but equally well cast. The drama, too, in point of plot and language, is of a superior kind.

Corradino, (Signor Garcia) a fierce and powerful baron, with a view of terminating a war with a rival chieftain, had promised to marry his daughter, the Countess d'Arco (Madame Caradori). On her arrival, however, at Corradino's castle, her wicked temper not only made him repent of his pledge, but altogether filled his breast with a deadly hatred for the whole sex. In a state of seclusion his gates are closed against every female, indeed against all mankind, and an inscription on the portal announces death to every intruder. The Countess, however, is suffered to remain, and she still hopes to succeed in persuading Corradino to the promised union. Matters are in this state when the curtain rises, and Edoardo (Madame Vestris) the son of Raimondo (Signor Reina), a rival chieftain, is a close prisoner in the castle of Corradino, into whose hands he had fallen by the chances of warfare. The first arrival is Isidoro (Signor de Begnis) a famished poet, the buffo of the piece, who having lost his way in the forest, finds himself unexpectedly before the castle, and, according to the standing orders of the place, is seized and brought before the Count, who, in consideration of his insignificance, miserable plight, and drolleries, grants him a respite. Matilde di Shabran (Madame de Begnis), a young lady of uncommon beauty, a gay lively temper, and great resolution, makes next her appearance. She had heard of the count's whimsical determination, and, regardless of the danger, had taken the resolve to try her luck in converting the fierce Corradino to a more rational creed. In this intention she is encouraged by the Count's own gaoler

(Signor Porto) and his physician (Signor Placci), although both utterly despair of her success. Indeed no sooner does she appear before Corradino, than he orders her to be clapt in chains, *selon la coutume du pays*. But Matilde does not understand such jokes, she laughs at the Count's anger, reads him a lecture *selon la coutume du sere*, plays off the artillery of bewitching *occhiste* "and all that sort of thing." Corradino at first is thunderstruck, and, to make short of it, becomes love-struck in the end. This is a very good scene in the poem, and an excellent one in the score. Rossini's amanuensis, we will vouch, had no hand in it. Corradino, completely at a loss to know what ails him, consults his doctor, who tells him plainly that his malady is love, and consequently beyond the reach of the pharmacopœia. He now firmly believes that he is under the influence of a magic spell practised upon him by the poor poet, who is instantly sent for and condemned to die. Fortunately for him, Matilde at that instant is announced, and admitted in tears, to make, as she pretends, submissive atonement for her former haughtiness. This again is a very charming musical scene. Matilde's assumed tears change the lion Corradino into a submissive lamb. He is disarmed literally, for she compels him to lay aside his warlike array, nay, to bend his knees before she deigns to hear him with favour. These trifles complied with, all is love and tenderness on both sides. (A duet of course!) All this is well managed by Signor Don Giacomo Ferretti, the author, and no less so by Rossini; and here the drama might pleasantly have come to a conclusion perfectly satisfactory to the parties concerned, but, as the first act is but drawing to a close, and as a family picture of connubial sweets would scarcely have afforded matter for a second act, Signor Don Giacomo Ferretti was perfectly justified in raising a bit of a storm, founded on the instability of human happiness in general, and more particularly on the jealousy and thirst for revenge of the slighted Countess d'Arco. The hostile approach of Don Raimondo, to liberate by force of arms his captive son, is suddenly announced. Corradino is not the man to shut himself up within the walls of his fortress; he prepares to

march against the foe; all is bustle; trumpets and tromboni have hard work cut out; even the poet, inspired by martial ardour, buckles on a cuirass to accompany the expedition, not failing to provide himself with an inkhorn and other stationery, to record, in Pindaric numbers, the valiant deeds to be done by Corradino and himself. All march out in echelons, encouraged by the example and exhortations of Don Isidoro.

The great contest is withheld from the view of the audience, for the victory is already gained when the curtain rises again, and Isidoro, of course, recounts his deeds of arms with the modesty of Falstaff. Raimondo, with the remains of his followers, is overtaken (on the stage) by Corradino, whom he reproaches with the imprisonment of his son Edoardo, and challenges to single combat. At that instant Edoardo appears, and informs the stupified Corradino, that he owes his liberty to the kindness of Matilde. Such indeed was his belief then, but the fact was that the Countess d'Arco by bribing Udolfo the Deputy Gaoler, (for even in those times offices of trust might be carried on by deputy) had procured the escape of Edoardo, with no other motive than to ruin Matilde, whom Udolfo was instructed to mention to Edoardo as the instrument of his liberation. Corradino, incensed at this supposed treachery of Matilde, hurries home from the field of battle to inflict summary punishment on her. She is to be hurled down a precipice, and the poet, Isidoro of all persons, is ordered to carry the sentence into execution. When arrived at the foot of the rock, Isidoro, gentle and timorous as poets are, begs the favour of Matilde to manage the fatal jump herself, while he waits below; and she preferring to go quietly another way, meets with Raimondo and Edoardo, who give her a temporary asylum in their castle. Isidoro, on his return to Corradino, presents him with a minute account of the destruction of Matilde. But in the mean while Edoardo learns from the Deputy Gaoler the true state of the case. He flies to inform Corradino of the guilt of the Countess d'Arco, without revealing that Matilde is still among the living. Corradino, distracted with anguish (in a beautiful

cavatina, not altogether Rossini's property) determines to plunge himself from the self-same precipice, to be united in death, at least, with his beloved Matilde. At the instant, however, when he is about to take the fatal leap, Raimondo appears, Matilde follows, the stage fills with the *dramatis personæ*, explanations ensue, and Matilde is for ever united to Corradino.

We have been somewhat particular in the recital of this plot, because it appeared to us infinitely superior to the general complexion of Italian operatic dramas. It is overstocked with incident, a rare fault on the Italian stage, and hence requires some indulgence on the score of the unities; but the author has managed his abounding materials with considerable art, which, of course, cannot be so apparent in the above concise sketch as in the original. There are some slight improbabilities, but nothing occurs without being tolerably well brought about or accounted for. The opera, as may be supposed, is very voluminous, and therefore subjected to much curtailment at the King's Theatre, not excepting some essential scenes: for it must admit there of both a divertissement and a ballet. The music, too, is more in quantity than in almost any opera we know of, and a great deal is omitted. A considerable portion is common Italian music; not bad, but too familiar to every good memory. Nevertheless, it contains some excellent scenes, both comic and pathetic, and some concerted pieces of great beauty. But the length of our article compels us to abstain from a more special notice. The same cause prevents us, from doing complete justice to the performers, who embraced almost the whole strength of the establishment. Difficult as many parts of the music are, they met with the best and most successful exertions of every individual concerned. The establishment may take pride in the execution of the septett "Oh come mai quest'anima," and might probably challenge with it San Carlo or La Scala. Unassisted by any instrument, and profoundly chromatic in some of its combinations, its performance left nothing to be wished for. The season, upon the whole, is drawing to a close

with much more credit to the establishment than it began with ; even the choruses are better. Had its commencement been equally satisfactory, the receipts must have surpassed all expectation. Even now, in July, when the heat of the house is generally extreme, an unusually early attendance is necessary to secure a convenient place, or any place at all.

Our limits forbid dwelling on the ballet. A new one, "*Leonore, ou l'Amour Peintre*," derives its principal interest from the inimitable graceful-

ness of Mad. Ronzi Vestris in a Spanish dance with castanets ; and a new divertissement, "*La Quadrille*," exhibits a quadrille danced by twelve fair nymphs, whose elegant movements and groupings are one of those sights which few spectators forget ever after.

Mr. Ebers's management closes with this season. He has resigned it, for a valuable consideration, to Mr. Benelli, a gentleman long resident in this country, and long connected with opera affairs.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE brilliant season of this house has, at last, terminated, and left us scarcely any thing to regret except that it is over. One circumstance, however, has pained us, and we mention it only because we cannot keep silence. We allude to the increasing air of despondency and indifference which has hung about the exertions of the eminent artist whose genius once redeemed this theatre from ruin. During the last few weeks—we fear we might say months—Mr. Kean has been himself only by fits and starts ; and, though he has never played a whole character without doing something highly excellent, he has often walked through scenes where his force and tenderness used to be conspicuous, without affording a gleam of either. Thus, the last night on which "*Othello*" was performed, he spoke the words of the third act, wont to be the masterpiece of modern acting, in a languid and spiritless manner ; no glance, no action, betrayed the concealed divinity or demon which used to blaze forth there ; and no tones went to the heart except those of the farewell, which seemed tinged with the feelings of the speaker, and were mournfully beautiful. While we thought this inferiority arose only from some accidental and temporary cause, we were unwilling to mention it ;—though we saw that, for the time, it was impairing Mr. Kean's popularity, we knew he had only to break out with his old strength, and triumph in the admiration of the town ;—but now that we fear lest his very capability itself should rust in him unused,

we cannot refrain from imploring him to shake off his insidious lethargy and vindicate his early fame.

We have marked this declension with sorrow, but without surprise ; and indeed, when we consider Mr. Kean's generous and sanguine temperament, we ought, perhaps, rather to wonder that it did not begin earlier. Independently of the peculiar circumstances of his career, it is obvious that an actor's first efforts must be his happiest, and that the longer he continues to play his most popular characters, the less he will feel them. Few sensations can be imagined more exquisite than those of a powerful actor when he first embodies the conceptions of genius ; when he finds himself identified with the deepest feelings and the noblest imaginations ; when he pours his vivifying soul into the else shadowy creations of the poet, and thinks and speaks in his immortal words. But how does the enjoyment abate when the exercise becomes a thing of custom ; when the same semblance of fervour is required in the most uncongenial moods ; when the performance is a task, and the mind is compelled to call up the remembrance of the past to re-produce those effects which the audience are prepared to anticipate ! While the finest passages become hackneyed, in proportion to the delicacy and completeness of the first idea, and the completeness of the early copies, will be the difficulty of striking off without injury succeeding impressions. Thoughts of profoundest wisdom, images of celestial grace, verses of the divinest music, lose their charm

when they become associated with recollections of weariness and forced exertion—as the poetry laboriously learned and spouted in childhood scarcely ever appears to regain its purity and freshness. Nor is this all. If the performer's energy suffered no visible abatement, his attraction must necessarily diminish. The crowds which novelty drew fall off; "new readings" become old; the hits which, when unlooked for, electrified, now they are expected, only move and delight; and the enthusiastic shouts sink into reasonable and moderate applauses. If such is the hard condition of popular actors in general, its evils have been heightened to Mr. Kean by the peculiar incidents of his life. He dashed at once from obscurity into fame; and, as it was said of Lord Mansfield, that he knew no gradation between nothing and 3000*l.* a-year, so he knew no pause between the station of an actor of all work at Exeter, and that of the idol of his day—"the observed of all observers." What a change! The tales of enchantment do not represent a transition more surprising and complete. For a poor unknown to become, in a little week, the wonder of his time—a problem to the philosopher—the favourite of the fairest and the admired of the wisest;—for him to run rapidly through the range of the intensest and most individual creations ever produced by human genius; to find the thoughts which he has pondered over in sadness and penury hailed as bright discoveries of the author's sense hitherto unknown; to meet with an answering sympathy for big passions long cherished in vain, and thoughts which lay too deep for tears; seems a lot almost too happy to be borne. Yet such was Mr. Kean's; and he is a man peculiarly fitted to enjoy it, or, indeed, it never would have been within his grasp. Fervid, restless, energetic, he floated on the top of fortune, and is little able to bear the natural ebbing of the tide. He was not, he could not be, an improving actor; his best efforts were incapable of improvement, and he would bestow no labour on others. Nature wrought in him, while Mr. Kemble wrought on Nature. That noble artist was an exception to our general observations; because he played from imagination rather than impulse; because

he fixed his standard of excellence in his own mind, and brought himself nearer and nearer to it by repeated exertions. He was the Milton of the stage; not stumbling on greatness, but calmly building it up by the divinest art. His excellence, therefore, was permanent and uniform, and remained unimpaired, except by physical circumstances, to the last. He depended more on his own high thoughts and musings than on the sympathy of others, and might have looked on a thin house with as much equanimity as a true philosopher on an empty school, or as an unpopular poet, who can afford to wait for his renown, on the account of his publisher!

While we are not surprised, then, at a degree of dejection in Mr. Kean's manner, we earnestly entreat him not to yield to its influence. He is essentially as great as ever, and can never cease to be admired while he is true to his own genius. Let him enjoy what remains for him; let him recruit his spirits and repair his energies; and remember that it would be as unwise to discard his profession, because the first bloom of success is past, as to fling away life because boyhood is over!

One part—character, perhaps, it can hardly be called—Mr. Kean played with considerable spirit,—Alexander the Great, in Lee's plethoric tragedy of that name. Perhaps he was led by a spirit of waywardness to shew what could be done with such scenes, and gathered fire by the collision of his impetuous genius with the absurdities of the poet. There are, however, bright thoughts and felicitous expressions amidst the swelling bombast of the play, which he made uncommonly prominent and vivid. His rage and impatience at the insolent taunts of Clytus were terrific; he ran over the exploits of the mad hero with a rapidity congenial to the subject; and his death was fearfully true, without being shocking. Young's Clytus was admirable; its roughness might, perhaps, like his wine, have been rather more "craftily qualified," with advantage, in the drunken scene; but, as a whole, it was a capital picture of the tough, reckless, boastful, and unflattering soldier. Mrs. Glover, in Roxana, kept the galleries in breathless

awe; though the pit was now and then about to relax into a titter at the extravagancies of the rival Queens. This play ought to be represented every year for the benefit of those who go annually to the two-shilling gallery, and who consider it as the superbest effort of tragedy.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

This theatre closed without any concluding novelty, except the performance of Lady Julia, in "Personation," by Miss Foote. This delightful actress here displayed more versatility than we believed she possessed, and came out of her disguise as an old woman like a butterfly from a chrysalis. Her personal charms deprive her talents of their due meed of eulogy.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

The English Opera-House is, to our tastes, exactly what a summer theatre should be, and till it opens summer seems scarcely begun. It is cool, elegant, and lofty; its performances are gay, and generally short; its actors are chiefly light, sketchy, and without affectation. There is a larger number of approved actors at the Haymarket, and pieces are there represented of higher pretension and name;—but there is more *tedium*, and also more to awaken to thought, and excite an interest too violent for the season. We would not have our hearts broken nor our sides absolutely split in hot weather; but would have our fancies tickled with a little pleasantry, our sympathies excited by a little pathos, and our ears and hearts soothed by a little music. We have this and more,—for we have also Miss Kelly, whose acting is for all seasons—who touches the whole range of human feelings with unequalled delicacy and lightness; whose humour knows no controul but grace, whose pathos is chastened only by her fancy. She alone, now too rarely seen, ought to fill the theatre to which she confines her exertions.

The house presents this season a more cheerful and brilliant appearance than ever. Its new decorations are in a style of noble simplicity, except the drapery over the dress-boxes, which is notched into small compartments, instead of waving in graceful folds. On the whole, however, it adds to the comfort of the house, by diminishing

the apparent distance between the boxes, which gave it the appearance of being empty, when tolerably well tenanted. The first novelty—a melodrama, called "The Swing Bridge," did not possess much interest; but it was not as insufferably tedious as many pieces of greater merit. As yet, the best novelties have been, not new pieces but newly engaged performers.

And first of these is Miss Louisa Dance, a younger sister of Miss Dance the tragic actress, possessing no small share of her personal beauty, and gifted with the most winning elegance of manner. She made her first appearance as Susanna in "Figaro," which she played with a most captivating archness, and sung with considerable taste and power. If her compass is not very extensive, she is completely mistress of all within its range, and never offends by straining after an effect beyond her scale. Perhaps there never was so lady-like a Susanna, who still was Susanna, and who so little forgot either her character as a waiting-woman, or her own delicacy as a lady. Mrs. Austin, from Drury-lane, played the Countess, and gave no mean personation of the grace, the gaiety, and the half infidelity of heart, which are so nicely touched in the original comedy. Miss Kelly's Cherubino was, of course, delightful; though she rather played with the character than played it—as a true woman should. Wrench was not much like the Count Almaviva, but he was himself, and in that part is always pleasant. Bartley's Gardener was most particularly drunk and humorous. Miss Louisa Dance has since appeared in other characters, and has proved herself a most agreeable and useful acquisition to the operatic stage. Miss Amelia Kelly, from Southampton, has played and sung Virginia very prettily; but why does she not take some other name?

Mr. Rayner, who appeared at Drury-lane, has performed several of Emery's parts, and has proved himself not unworthy to succeed that admirable actor. He has been accused of copying his predecessor too closely; but how can he help it if he would play that well which Emery played to perfection. Any variation must be for the worse; and our feelings and our judgment will be both best satisfied when our old

favourite is most vividly recalled to our memory.—Mr. Wallack, after a visit in America, has appeared at this theatre, in the part of the Knight of Snowdon, with great success. He tops this sort of part admirably, for he is a capital posture-master, and heightens the value of an accurate knowledge of stage-effect, by a degree of feeling and passion, which no other actor so decidedly melo-dramatic possesses. He also proved his versatility, by playing Elliston's old part, *Tripartite*, in the "Three and the Deuce," in a very clever style. His talent, especially for picturesque attitude and action, will tell in the most effective performances of this company.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

When we hinted that the amusements of the English Opera were more light and airy than those of the Haymarket, the present time, if not the present company, should have been excepted. Mr. Kenny has produced there a piece, called "Sweethearts and Wives," in his own best style of gaiety, sentiment, and humour. It has just enough of every ingredient, which should make an operatic comedy delightful. The plot has interest without complexity; the pathos gives a gentle tinge to the humour so as to render our pleasure serious without destroying it; the songs relieve without disjoining the dialogue, and prolong and deepen the feeling of the scene. Then there is a new character for Liston, in which he is no less than superb! Who has not seen him in *Lackaday*—Billy Lackaday—the sentimental waiter, engrossed in low fictions of romance dissolved in not unavailing woe? How exquisite his tone; how irresistible his tears; how side-shaking his despair! And then

he sings too, like Sir Charles Grandison, "with a grace all his own." Hear him thus deplore the landlady's unkindness:—

"Mrs. Bell says none shall trick her,
And if I drown my cares in liquor,
For every drop I take she charges,
And our small ale's as sour as war-juice."

The word "Cockney" should scarcely be taken as a reproach in future, for Liston has made it sublime. He has in other parts humanized hardened ignorance, and rendered brute selfishness and meanness amusing; here he embodies all the sorrows of a hundred Werters, and walks the concentrated essence of the Minerva press—the Niobe of Cow-lane! In the part allotted to Miss Chester, there is some extremely elegant writing, to which she does full justice. The songs were chiefly allotted to Mr. Davis and Madame Vestris, the first of whom sung in a very tasteful, and the latter in her own most simple and charming style. This piece was written for Drury-lane; but lost to that house in consequence of Mr. Braham's just appreciation of his own powers; he had a part where he had little to say and much to sing, and insisted on changing it for one in which there was little to sing and much to say. We really feel for Elliston's loss; though, to be sure, taking his whole season into review, he is not very much an object of pity.

Mr. Matthews is travelling towards London from Liverpool, where he played *Othello*! He will scarcely, we should think, be *at home* in the part; but perhaps we shall see. We understand he was lately seen at an assize town, sitting on the bench and taking careful note of the proceedings. Let the Judges and the Bar beware!

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The above-named Society have opened their new Gallery in Pall-Mall East, in a somewhat inconsistent manner, with a general selection from the works of British artists in this department, most of which have been included in their previous exhibitions during the last seventeen years. What should

this mean? Is the art not in a condition to furnish annually a single room full of entire novelty? or, on the other hand, is there such a demand for works of this kind that the members of this Society are obliged to supply *purchasers* with all the novelties, and let mere spectators put up with what they have seen before? Not but the exhibition in question is a very pleasing one, and

creditable to the state of the art which this Society cultivate exclusively. But the public, in the announcements of the Society, are not led to expect any other than the usual untasted fare, and may, therefore, fairly be excused expressing a little disappointment on meeting with any thing else. It is not wise, however, to be quarrelsome with what pleases us,—as this collection unquestionably does; though it is far from being either so various or so excellent as we might have looked for in considering it as a selection from all the previous ones, rather than (like those) a collection of what might be supposed to have been executed during the past year.

We shall notice a few of the works that struck us in a cursory view of this Gallery, and that we did not remember to have seen before—which is, in fact, equivalent to not having seen them at all. Mr. Nash's Tomb of Louis Robsart (3)—though too much like Prout's style without *being* it—is powerful and clever. Glover's Windsor Castle (19) is charmingly natural and rich, and the next picture to it—Cristall's Boy and Child at a Cottage-door—has great and very characteristic merit. This artist's style is no less original than it is forcible and spirited; and he succeeds in these common-life subjects equally well with the classical ones which seem more in favour with him. His picture of the Coast of Sussex, with vessels in a gale, &c. (35) is admirable; but 39—Puckester Cove, Isle of Wight, is very indifferent both in composition and execution—there is no decision or consistency in either. If he complains that his subject is in fault, the reply is that he should not have chosen it.

Proceeding in the order of the numbers, we come to a work of great merit, by the same artist, in his classical style—58—Daphne and Apollo. In the sitting and reclining figures which Mr. Cristall introduces into his works of this class, there is an evident imitation and even adoption of the airs and attitudes of Poussin; but this is not done in a manner to incur the charge of culpable plagiarism. So far from it, indeed, that this artist's drawings are by much the most original, both in style and composition, of any of the day. The appearance of the incipient change in the nymph is extremely well managed,

particularly in the lower parts; but the figure of the Apollo is too robust, and somewhat too highly coloured, to be conformable with the associations we connect with this god. Do what we will, we cannot avoid receiving our *visible* notion of him from ancient Greek statues. Whence else, indeed, should we receive it? And this being the case, any representation of him, which has not in it something of a marbly and statue-like appearance, disappoints our unconscious expectations, and thus displeases us in proportion. It will perhaps be found that all the representations of Apollo by the old masters are conformable with the feeling above alluded to.

Here are three or four clever and most highly finished works, by Mr. Holmes, whom we do not recollect as a member of the Society. No. 68, the Doubtful Shilling, is very good; but by far the best, is one called the Michaelmas Dinner (146) in which all the parties present are watching, with different expressions of face, the dismembering of what appears to be a *last year's* goose. The man who is performing the office *in idea*, with his compressed lips, clenched hands, &c. is capital. 79 is a charmingly clear and spirited view of Hastings, by Copley Fielding; and 94 and 95, by the same excellent artist, are scarcely inferior to any pictures in the room. The first (Chepstow) is exceedingly rich, elaborate, and glowing; but the delightful view of Brougham Castle pleases us best. In a very different style, but admirable for its brilliant and spirited effect, is 138—a distant View of Lowther Castle, by P. Downt. Reinagle's view of Pæstum (155) is also remarkably characteristic of the scene. The two magnificent temples are standing in a sublime and gloomy loneliness, with the slant sun-rays pouring down upon them from behind a black cloud, as if the celestial traveller would not develope his full glories upon a scene of such desolation, but yet could not pass these objects by in his way without casting an admiring glance at their everlasting beauty. We meet with two or three of Glover's delightful scenes here. In particular 166—a View of Lancaster.—We have only space to notice farther, Varley's scene from the Bride of

Abydos, (181). This is one of the best pictures we remember to have seen by this artist; though it is one that will not be generally pleasing. It represents a spot "within the place of thousand tombs;" and there is a unity of effect throughout the whole of it, that evinces in the artist a true feeling for his subject, and one that must have been present with him during the whole time he was employed in thus illustrating it. There is a funereal aspect in every thing included in the scene. Every thing has a tomb-like air, and assimilates itself

to the tombs that are about it. The poplars seem to start up like ghosts from the tomb—the willows hang downwards, pointing their thousand fingers to the graves below—the overshadowing clouds seem to have risen like exhalations from the sick earth—and the bridge that runs across the centre of the scene, looks like the arches of a burial vault exposed to view. In fact, every thing is so contrived, as to suggest something else; which (when it is kept within due bounds) is the secret and the perfection of this kind of delineation.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, June 20.—Sir Wm. Browne's gold medals were adjudged as follows:—

Greek Ode.—*In Obitum Viri admodum Reverendi Doctissimique Thomæ Fanshawe Middleton, Episcopi Calcuttensis.* To W. M. Praed, Trinity college.

Greek Ep.—*Ἐὰν ᾖς φιλομαθῆς, ἔσθ' πολυμαθῆς.*—Lat. Ep.—*Os peneget palus macherata.* To John Wilder, Fellow of King's College.

Latin Ode.—*Africani Catenis devincti.* No prize adjudged.

June 26.—The Rev. P. P. Dobree, M.A. was elected Regius Professor of Greek.

The Members' prizes of fifteen guineas each, for dissertations in Latin prose, adjudged as follows:—Senior Bachelors.—*Quænam sunt Ecclesiæ Legibus stabilita Beneficia et quâ ratione maximè promovenda?*—A. Ollivant, B. A. Trin. coll.—No second prize adjudged.

Middle Bachelors.—*Qui Fructus Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Studiosis percipiendi sunt?*—Charles E. Kennaway, B.A. St. John's coll. and G. Long, B.A. Trin. coll.

The Porson prize adjudged to B. H. Kennedy, of St. John's.—Subject, Henry VIII. Act V. Scene 6. beginning *This Royal Infant*, and ending, *And so stand fix'd.*

The prizes at the annual elections at Winchester college were adjudged as follows:—Latin prose, "*Virorum illustrium minima quæque vitia statim in oculos hominum incurrunt.*" Mr. H. Davidson; a gold medal.—English verse, "*The Death of Lady Jane Grey.*" Mr. H. S. Tremenheere; a gold medal. "*Hannibalis ad Scipionem de Pace oratio.*" Mr. H. Le Mesurier; a silver medal. The Speech of "*Titus Quinctius to the Romans, when the Æqui and Volsci were ravaging their territory to the very gates of the city.*" Mr. J. C. Connellan; a silver medal.

Mr. Belzoni.—A letter has been received in England from this indefatigable traveller, dated Fez, May 5.

"In the short letter I wrote to you from Tangier, dated the 10th of April, I informed you that I had gained permission from his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, to enter his country as far as Fez, and that I had great hopes of obtaining his permission to penetrate farther south. I have now great pleasure in acquainting you, my dear friend, of my safe arrival at Fez, after having been detained at Tangier till a letter had been forwarded from Mr. Douglas, his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Tangier, to the Minister at Fez, to obtain permission from the Emperor for me to approach his capital. As soon as a favourable answer was received, we started from this place, and in ten days arrived here in safety with my *better half*, who, having succeeded in persuading me to take her as far as Tangier, has also enforced her influence to proceed to Fez, but this, though much against her will, must be her '*Non plus ultra.*' Yesterday I had the honour to be presented to his Majesty the Emperor, and was highly gratified with his reception of me. He was acquainted that I had letters of introduction from Mr. Wilmot to the Consul in Tangier, from whom I received indeed the greatest hospitality, and who did all in his power to promote my wishes. The fortunate circumstance of my having known the Prime Minister of his Majesty, whilst in Cairo, on his return from Mecca to this country, is also much in my favour; and though a great deal has been said against my project by the commercial party, particularly by the Jews of this country, who monopolize all the traffic of the interior, I obtained his Majesty's permission to join the caravan, which

will set out for Timbuctoo within one month. If nothing should happen, and if promises are kept, I shall from this place cross the Mountains of Atlas to Taffet, where we shall join other parties from various quarters, and from thence, with the help of God, we shall enter the great Sahara to Timbuctoo. Should I succeed in my attempt, I shall add another '*vetive table*' to the Temple of Fortune; and if, on the contrary, my project should fail, one more name will be added to the many others which have fallen into the River of Oblivion. Mrs. Belzoni will remain at Fez, till she hears of my departure from Taffet, which place is eighteen or twenty days' journey from hence, and as soon as that fact is ascertained she will return to England."

First Drama.—A Jewish play, of which fragments are still preserved in Greek iambs, is the first drama known to have been written on a Scripture subject. It is taken from the Exodus, or the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under their leader and prophet Moses. The principal characters are *Moses*, *Sapphira*, and *God from the Bush*, or *God speaking from the burning Bush*. Moses delivers the prologue in a speech of sixty lines, and his rod is turned into a serpent on the stage. The author of the play is Ezekiel, a Jew, who is called the tragic poet of the Jews. Warton supposes that he wrote it after the destruction of Jerusalem, as a political spectacle to animate his dispersed brethren with the hopes of a future deliverance from their captivity under the conduct of a new Moses; and that it was composed in imitation of the Greek drama at the close of the second century.

Edinburgh Wernerian Society.—The most interesting paper which was read at the Wernerian Society at its last meeting, was one by Dr. Ramsay, giving some description of Macquarrie Island. It is situated in long. 159. 28. E. lat. 54. 20. S. It received its name from the late Governor of New South Wales, so that it has not been long known. It is not large, being in breadth from two to four miles. It is mountainous; the elevated tracts ranging from 700 to 1000 feet above the level of the sea. From a quarter of a mile to two miles from the coast, the soundings are from nine to twenty-five fathoms; the landing is not good, owing to an almost constant surf. In the interior are considerable fresh-water lakes, which are supposed to be supplied from springs within their own bosoms, as streams perpetually flow from them; they are clear, and not productive of aquatic vegetation so abundantly as most lakes. No refreshments are to be obtain-

ed on this island; nor is it known to give shelter to any four-footed animals. There are, however, abundance of birds of various sorts, from the parrot to the gull. Of insects there is a very remarkable deficiency, a very few only of any genus having been discovered. In a commercial point of view this island is valuable for the oil which is obtained from the sea-cow. There used to be seals on the coast, but they are become rare; the whales are not abundant. There are no trees or shrubs, and not many varieties of plants which are unknown in other parts.

Effects of Boracic Acid on the Acid Fluete of Potash.—M. Zeise has made the observation that fluete of potash, in which the acid was in excess, might be rendered alkaline by a suitable addition of boracic acid. The first portion of acid added diminishes the acidity, the following additions make it disappear entirely, for litmus paper is no longer changed by it; and lastly, the saline solution took an alkaline character, and restored to the blue colour, litmus paper which had been reddened by the acid fluete of potash. A solution of litmus reddened by the boracic acid, was mixed with another solution of litmus reddened by the acid fluete, and instantly a blue colour was developed; the same effects take place by substituting soda or ammonia for potash; and it is the same whether we employ water or alcohol to dissolve them. Syrup of violets, reddened by the acid fluete of potash, became blue by the addition of boracic acid, and a new quantity of acid rendered it green. Papers, stained with curcuma (turmeric) and Brazil wood, experienced analogous changes of colour; so that all the re-agents seem to indicate that alkali is separated from the acid fluete of potash by the addition of boracic acid; or otherwise, that the fluoboric acid, which may be formed by means of the fluoric and boracic acids, saturates less alkali than each of its components would neutralize alone.—*Ann. de Chim.*

Light evolved by Pressure.—We extract the following passage from a paper on the developement of electricity by pressure, by M. Becquerel, in the *Annales de Chimie*. Considering the increased developement of electricity in bodies, by the augmentation of pressure, ought we not to refer to this cause certain luminous phenomena, of which the origin is as yet unknown? For instance, it is said, that in the Polar Seas, it frequently happens, that the blocks of ice which strike together evolve light. These enormous masses, arriving one against the other, with considerable motion, will be submitted to great pressure, and thus the

two blocks be placed in two different electric states. At the moment the compression ceases, the two fluids will recombine, in consequence of the conducting power of the ice; and may not the light disengaged be the result of the combination of the electric fluids?—Iron, submitted to successive blows, also becomes luminous. Are not the same electric phenomena of pressure produced here, as when two masses of ice strike together?

Developement of Electricity by two pieces of the same metal.—Among the applications of the electro-magnetic multiplier, is the following:—If two pieces of the same metal are plunged, at different moments, into an acid capable of acting on them, that which was first introduced will act as the most positive metal to the other. The experiment may be made very well with zinc and diluted muriatic, or sulphuric acid.—Avogadro, *Annales de Chim.*

Royal Society of Literature.—At the first public meeting of this Society, 17th June, the Bishop of St. David's read the following address:—"Anxious, as I have been, that the Chair, in which you have done me the honour, provisionally, to place me, should have been filled by some person whose rank, and experience, and talents, would have done justice to your choice, and have been not unworthy of that princely munificence which founded and which patronizes the Society which is here assembled to hold its first public meeting on this day; yet I am fortunately relieved from the difficult task of laying before you an exposition of the views, and objects, and advantages of a Society of general Literature, by the ample statement which has been prepared by the Provisional Council, of which statement such parts as will be more immediately interesting to the present Meeting, will be read, after the recital of the Constitution and Regulations of the Society. I have, therefore, little more, on this occasion, to do, than to state briefly the origin of the Society, and its progress to that consummation at which it has arrived by his Majesty's gracious approbation, with which it has been very recently honoured. To his Majesty's love of learning, and desire to promote the Literature of his country, the Society owes its existence. A general outline of a Society of Literature having been, by his Majesty's command, submitted to his Majesty on the 2d of November, 1820, it was his Majesty's pleasure that a Society should be formed by completing this general outline, with such further Regulations as might be necessary to give full effect to the proposed Institution. Acting under his Majesty's gracious and unsolicited

commission, the Provisional Council of the Society employed their utmost diligence and circumspection to frame such Regulations as appeared to them best calculated to accomplish his Majesty's patriotic views, and to guard his truly royal munificence from misapplication and abuse. The Provisional Council having executed, to the best of their judgment, the commission thus graciously entrusted to them, the Constitution and Regulations of the Society were submitted to his Majesty on the 29th of last month, for his Majesty's final sanction. This sanction was signified under the sign manual, and in terms of the most entire approbation, on the 2d instant. His Majesty's approbation of the Society under any form would have been a stimulus to our best exertions; but the Royal endowment which gives to the Society two gold medals of fifty guineas value each, to be adjudged annually to persons of eminent literary merit, in whatever country they may reside, and the nomination of ten Associates, who are to have one hundred guineas each annually from the privy purse, are such rewards for past literary services to the public, as cannot fail to have a powerful influence on the rising generation. The Society, which has thus originated from the King, and has been formed under his Majesty's commission, we are here assembled this day to bring into public operation and activity, by the recital of the royal sanction, together with the Constitution and Regulations of the Society, and by the election of its Council and Officers for the ensuing year, thus, at length, under the authority of our Royal Founder and Patron, giving to Literature a corporate character and representation, which it possessed in almost every other country but our own; and which, in our own country, the Sciences and the Arts long since enjoyed, to the great encouragement and advancement of abstract and mechanical knowledge. That a Society of Literature should have been so long wanting in a country pre-eminently distinguished by its works of History, Poetry, and Philology, cannot but excite surprise; but it is not surprising that it should have originated from a Sovereign, the most distinguished for his classical knowledge and taste, since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It will be our imperative duty to do justice to his Majesty's magnificent design for the advancement of Literature; and to promote his beneficent and patriotic views by our active co-operation, which we may effectually do by a regular attendance at the meetings of the Society, by contribution to its Literary stores, by soliciting communications

from others who are not members of the Society, and by inviting men of learning and taste to join our ranks, and unite with us in the prosecution of a cause which may, in many ways, conduce to the honour of our country, to the advancement of general learning, to the improvement of our language, to the correction of capricious deviations from its native purity, and (by the connexion which the cultivation of the higher branches of Literature has with every thing that is morally good in society,) to the promotion of truth, of social order, and loyalty,—loyalty in its genuine sense, not only of personal devotion to the Sovereign, but of attachment to the laws and institutions of our country. The interval which will elapse between this day and the month of November, may be most usefully employed in preparing materials of reading at our public meetings. Those materials will, by the Constitution of our Society, not embrace questions of Theology, or Astronomy, or Mathematics, or Chemistry, or Natural History, or Music, or Painting, or any questions peculiarly and specially professional. But the Ancient History of these and other branches of knowledge and art, and their general affinities, especially so far as they may have any bearing on subjects of classical inquiry, will by no means be foreign to our purpose. Our chief subjects, however, will be historic doubts and difficulties; important points of Chronology and Geography; unexplored portions of Geography, especially of Greece and Palestine; the origin and progress of Language in general, as well as of particular Languages, especially of our own; the Theory of Grammar, the improvement of our Lexicography; illustrations of the Poets, Orators, and Moralists of antiquity, and of our own great poets, from Chaucer to Milton; corrections of the texts of ancient writers from manuscript or conjecture; and notices of inedited works of antiquity. Communications on these subjects, whether original, by the Members of the Society and by correspondents, or derived from the unpublished remains of our Langbaines, and Bentleys, and Porsons, and Burneys, and other eminent Scholars, of which great stores are to be found in our Public Libraries, will be interesting and acceptable to the Society.

“The Society proposes, 1st,—To promote, by assistance from its funds, or otherwise, the publication, and in some cases the translation, of valuable manuscripts, discovered in any public or private collection. 2dly,—To encourage such discoveries by all suitable means. 3dly,—To promote the publication of Works

of great intrinsic value, but not of so popular a character as to induce the risk of individual expense. 4thly,—To read, at its public meetings, such papers upon subjects of General Literature, as shall have been first approved by the Council of the Society; from which papers a selection shall be made, to be printed in the Transactions of the Society. 5thly,—To adjudge Honorary Rewards, to persons who shall have rendered any eminent service to Literature, or produced any work highly distinguished for learning or genius; provided always, that such work contain nothing hostile to religion or morality. 6thly,—To establish correspondence with learned men in foreign countries, for the purpose of Literary inquiry and information. 7thly,—To elect, as Honorary Associates, persons eminent for the pursuit of Literature; and from these to elect Associates upon the Royal Foundation, and upon the foundation of the Society, as circumstances may admit.” The Society is to consist of Fellows and Associates: and the latter forming the most novel feature in the plan, we subjoin the definition given of them.

“ASSOCIATES.—His Majesty having, 2nd Nov. 1820, expressed, in the most favourable terms, his Royal approbation of the plan of this Society, and having honoured it with his munificent patronage, by assigning to ten Associates the annual sum of one hundred guineas each, payable out of the privy purse,—and also the annual sum of one hundred guineas, as a premium for the best Dissertation on some important subject of Literature, since exchanged, with his Majesty's consent, for two medals, as honorary rewards, to be adjudged to Literary Works of eminent merit, and to important discoveries in Literature: And the Society being desirous of seconding his Majesty's bounty, by the appointment of an equal number of Associates on the funds of the Society: The Associates shall consist of two classes; the first class, composed of Royal Associates and Associates of the Society; the second, of Honorary Associates, from whom the Associates of the first class shall be elected. Associates of the first class shall be persons of distinguished learning, and Authors of some creditable work of Literature; ten on the Royal endowment, and the same number on the funds of the Society. The whole number, both of the Royal Associates and Associates of the Society, shall be appointed by the Council of the Society. The appointment of the Society's Associates shall take place at such time, and in such degree, as to the Council shall seem expedient. No

person shall be eligible as an Associate, unless recommended by at least three Members of the Council. Every Associate of the first class shall, on his admission, choose some branch of Literature, and it shall be his duty to communicate to the Council, once a year at least, a Disquisition or Essay, on some point relative to that branch of Literature so chosen by him."—The management of the Society is vested in a Council, consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, and a certain number of the Fellows. The following were the persons chosen by ballot.

President.—The Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Vice-Presidents.
 Lord Bishop of Chester. | Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.
 Lord Chief Justice. | Sir J. Mackintosh.
 Rt. Hon. J. C. Villiers. | Rev. Archdeacon Narcs.
 Hon. G. Agar Ellis. | Colonel Leake.

Council.
 Marquis of Lansdowne. | James Oumming, Esq.,
 Rt. Hon. Lord Grenville, | William Empson, Esq.
 Rt. Hon. Lord Morpeth, | The Rev. Dr. Gray,
 Sir Tho. Acland, Bart., | Prince Hoare, Esq.
 Sir A. Johnstone, | W. Jerdan, Esq.
 F. Chantrey, Esq., | Rev. Archd. Prosser,
 Taylor Combe, Esq. | The Rev. Dr. Richards,
 The Rev. George Croly, | The Rev. C. Sumner.
Treasurer.—A. E. Impey, Esq.
Librarian.—The Rev. H. H. Baber.
Secretary.—The Rev. Richard Cattermole.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

THE Society of Emulation at Rouen held a solemn sitting to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Corneille on the 9th of June. After some preparatory business and the reading several interesting papers, the Society offered as a prize-subject for the year 1824 the following question: "What is the reciprocal influence of manners on the theatre and of the theatre on manners?"

At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Turban sent a memoir respecting the internal navigation of Paris, &c.—M. Moreau de Jonnès read for M. Chaussier, in the name of a Commission, a report on a surgical observation presented to the academy by M. Larry. "The subject of this article, whom the commission had examined with the greatest attention, was a soldier of the royal guard, aged 25 or 26 years, who had submitted to the operation of empyema (empyème) in the right side. The operation, attended with unexpected and complete success, was rendered necessary by an enormous effusion of blood which had formed in the thoracic cavity in consequence of a wound from the blade of a sabre, which had entirely traversed the right side of the breast. That which was very important in the operations of M. Larry was, the discovery he made in giving the first explanation of the phenomena which are observed in patients afflicted with an effusion of blood or other matter in the cavities of the breast. The changes produced on the soldier in question are astonishing. All the wounded side is reduced in circumference nearly one half. Both sides have lost a large part of their curvature, and are so nearly in contact as almost to touch each other. The shoulder has fallen: the whole trunk is inclined to the wounded side. The heart has followed the displacement of the mediastinum from left to right; it has passed under the sternum, and its pulsations may be felt under the cartilages of

the 7th and 8th ribs of the right side. The right arm is diminished in bulk; the left cavity is dilated, and the lungs on that side appear to have acquired double their former dimensions, and the soldier seems only to respire by their aid."—A number of other interesting papers were read, among them one by M. Majendie on the various functions and faculties of the nervous system; and another highly interesting by M. Dupin, on the commerce and public works of England.

In the Athenæum of Paris, M. Mignat has continued his view of the Reformation, and after France and England, noticed that of Holland, together with its consequences. M. Felix Bodin presented a history of the French states-general. M. Berville exhibited his literary improvisations, which were highly interesting. M. Victorin Fabre presented, as the result of his labours, an account of the first epoch of the social state.

M. Caillaud has addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Révue Encyclopédique*, in which he says, "At my return to France in the course of last month, I noticed the work of M. Belzoni, and an article of M. Raoul-Rochette relating to myself. If the publication of my journey to the Oasis has delayed its appearance, it is consoling to see that the details and the designs published by M. Belzoni are so different from those which I have taken of the same places, and which appear in my work, that one may almost be tempted to believe that M. Belzoni designed his from memory. It is the same with the topographic plan that he gives, and the ruins which the valley offers. For this reason my work will not lose all the merit of novelty. The care taken in the publication was necessary to shew the architecture in a correct manner; and I am above all indebted to M. Jomard's indefatigable care, that in assisting the placing my designs in exact perspective, he has preserved the most scrupulous fide-

lity. M. Raoul-Rochette has been clearly in error in thinking that my journal has the name Berenice for the ruins of Sekket; the reason, a simple one, is in the letter that M. Salt gave me the 8th of Oct. 1818, and which is published in the work. This antiquary himself thought at first that the position was that of Berenice; his letter, besides, is anterior to the journey of M. Belzoni to the Red Sea. We have no need, therefore, of the discovery of M. Belzoni to know that Sekket is not Berenice. I am astonished that M. Raoul-Rochette, who has been able to find out that I have not given sufficient details in my mineralogical observations, was unable to discover whether the crystals I mentioned were real emeralds, thinking that they might have been tourmalines because they were found in the same bed. The published account did not say, so it seems to me, that the general quality of these emeralds was the finest; the variety of Peru is of a deep green; generally they are of a pale colour. The dimensions of the monuments of the Oasis contained in the work are from measurement; the plain sides leave no doubt on their divisions and dimensions. There has been a mistake on the part of an English traveller in the Temple of El Kharge, who makes the columns more numerous. I am not astonished that this traveller did not observe the divisions that border upon the sanctuary, when in his plan he has forgotten the steps by which he mounted the Temple. M. Raoul-Rochette can discover in the work of M. Belzoni but one temple of those I have drawn. It is true, that the design of that of Sekket has little resemblance to mine. The simple sketch of M. Belzoni of the first Temple, without any detail, appears to M. Raoul-Rochette nearer the truth. But the artist who drew it forgot the fillet which accompanies the cornice; the ornaments on the columns and the forms of the capitals are bad. To judge by the topography which M. Belzoni has given of Sekket, one cannot have confidence in that of the city on the Red Sea which that traveller saw."

Arles is one of the cities in France the richest in antiquities, and nothing is more celebrated than its amphitheatre, which, notwithstanding its neglected state, still excites the admiration of all travellers. It was very reasonably supposed that in its neighbourhood must be buried a great number of the statues with which the Roman theatres were decorated. The magistrates have thought fit, for the sake of the Fine Arts, to have the ground turned up, and the following are some particulars of the result, which seem to be

worth making known. The strictest orders were given that the operations should be so carried on as not to injure the buildings on the spot that was to be explored. This made it necessary to keep at a distance of from four or five metres from the façade of the theatre, which is probably rich in architecture. On the other hand, most of the houses are built on the part where the actors appeared, and where the fragments of the fine ornaments of the stage may be supposed to be buried. However, the trenches which have been opened in the street of the Old College, and which follow the direction of it, approach at length this interesting part of the edifice. At the depth of three metres (about three yards,) masses of stone were found, which were recognized to be the circular steps that surrounded the orchestra; and one metre lower there was a sepulchral lamp. After these steps a pavement was discovered of white marble slightly veined with blue. In a second trench were found several pieces of Parian marble, among which were fragments of a fluted column, a detached piece of a Corinthian capital, and the left breast of a draped statue. At this point they dug to the depth of five metres and a half, that is to say, twenty-five centimetres, below the ancient level of the theatre. The third trench has laid open a stone bench fifty centimetres broad, covered with cement, and which seems to mark the separation of the proscenium and the orchestra. Towards the middle there was a bas-relief of white marble, resting on a socle. The subject of this bas-relief is Apollo, seated, with his left arm resting on his lyre, having in his right hand the tripod which was consecrated to him at Delphi. On each of the projections to the left and right there is a laurel. In the lateral part, to the left, is Marsyas suspended by the arms to an oak, to which a double flute is also hanging; the sufferer is covered with a lion's skin fastened across the breast. The right of the bas-relief represents the young Scythian sharpening the instrument of the punishment commanded by the god of harmony. The following day, at a small distance, and just opposite, a very fine head of a statue was found, with the neck and part of the breast to the origin of the left arm attached. It is easy to see that both the marble and the workmanship are Greek. Except the mutilation of the nose, which is not irreparable, the whole is in an astonishing state of preservation. There is no emblem, no attribute, to indicate the name of this beautiful statue; but the dignity of the countenance, the expression of the eyes and the mouth, the serene

beauty of the features, lead to the supposition that it must represent the chaste Diana. It is hoped that the remainder of the body is not far off. This will be the third statue taken from the ruins of this ancient theatre : that of Venus was found in 1652; that of Jupiter in 1788. It may be conjectured that these fine statues ornamented the stage. The head just found exceeds by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines the Venus of Arles.

The annual Exhibition at Paris, of the produce of the Royal manufactories, contained this year a number of interesting articles. Of these, the Porcelain manufactory of Sevres furnished the principal. One of the most celebrated was a copy, as large as the original, of Gerard Dow's masterpiece, "The Dropsical Woman," by M. Georget, who has been employed several years upon it. The character and expression of the heads, and all the various accessories, are admirably executed; but with an occasional excess of softness. M. Georget had also a collection of the portraits of celebrated musicians, the modern costumes of which are very unfavourable to picturesque beauty, but which in other respects evince great talent. There was besides a copy of Raphael's mistress, La Fornarina, by M. Constantia; and a beautiful little flower-piece by M. Van Os.—The manufactories of the Gobelins and of Beauvais exhibited several pieces of tapestry, executed for the Viceroy of Egypt, from designs made at Paris; a copy of Madame Lebrun's picture of "Marie-Antoinette, surrounded by her children;" a copy of the Holy Virgin of Raphael, in the Dresden Gallery, &c.—The Mosaic manufactory at Paris also contributed some very satisfactory specimens of the abilities of the individuals employed in it.

The Zodiac of Dendera.—M. Lenoir, the superintendant of the monuments in the Church of St. Denis, at Paris, and to whom France owes their preservation during the Revolution, has published an Essay on the Circular Zodiac of Dendera, in which he shews that he is equally familiar with the monuments of antiquity. He considers that Zodiac as a simple calendar, on which the solar, rural, civil and religious years are marked; and he fixes its origin in the reign of Bocchoris; that is to say, about 77 years before our era. In order to demonstrate the precise epoch of its construction, M. Lenoir avails himself of several of the astronomical signs, and of the sculpture of the monument, which he classes in that of the second Egyptian style; the perfection of which was manifested prior to the reign of Psammeticus, the first of the Pharaohs

who permitted foreigners, and principally Greeks, to enter his dominions.

ITALY.

The Institute of Venetian Lombardy has published at Milan its first Volume of Memoirs. It contains the History of the Formation of the Society, and its labours to the year 1813. The Institute first met at Bologna, and was divided into three classes, consisting in the whole of sixty members. The classes were, one of the physical and mathematical sciences, another of moral and political science, and the third of literature and the fine arts. On being transferred to Milan in 1812, it was augmented with new members. The account of the foundation of the Society is followed by a notice of the different papers and memoirs read during 1812 and 1813. Many of these possess much interest.

Antiquities.—Antiquaries are much pleased with the discoveries which are making in the Forum, and they expect others of much greater importance in consequence of the excavations projected in the same place. The first milliary column, the centre of the Roman empire, which has been so long sought after, is now found. The celebrated Abbé Fea, who directs these researches, and whose learned eye penetrates the accumulated ruins and earth which cover this theatre of ancient Roman magnificence, promises treasures to the lovers of antiquity. If, as it is said to be intended, the Forum should be entirely cleared, it would present a scene calculated to astonish the imagination.

The *Diario di Roma* gives an account of an interesting discovery of objects of ancient art, made on the 11th June in making some repairs near the Monastery of St. Lucia. At a very small depth in the ground, the workmen found a finger and a fragment of the arm of a statue. This gave occasion to farther researches, and on digging to the depth of only a few palms, five statues, of the size of life, were discovered among some rubbish. Three of these statues are Fauns in different attitudes—one, a Silenus; and the fifth represents one of the Appiades. The most perfect of the Fauns has the head; the others, and the Silenus, want the head, or some other parts, which, it is hoped, will yet be found. The workmanship is extremely beautiful, and the original lustre of the surface is still preserved. There have also been discovered, a column of dark brown colour, about two palms in diameter; another smaller; and part of an ancient wall. On exploring the interior of this wall, to the height of about ten palms, and in breadth to about

two and a half, it was found to be faced with marble. The pavement before it is entire, and is constructed of marble of various colours and forms. At the distance of about eight palms from this wall, the plinths of the first-mentioned column, and of two others, were found.—It appears that at this spot there had been a portico with statues, which had been thrown down towards the road, which is the direction of the fragments, and the bricks of the ruin. By prosecuting the digging, the other sides of the building and its ornaments will, perhaps, be found; and we shall then learn the dimensions of the edifice, which doubtless was rich in specimens of the fine arts. About this monastery, and that of San Martino, there exist considerable remains of ancient public works, which, according to the opinion of antiquaries, belonged to the baths of Trajan.

GERMANY.

The number of Students in the University of Tubingen during the last year amounted to 789. Of these, there were Students in Protestant theology, 189; in Catholic, 66; in Jurisprudence, 154; Medicine and Surgery, 110; Philosophy, 196; Administration, 74. Total 789. Of these, 133 were strangers.

The progress of tolerant feeling in Germany, in religious matters, is rapid. Dr. L. Von Ess, Professor at Darmstadt, and a Catholic priest, known for his excellent German translation of the Bible, has reprinted, at a low price, the sermons of Dr. Reinhard, Aulic Lutheran preacher at Dresden, and dispersed them among the theological Students of all communions, as well as the orations of Reinhard, and editions of the Bible in Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, and the Hebrew German Dictionary of Gesenius, &c. at the lowest possible price; he has also dispersed 20,000 copies of the New Testament.

M. Schlosser, a young professor of Heidelberg, is printing a History of the Eighteenth Century, in two volumes, after a new plan.

Hammer, the celebrated German Orientalist, has been occupied in embodying in a dramatic form, a picture of the Manners and Faith of the people of the East. His work is called the "Triple Song of Memnon" (Memnon's Dreiklang), and is in three parts. The first is an Indian pastoral, entitled Devajani. The second, a Persian opera (Singespiel), called Anahid. And the third, Sophia, a Turkish comedy. This work is well spoken of, and possesses considerable interest.

M. Freytag, of Bonn, is printing an Arab Dictionary.

Mr. Philip Rung, professor of the English language at Halle, died lately in that city, at the age of 70. He translated into English a German comedy of Hell.

SWEDEN.

The annual reports of the general progress of science, which were read in 1831 to the Royal Academy of Stockholm, have been published. Among other things, they state that an attack has been for some time carrying on in Germany upon the mineralogical theories of Hedy, and especially on the learned French professor's arrangement of crystalline forms. Geology has been little cultivated in Sweden; but Zoology has been much studied, and especially the entomological branch of it. This volume of Reports contains some very remarkable facts with regard to the insects enclosed in amber, found on the shores of the Baltic, by which it appears that they are of a species now extinct. The observations of M. Agardh, on the animalcule found in liquids, and called *vorticella convallaria*, are very curious. M. Agardh suspects that this microscopic being attracts to itself other animals, still smaller, which serve it for food; and of which it obtains possession by means of a fascination analogous to that which it is said certain descriptions of serpents exercise on their prey. If the learned naturalist has not been deceived by false appearances, or by his imagination; if he has really seen nature, we must allow to the microscopic universe a participation in the faculties, in the habits, and perhaps in the knowledge, more or less distinct, which belong to the larger animals, in that part of living nature in which man is classed. The well-established discovery of a truth of this kind is sufficient to derange the whole of our philosophical opinions. While it makes us distrustful of our knowledge, it shews the necessity of approximating more and more nearly to perfection every means of observation. Another fact gives great force to these observations. Swammerdam had said that earth-worms multiplied themselves by eggs, which abound in spring, and in which may be seen, not only the little worm which is about to quit them, but even the circulation of blood in its vessels. Several modern naturalists have believed that earth-worms were viviparous, because they found small worms in individuals of that description which they dissected. Messrs. Rudolphi and Jules Leo, of Berlin, have, however, confirmed the observations of Swammerdam; and the first has proved, besides, that what these naturalists took for the young of the earth-worms, were parasitical animals; intestinal worms, which

belong to the species *vidrio*, and which exist not only in the earth-worms themselves, but also in their eggs.

NORWAY.

Norwegian Necrology.—Norway has lost, in the course of a very few years, four of its oldest and most distinguished poets,—Brun, Pavels, Rein, and Zetlitz. They were all ecclesiastics. Brun, who at his death was Bishop of Bergen, wrote in his youth two tragedies, after the manner of Racine, which for a time had great success. Later in life he produced a poem called “Jonathan,” the subject from Scripture; the details of which had considerable beauty. He was most celebrated, however, as a sacred orator.—Pavels (who succeeded Brun in the bishopric of Bergen, which dignity, however, he enjoyed only three years) wrote several fugitive poetical pieces, by no means destitute of merit, and some volumes of Sermons, which are highly esteemed.—Rein,

the Pastor of the new church at Bergen, was the author of a tragedy, never performed; and composed several poems, abounding with noble ideas and exquisite feeling.—Zetlitz, who was the Pastor of the Commune of Holders, produced a great number of fine poems of different kinds, especially a variety of religious canticles and moral songs, that are much sung by the peasants composing the national militia.

Achmite and Sordawalite.—A new mineral, named *achmite*, has been discovered in the south of Norway, by P. Ström. This fossil occurs only crystallized, scratches glass, is of specific gravity 3.24, and melts before the blow-pipe into a black globule.—Another new mineral, called *sordawalite*, has also been found in Finland. It resembles the black garnet of Lapland, occurs massive, is greenish or greyish black; as hard as glass, and brittle.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Parsley.—The seed should be sown in the spring; it remains six weeks in the earth; it never appears in less than forty days, nor does it often exceed fifty: thus it takes longer to vegetate than any other known seed; but it is observed that old seed comes up earlier than new. This herb is good for sheep that have eaten a kind of wild ranunculus, which causes a worm to destroy their liver. It is also said to be an excellent remedy to preserve sheep from the rot, provided they are fed twice a week, for two or three hours each time, with this herb. Parsley has been sometimes cultivated in fields for this purpose; but hares and rabbits are so fond of it, that they will come from a great distance to feed upon it; so that those who wish to draw hares on their estates have only to sow parsley in their parks or fields. Parsley, when rubbed against a glass goblet or tumbler, will break it; the cause of this phenomenon is not known. To preserve parsley for the seasoning of meats, &c. let it be gathered on a dry day, and immediately put into a tinned roasting-screen, and placed close to a large fire; it will then soon become brittle, when it may be rubbed fine, and put into glass bottles for use.—

Phillips's History of Vegetables.

Pheasants.—It is not generally known, that pheasants are beneficial to the farmers. This was lately fully proved at Whitney-Court, in Hertfordshire, where a hen pheasant was shot, which excited the notice of the sportsmen, from the

immense size of the craw, which, on being opened, was found to contain *more than half a pint* of that destructive insect, the wire-worm.

The American Cranberry.—In April 1814 I procured, says Mr. Hallet, four plants of the American cranberry, *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, the kind cultivated by the late Sir Joseph Banks at Spring Grove, whose method, as given in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, I followed, placing them in a small bed over part of a pond which was fenced off. These plants flourished, and produced me some very fine fruit, which I found so useful, that I was induced to attempt to obtain, if possible, a large supply, but not having another piece of water which I could conveniently devote to this purpose, I resolved to try to grow them on a dry bed. In April 1818 I filled half a dozen shallow boxes, each about eighteen inches square, and four inches deep, with peat-earth, and planted in them, at one inch apart, cuttings* of the cranberry, about an inch and half in length, placing them in my melon-bed, where they were frequently watered; the cuttings rooted freely, and threw out strong shoots, and in the June following they were fit to plant out. Having collected, from a dry hill where wild heaths flourished in abun-

* The cuttings may be taken from any part of the old plants, for the old wood will root equally as well as the young branches.

dance, a sufficient quantity of peat-earth, such as Cushing, in his *Exotic Gardener**, describes under that name, I formed a bed one hundred and fifty feet long by four feet wide. In order to give the plants room to extend their roots freely, I caused eighteen inches in width of the centre part of this bed to be excavated throughout its whole length to the depth of two feet, and having first covered about two inches of the bottom of the trench with small wood, I filled it up with the peat-earth, well trod in; on the sides of the bed, to the extent of its width, I put only six inches depth of this mould. About the end of June. 1818 I placed one row of plants in the centre of this bed, about two feet apart from each other in the row, (if planted four or six feet apart in the row in the centre of the bed, the shoots would soon meet); these soon put forth luxuriant runners, extending before the winter to the edges of the bed. At the close of the year 1819 the bed was covered with the plants, and the runners of the former year had thrown out a number of upright bearing shoots, from which, last year, I gathered several bottles of excellent fruit, much superior in flavour to any imported berries I have ever tasted. In the autumn of 1820 I had the satisfaction to see the entire bed filled so completely by the plants, as to form a mass through which scarcely a weed could penetrate, the whole exhibiting a profusion of bearing-branches, which are now (May 1821) putting forth such an abundance of blossoms as not only to make a very handsome appearance, but to promise a supply of berries far exceeding my expectations. On the margin of each side of the bed I planted a double row of bilberry, or whortleberry plants (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), which are equally thriving and full of blossoms. The cultivation of the American cranberry, as practised at Spring Grove, must be very limited, for few persons have pieces of water which they could conveniently appropriate to that purpose; but, by following my method, an ample supply may be obtained, at little trouble or expense, wherever a bed of peat-earth can be formed. The plants, after the first supply, may easily be propagated to any extent

* Second edition, page 156. The peat-earth used had no part of the turf or sod in it: that had previously been taken off to the thickness of about two inches, and dried for fuel.

that may be required; for though they root more freely under glass, yet a hot-bed is not absolutely necessary to raise them. I have known the cuttings strike well, and make good plants in pots in the open air; and after being rooted, they require no trouble to preserve them. One of the boxes, of those raised in 1818, has been left exposed to the open air throughout three summers, and as many winters; and though no care was bestowed on the plants, and the depth of earth did not exceed four inches, yet neither the summer's heat nor winter's cold affected them, and last year they produced some very fine berries. This proves their hardy nature, and that an exposed situation will not be inimical to the health of the plants. The berries I have likewise found to be as little susceptible of injury from being allowed to remain out late in the season; for on examining my bed in April last, I discovered that out of a considerable number, that had not been gathered in the autumn, many were at that time in a perfect state on the branches. Four feet is the most convenient width for the beds; but, by passing the shoots under a path, formed of peat-earth, wherein they would root, other beds might soon be established on each side. From four to six inches depth of peat-earth would be sufficient for such beds, and the paths should be level with them, it being desirable not to drain off the moisture. Dry healthy commons and wastes would produce a large supply of these fruits, with little labour or expense, either for the markets or for food for moor-game. A single plant would soon extend over a large space of ground, if turned up and kept clean till the runners had taken root; and as no manure is requisite, and little or no weeding wanted, the first trouble is all that would be necessary, except in situations where hares or rabbits abound: these animals are particularly fond of the young plants, and a temporary fence must be made to protect them from their depredations. Dung is peculiarly injurious to the cranberry; it absolutely destroys it, as I have proved by a variety of experiments, in which I found that all the plants completely failed which were planted in any compost of which garden-mould or dung formed a part. Peat-earth is the only soil in which they will flourish; nor can a supply of this very valuable fruit be expected, except in situations where the plants will have a due enjoyment of sun and air.—*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

USEFUL ARTS.

NEW PATENT.

To J. FERGUSSON, of Newman-street, for Improvements in Printing from Stereotype Plates.—In all cases of printing from stereotype plates, it is necessary to apply some remedy to the unequal thickness of the plates; and the operation usually adopted is that of putting layers or pieces of paper, or other material, under the thinner places of the plates, or over the same, on or between the tympan or tympan, which operation is technically termed *underlaying* and *overlaying*. The object of Mr. Fergusson's invention is to save time and expense in the operation of underlaying and overlaying; and this object he accomplishes by putting elastic substances under the stereotype plates, whereby the printed impressions from them are immediately equalized, in whole or in part; for the elastic substances yield to the pressure upon the thicker parts of the plates, and at the same time afford the necessary resistance for obtaining sufficient strength of impression from the thinner parts. These elastic substances are to be interposed between the stereotype plates and whatever solid or firm substance may be made use of,—whether blocks, matrix-plates, risers, cylinders, printing-presses, printing-machines, or any other apparatus whatsoever. So far as he has made experiments and trials of different elastic substances, he has found cork to be the best calculated for the purpose; and he claims the exclusive right and privilege of applying cork, and any other elastic substance, to all kinds of printing apparatus and machines, with the view of remedying the inequalities in the thickness of stereotype plates; and also the sole right and privilege of manufacturing the elastic articles requisite for the attainment of this object, of vending such articles, and of granting licenses for the use of the same. The cork is prepared by cutting, sawing, rasping, and filing; and by these means it is wrought to such a uniform thickness as is required: a quarter of an inch is a proper thickness, but a less or greater may be adopted.

Transparent Faces for Clocks.—The white or vacant spaces, which are enamelled in common dials, are here transparent; so that they can be illuminated during the night by lights placed in the interior. The figures, and all the other external parts, are filed to an angle, so that they shall not cast a shade in the oblique directions of the sight. Two circles, the one exterior, the other interior, have two grooves behind, for receiving

two thicknesses of glass, formed of several pieces, the parts of which are joined together with cement behind the strips or little rods that form the figures: thus the joinings are not visible outside. Between the two glasses is a piece of white cloth, which, completely enclosed by the cement, cannot be altered by time. To illuminate the transparent parts, first let the dial be fixed by its outer circle in a hole, made to fit it in the wall: then, in the interval between the dial and the movement, make a moveable inclosure, carrying one or more reflectors, according to the size of the dial, opposite to one another, in order that the rod may not cast a shadow: a pipe is placed above the lights, to convey away the smoke and vapour of the oil. The hands should be varnished black, that they may appear of the same colour by day and by night. The form of the box enclosing the movement is a globe, proportioned to the size of the dial. The movement is carried by the dial, in order to have but one focus of the light; and then the centre of the dial remains opaque, and is varnished white for the day-light. The light is fixed to a door made in the globe, diametrically opposite to the centre of the dial, and a reflector is attached to the same door.

A Varnish for Wood that will resist the Action of Boiling Water.—Take a pound and a half of linseed-oil, and boil it in a copper vessel not tinned, suspending in the oil a small linen bag containing five ounces of litharge and three ounces of minium, both pulverised, taking care that the bag does not touch the bottom of the vessel. Continue the ebullition till the oil acquires a deep brown colour; then take out the bag, and substitute another bag containing a clove of garlic. Continue the ebullition, and renew the garlic seven or eight times, or else put the whole in at once. Then throw into the vessel a pound of yellow amber, after having melted it in the following manner. To a pound of well-pulverised amber add two ounces of linseed-oil, and place the whole on a strong fire. When the fusion is complete, pour it boiling-hot into the prepared linseed-oil, and let it continue to boil for two or three minutes, stirring it well. Let it rest, decant the composition, and preserve it, when cold, in well-stopped bottles. After having polished the wood on which this varnish is to be applied, the wood is to have the desired colour given to it; for example, for walnut-tree, a slight coat of a mixture of soot with oil of turpentine. When this colour is perfectly dry, lay on a coat of varnish with

a fine sponge, in order to distribute it equally. Repeat these coats four times, always taking care to let one coat dry before the next is applied.

Improvements of Steam Engines.—The last part of the London Journal of Arts contains a particular description of the improvements made in the steam engine by Mr. Perkins. One of the chief features of the new machine is the diminution of bulk: one of ten-horse power occupies a space of only six feet by eight; and even a quintuple force, it is stated, might be given within the same dimensions. Ano-

ther feature of importance is that of lessening the consumption of fuel; and another is (but this has frequently been claimed before, indeed in all the other systems) the prevention of danger from explosion, by generating the steam according to a novel process. This last invention consists of a safety-bulb introduced into the steam-pipe, and calculated to explode at one-half or one-third the pressure which would affect the machine. The generation and condensation of the steam is so simultaneous, that the piston can work at the rate of 150 strokes per minute.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

E. Ollerenshaw, of Manchester, for a method of dressing and furnishing hats, by means of certain machinery and implements to be used and applied thereto. May 27, 1823.

T. Peel, of Manchester, for a rotary-engine for the purpose of communicating motion by means of steam or other gaseous media. May 27, 1823.

S. Wilson, of Streatham, for improvements in machinery for weaving and winding. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad. May 31, 1823.

J. Mills, of St. Clement Danes, London, and H. W. Fairman, of Silver-street, London, for improvements in rendering leather, linen, flax, sail-cloth, and certain other articles, water-proof. Communicated to them by a certain foreigners residing abroad. May 31, 1823.

R. Badoall, of Leek, for improvements in dyeing. June 3, 1823.

T. Attwood, of Birmingham, for improvements in the making of cylinders for the printing of cottons, calicos, and other articles. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad. June 3, 1823.

T. Mills, of Dudbridge, near Stroud, for improvements on machines for shearing or cropping woollen cloths. Communicated to him by certain foreigners residing abroad. June 3, 1823.

J. Perkins, late of Philadelphia, America, but now of Fleet-street, for improvements in steam-engines. Partly communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. June 5, 1823.

E. Cowper, of Kennington, for improvements in machines and apparatus for printing calico, linen, silk, wool, paper, and other substances capable of receiving printed impressions. June 10, 1823.

R. Mushet, of the Royal Mint, for a process for improving the quality of copper and alloyed copper, applicable to the sheathing of ships and other purposes. June 14, 1823.

R. Pew, of Sherborne, Dorset, for a new composition for covering houses and other buildings. June 17, 1823.

C. Mac Intosh, of Crossbasket, Lanark, for a process and manufacture whereby the texture of hemp, flax, wool, cotton, and silk, and also leather, paper, and other substances, may be rendered impervious to water and air. June 17, 1823.

J. Smith, of Droitwich, for an apparatus for the applying steam to the boiling and concentration of solutions in general, crystallising the muriate of soda from brines containing that salt, melting and refining of tallow and oils, boiling of sugar, distilling, and other similar purposes. June 19, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Directory, and Guide to the Farrier, Grazier, and Planter; with the Domestic Instructor. By Leonard Towne. 1 vol. 4to. with engravings. 14. 10s.

ANTIQUITIES.

Jewish Oriental and Classical Antiquities; containing Illustrations of the Scriptures and Classical Records from Oriental Sources. 8vo. 12s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoir of John Aikin, M.D. By Lucy Aikin. With a Selection of his Miscellaneous Pieces, Biographical, Moral, and Critical. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

The literary character of the late Dr. Aikin has been long known to the public by the various and useful works which, during the course of a long and active life, have proceeded from his pen. Few men have made such available and substantial contributions to the general store of knowledge; for in all his employments he appears to have been governed by a spirit of utility,

which led him, in his literary exertions, to follow those more modest pursuits which are productive rather of general benefit to the community, than of personal celebrity to the individual. Real information and positive instruction are conveyed in all his writings, which at the same time are rendered agreeable by the correct taste which often illustrates and adorns them. As a literary man the public have long since formed and pronounced their opinion upon his merits, but the excellence of his personal character was known only to the circle of his friends. We rejoice, therefore, at the publication of the present memoir, which displays, in a modest and pleasing manner, the many valuable qualities which the subject of it possessed, and which cannot fail to raise his character as an individual to the same honourable station which he has long occupied as an author.

EDUCATION.

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GEOGRAPHY.

Parts I. to III. of a New Geographical Dictionary, &c. &c. By J. W. Clarke. 4to.

HISTORY.

The History of Suli and Parga; containing their Chronology and Wars, particularly those with Ali Pacha, Prince of Greece. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The History of England during the Middle Ages. 3 vols. 4to. 6l.

HORTICULTURE.

The Flora Domestica; or the Portable Flower-Garden, &c. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sketches in Bedlam, or Characteristic Traits of Insanity; as displayed in the Cases of 140 Patients, of both Sexes, now or recently confined in New Bethlem. By a Constant Observer. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

We only notice this publication in order to mark it with the severest reprehension. It is a detail of the cases of many individuals at present confined in the New Bethlem Hospital, amongst whom several unfortunate persons are to be found of very respectable connexions. The names of the parties are in general printed at full length, and all their extravagancies are related without the slightest regard to decency or the feelings of their friends. Did this volume contain any statements which might be of advantage in a medical point of view, that circumstance would tend in some degree to excuse the publication; but it is in fact so illiterately written, and is so exclusively confined to a relation of the ridiculous features in every case, that, as a scientific work, it is altogether worthless. The editor's chief object is said to be to remove any prejudices which may exist against the institution in the minds of the uninformed; but we are quite sure that he could not more effectually prejudice the public mind against the hospital than by the bringing forward a work in which the names and wretched condition of so many unfortunate individuals are unnecessarily obtruded upon the public attention.

Characteristics, in the manner of Rochefoucault's Maxims. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

This little volume has been currently attributed to the pen of Mr. Hazlitt, and indeed it required

a very small share of discrimination to arrive at that fact. Its paradoxical positions, its splenetic temper, its display of keen observation, and the brisk and lively turns of its sentences, all betray the hand from which it proceeded. There are few writers of the present day better qualified than Mr. Hazlitt to place an aphorism in its strongest point of view, and few who will take up so many strong and at the same time so many untenable positions. It is evident that in the present collection the Author has often written from his feelings and not from his judgment; and it is in these cases that we are inclined to doubt the correctness of his speculations. Who will believe Mr. H. when he tells us that, "The public have neither shame nor gratitude," and that "Personal pretensions alone ensure female regard"? It is surprising that any one should make so extraordinary an assertion as the latter in the face of so many instances to the contrary. How indignant must the shade of John Wilkes be at this most unjust insinuation! The ladies in general have little cause to feel grateful for the notice which is taken of them, and will certainly appeal against the correctness of some of these Characteristics. "Women," says Mr. H., "when left to themselves, talk chiefly about their dress; they think more about their lovers than they talk about them." The following aphorisms are taken at random:

"It is a fine remark of Rousseau's, that the best of us differ from others in fewer particulars than we agree with them in. The difference between a tall and a short man is only a few inches, whereas they are both several feet high. So a wise or learned man knows many things, of which the vulgar are ignorant; but there is a still greater number of things, the knowledge of which they share in common with him."

"I am always afraid of a fool. One cannot be sure that he is not a knave as well."

Le Bulletin Général et Universel des Annonces et des Nouvelles Scientifiques; dédié aux Savants de tous les Pays, et à la Librairie National et Etrangère, et publié sous la direction de M. le Baron de Ferussac. Liv. 1 à 6. Subscription for a year, 2l. 2s.

The Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts. No. XXX.

The Quarterly Review. No. LVI.

The World in Miniature; containing China. 2 vols. 18mo. 12s.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. No. XVII. 7s. 6d.

The Planter's Guide; or a System for Planting and Managing a Sugar Estate, &c. By T. Roughley. 8vo. 12s.

Elements of Natural Philosophy. By J. Leslie, Esq. Vol. I. 8vo. 12s.

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The work before us abounds with interesting situations; and is rich in those subjects to which its author seems now chiefly to devote his attention—the depicting of ancient manners, and bringing out the characters of his personages with all the quaint and graphic touches of antiquity. There are some scenes relating to Edmund's evasion from the Convent, and a detail of the Northern Conspiracy, called "The Pilgrimage of Grace," in the reign of Henry VIII.: the epoch of the story particularly striking, and of a very vigorous conception. This author, whoever he be, writes fast. "Other Times" treads as quickly on "The Lollards," as did that popular romance on "Calthorpe." The author of *Waverley* does little more than this; and neither appear to fatigue the public, in the active race they are running. It may be, perhaps, a question whether or not they are taking the surest (they are certainly pursuing the shortest) road to fame; but that is their concern and the book-sellers. For ourselves, not being over scrupulous in points of style, where the entertainment of a passing hour is the main object in view, we hope to see these writers ever upon the course, and will be glad to hail them as they gallop, neck and neck together, to the winning-post. Although criticism is scarcely the business of a short notice like this, we cannot help advising the author of "Other Times," to abstain in future from the representation of such odious excesses as disgraced the iniquitous monks of Leadenhall. The world is so far advanced as to lose its relish for descriptions of this kind, however well executed they may be. In the earlier epochs of civilization, those scenes came with a virulent kind of gusto about them, which must have been very pleasant to the successors and destroyers of the abuses, they depict. But we see little good just now in making men sick of the infirmities of their nature, the delinquents being out of the reach of castigation, and society in no need of the lesson which their punishment was calculated to teach.

Ghost Stories: collected with a view to counteract the Vulgar Belief in Ghosts, Apparitions, &c. 12mo. 8s.

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There is both poetry and feeling in this very short, but pleasing publication. The style is a successful imitation of Mr. Crabbe's, who appears by one of the notes to be a favourite with the author. The writer of this poem might without hesitation have ventured to prefix his name to it; for that of Dr. Archibald Macleod is, we apprehend, a mere literary alias. The introduction, in which the writer attempts to say brisk and lively things, would perhaps have been better omitted.

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A View of the Past and Present State of the Island of Jamaica, with Remarks on the Moral and Physical Condition of the Slaves, and on the Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies. By J. Stewart, late of Jamaica. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The state of our Colonial possessions in the West Indies is at the present moment a matter of very considerable interest. The attention of the Legislature has been directed to the subject, as well with a view to the commercial prosperity of that portion of our dominions, as from a humane desire to ameliorate the condition of the slave population, and, if possible, to devise some plan which may ultimately terminate in their emancipation. Several petitions to this effect have been presented this Session to the House of Commons, and the subject has occasioned much public controversy. On the one hand, the friends of humanity, and, as they contend, of sound policy also, insist upon the iniquity of keeping any portion of our fellow-beings in bondage, and assert that free-labour will be found in the end more productive to the proprietor. The planters

and their friends, on the contrary, maintain that the slaves are not in a fit condition to receive the gift of freedom, which would lead to excesses and evils of every kind; and, moreover, that it is impossible to make the Negroes work without the terror of the whip. Amid these contending opinions, the truth can only be discovered by a reference to facts; and it is therefore extremely important that the public should have some information afforded them, upon which they may rely. On this ground we strongly recommend the present volume to the attention of all who wish to take an unprejudiced view of this highly interesting question, upon which great light is thrown by the statements of Mr. Stewart, and the generally sound observations by which they are accompanied. He admits that slavery is a gross injustice that ought to be abolished, but he affirms that an immediate and unconditional emancipation would be followed by evils of alarming magnitude. We perfectly coincide with him in this opinion, which proves in the strongest manner, that no time should be lost in producing such an alteration in the moral condition and habits of the slaves, as may entitle them ultimately to the privileges of freemen. The measures most requisite to accomplish this end seem to be, 1st. An attention to the moral and religious cultivation of the slaves, which is at present grossly neglected. 2. The total abolition of the use of the whip. 3. The enabling the slaves to acquire and hold property: and 4. The rendering their testimony, at all events, in some form, or under some modifications, available in courts of justice. At present, although the Colonial laws provide in many cases against the oppressive and unjust conduct of the whites towards their slaves, those enactments are almost a dead letter from the absurd refusal of the courts to admit the testimony of a slave under any modification. That these and other improvements are at present practicable, Mr. Stewart's pages fully prove.

In addition to the valuable information upon the important subject of West Indian slavery, this volume contains many curious and entertaining details of the state of society, manners, &c. of Jamaica, and also some account of the statistics of the Island. The chapter on the character and life of the Maroons, and the short history of the Maroon war, are highly interesting. The work, in short, is well calculated to afford great information and amusement.

An Appeal to the Religion, Justice, and Humanity of the Inhabitants of the British Empire, in behalf of the Negro Slaves in the West Indies. By W. Wilberforce, esq. M. P.

We have great satisfaction in calling the attention of our readers to this powerful and argumentative appeal on behalf of those unfortunate beings, whose sufferings are a disgrace to our country. We have noticed in the preceding article a volume which throws considerable light on the present situation of the slave population in the Island of Jamaica, and to that volume the appeal of Mr. Wilberforce forms a very proper Appendix. We select the following eloquent passages from this pamphlet, which is, we trust, calculated to make a sensible impression upon the public mind with regard to this highly interesting subject:—

“ But raise these poor creatures from their depressed condition, and if they are not yet fit for the enjoyment of British freedom, elevate them at least from the level of the brute creation into that of rational nature—dismiss the driving whip, and thereby afford place for the developement of the first rudiments of civil character—implant in them the principle of hope—let free scope be given for their industry, and for their rising in life by their personal good conduct—give them an interest in defending the community to which they belong—teach them that lesson which Christianity can alone truly inculcate, that the present life is but a short and uncertain span, to which will succeed an eternal existence of happiness or misery—inculcate on them, on the authority of the sacred page, that the point of real importance is not what is the rank or the station men occupy, but how they discharge the duties of life—how they use the opportunities they may enjoy of providing for their everlasting happiness. Taught by Christianity, they will sustain with patience the sufferings of their actual lot, while the same instructress will rapidly prepare them for a better; and instead of being objects at one time of contempt, and at another of terror, (a base and servile passion, which too naturally degenerates into hatred,) they will be soon regarded as a grateful peasantry, the strength of the communities in which they live,—of which they have hitherto been the weakness and the terror, sometimes the mischief and the scourge.

“ To the real nature of the West Indian system, and still more to the extent of its manifold abuses, the bulk even of well-informed men in this country are, I believe, generally strangers. May it not be from our having sinned in ignorance that we have so long been spared? But ignorance of a duty which we have had abundant means of knowing to be such, can by no one be deemed excusable. Let us not presume too far on the forbearance of the Almighty. Favoured in an unequalled degree with Christian light, with civil freedom, and with a greater measure of national blessings than perhaps any other country upon earth ever before enjoyed, what a return would it be for the goodness of the Almighty, if we were to continue to keep the descendants of the Africans, whom we have ourselves wrongfully planted in the western hemisphere, in their present state of unexampled darkness and degradation!”

THEOLOGY.

For the Oracles of God, Four Orations. For Judgment to Come, an Argument, in Nine Parts. By the Rev. E. Irving, A.M. 8vo. 12s.

Three Letters addressed to the Venerable and Reverend Archdeacon Wrangham, in Reply to his Remarks on Unitarianism and Unitarians. By C. Wellbeloved. 3s. 6d.

Discourses on the Rule of Life, with reference to Things Present and Things Future, with Additions. By J. H. Pott, A.M. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Miscellaneous Works of the late Reverend T. Harmer; with a Memoir by W. Youngman. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lectures on Miracles selected from the New Testament. 8vo. 8s.

The Lord's Prayer considered as a Rule of Conduct; in a Course of Practical Sermons, &c. By the Rev. A. Dallas. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

A Refutation of Popery, &c. By the Rev. R. Craig. Nos. I and II. 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Christian armed against Infidelity. By the Author of "Body and Soul." 12mo. 5s.

A Sermon preached at Swansea, on the Death of Lady Barham. By J. Barfett. 8vo. 1s.

A Sermon preached at Dudley, on the Death of Viscount Dudley and Ward. By L. Booker. 8vo. 1s.

Dissertations introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse. By A. Tilloch, LL.D. 8vo. 12s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Remarks on the Country extending from Cape Palmas to the River Congo, &c. By Capt. J. Adams. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Observations made during a Residence in the Tarentaise and various Parts of the Grecian and Pennine Alps, &c. in 1820, 21, and 22. By R. Bakewell, Esq.

A Journal of Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand. By Capt. R. A. Cruise. 8vo. 9s.

A Concise Description of the English Lakes and the Mountains in their Vicinity; with Remarks on the Mineralogy and Geology of the District. By J. Otley. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

A Journal of a Tour in France, in the Years 1816 and 1817. By Frances Jane Carey. 8vo. 14s.

Mrs. Carey is a lively and intelligent traveller, with keen powers of observation, and a full resolution upon every occasion to judge for herself. The chief merit of her journal is the accurate details which she gives of the peculiar habits and manners of the people as they present themselves to the eye of an English traveller at the present day; and she has more particularly directed her remarks to the appearance and condition of her own sex. The dress of the French peasants is described with sufficient minuteness to enable any of her fair readers to select a dress for the next fancy-ball to which they may chance to be invited. The descriptions of the country are in general spirited and clever. Amongst others, we have an account of the present state of the Palace of Plessis les Tours, with which, since the publication of *Quentin Durward*, the public are better acquainted than with St. James's or Windsor Castle. We subjoin the passage—

"No magnificent public edifices appear to impress the mind with an image of ancient grandeur, and yet Tours was the favourite residence of several of the kings of France; and the Palace

of Plessis les Tours, standing in a low situation, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the town, still remains. But far from filling the imagination with ideas of the pomp and circumstance of Courts, this house, built with brick, and with small windows, is so very mean and homely in its appearance, that one finds some difficulty in believing that it ever could have been the shade of royalty. Louis XI. of wicked memory, spent much of his time in it. During his last illness the walls were defended with iron spikes, and only one wicket left in the court, to admit those who came to the palace. This single entrance still remains, but the spikes are gone."

Some amusing anecdotes are scattered through the volume. At page 60, Mrs. Carey relates a curious instance of the gross ignorance of many of the French, with regard to our proceedings in England. A respectable-looking man at Le Mans inquired from the travellers whether a civil war did not rage in England, for he understood that the negroes there had taken up arms and were in open rebellion!

The style in which this volume is written is plain, and what we should call downright; with nothing like circumlocution to annoy the reader. We sometimes indeed meet with a sort of masculine jocularity in the narrative. Mrs. C. is, however, a most zealous partizan for her sex, as the following ingenious passage will prove.

"The union of the elm and the vine is often quoted as emblematical of the marriage state, and is commonly brought forward to exemplify the strength of the one party, and the weakness of the other. It might, however, be placed in different points of view, and serve to show that the principal use of the one, as well as its greatest merit, is the support it affords to its weak but valuable neighbour."

Memorable Days in America; being a Journal of a Tour to the United States, principally undertaken with a view to ascertain by positive evidence, the Condition and probable Prospects of British Emigrants; including accounts of Mr. Birkbeck's Settlement in the Illinois; intended to shew Men and Things as they are in America. By W. Faux, an English Farmer. 8vo. 14s.

The character of this Journal, which is valuable from the honesty with which it is written, and the information which it conveys, will, in all probability, be greatly misunderstood. The Americans, and the lovers of America, will be irritated by the variety of petty scandal and of disagreeable truths with which it abounds; while the opponents of emigration and republicanism will regard the substantial justice which is done to the American character, with no favourable eye. Mr. Faux, who is a plain English farmer, of considerable sagacity in matters within the scope of his education and habits of life, yet possessing at the same time no small share of credulity, appears to have set off upon his travels with the most honest intentions of reporting with frankness and fidelity the result of his observations. In principles, he is strongly attached to the government and free institutions of America, and he was therefore willing to view every thing in the most favourable light. Finding the reality,

as might reasonably be expected, not altogether commensurate with his previously formed ideas, he was in many instances much disappointed; and this circumstance has given an air of acerbity to some of his remarks, which is, no doubt, displeasing to American ears. At the same time it must be remembered, that he has related all the anecdotes he heard with very little discrimination; and too much reliance, therefore, must not be placed upon his pages, where he does not speak from his own personal experience. We have few doubts, for instance, that the anecdote of Judge Parsons receiving bribes on both sides while he was an advocate, (p. 308) is a mere calumny.

To those who are about to leave this country, for the purpose of settling in America, the details which this volume presents are invaluable, especially as they proceed from a man who from his habits of life was perfectly competent to form a correct opinion upon the chances of agricultural speculation. The substance of Mr. Faux's advice upon this head is summed up in the following passage, which we give as a specimen of his plain but animated style.

"To my countrymen disposed to emigrate, but who can by increased exertion keep their unequalled comforts and honour unimpaired, I would say in a voice which should be heard from shore to shore, '*Stay where you are*;' for neither America, nor the world, have any thing to offer you in exchange! But to those of decreasing means and increasing families, uprooted, withering, and seeking a transplantation somewhere, full of hard, dirty-handed industry, and with means sufficient for location here, I would say, '*Haste away*,' you have no other refuge from poverty, which in England is a crime, punishable with neglect and contempt everlasting! But if you come, come one and all of you, male and female, in your working jackets, with axes, ploughshares, and pruning-hooks in your hands, prepared long to suffer many privations, expecting to be your own servants—no man's masters; to find liberty and independence, any thing but soft indulgence; and America a land only of everlasting well-rewarded labour."

Travels through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia. By Dr. Clarke. Vol. VI. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Third Livraison of the Napoleon Memoirs is already in the press. It is expected that the whole work will be comprised in 7 volumes.

Memoirs of the Court of Louis XIV. and of the Regency: extracted from the German Correspondence of Mde. Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans, Mother of the Regent; preceded by a Biographical Notice of this Princess; and with Notes: will shortly appear.

Travels through part of the United States and Canada, in 1818 and 1819. By JOHN MORISON DUNCAN, A.B. in two volumes post 8vo. will be published in September.

The Third and last Volume of SISMONDI'S History of the Literature of the South of Europe, is in the press: comprising the Spanish and Portuguese Writers.

A Romance from the pen of the REV. C. R. MATURIN, author of "*Bertram*," is expected in the ensuing winter.

Early in August will be published, *Adrastus*, a Tragedy; with *Amabel*, or the Cornish Lover, a Metrical Tale, founded on fact, and other poems. By R. C. DALLAS, esq.

A Fourth Series of Sermons, in Manuscript Character, on Characters from Scripture, for the Use of the Younger Clergy and Candidates for Holy Orders, is now in the press, and will be speedily published. By the Rev. R. WARNER, Rector of Great-Chalfield, Wilts.

Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, the Platonist, is engaged in preparing for the press, a mathematical work, entitled the Elements of a New Arithmetical Notation, in some respects analogous to that of Decimals; by which expressions producing a great variety of infinite series may be obtained, which can by no other means be found; the series discovered by the moderns, for the quadrature of the circle and hyperbola, are shown to be aggregately incommensurable quantities; and a criterion is given by which the commensurability or incommensurability of infinite series may be infallibly and universally ascertained. The work will be published in 8vo.

The Third and Fourth Volumes of the *Hermit Abroad*. By the celebrated Author of the "*Hermit in London*," &c. are just ready for publication. These Volumes entirely complete the Author's Sketches of Society and Manners on the Continent.

Mr. SHELDRAKE has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, (dedicated, by permission, to Sir Thomas Lawrence, president of the Royal Academy,) an Enquiry into the Origin and Practice of Painting in Oil, to ascertain what was the real invention of Van Eyck; and what were the materials and vehicle that were used by Giorgione, and the fine artists of the Venetian school. To which will be added, some information on the old painted and stained glass; a recipe for preparing drying oil of superior quality,

which is only known to the author ; and an attempt to ascertain some colours which were used by the old painters, but are unknown to the artists of the present time.

M. CAILLAUD, the French traveller, has presented the first *esquisses* of his Travels in Ethiopia to the King, who has accepted of the dedication, and farther distinguished the author by sending to him, through the Duke of Blacas, a gold snuff-box with his cipher in diamonds.

A work, in one octavo volume, written by the actuary of a Life Assurance Company, is about to make its appearance, in the form of a Caution to intended Shareholders, and a Guide to Persons effecting Insurances ; in which will be exhibited the comparative merits of the different companies, and their claims to public patronage and confidence investigated, with necessary information to persons who may wish to insure their lives, or

purchase annuities or endowments for their children ; and the frauds and deceptions of various offices exposed.

Naturalist's Repository, or Monthly Miscellany of Exotic Natural History.—An Order in the Council of the Linnæan Society has been lately passed, by which Mr. DONOVAN will be allowed to enrich his New Monthly Work, the "Naturalist's Repository," with the Icones of those choice and very beautiful species of the Psittacus and Columba Tribe, which are described in the Thirteenth Volume of the Linnæan Transactions.

The New Mercantile Assistant, and General Cheque Book, for the use of Commercial Gentlemen, will appear in a few days, by Mr. WRIGHT, Accountant, Fenchurch-street ; containing Nine copious and distinct Sets of Tables—all peculiarly simple, and adapted to the purposes of Commerce, and as a cheque in the counting-house.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from June 1 to June 30, 1823.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
June 1	39	77	30,13	30,03	June 16	37	68	30,10	30,17
2	54	76	29,82	29,61	17	37	69	30,20	30,18
3	42	61	29,53	29,47	18	40	55	30,14	30,05
4	40	59	29,41	29,40	19	45	60	30,07	30,01
5	38	63	29,40	29,42	20	46	69	29,93	29,95
6	36	64	29,70	29,93	21	39	61	29,97	30,03
7	45	69	29,99	29,94	22	46	54	30,05	30,06
8	46	68	29,88	29,84	23	48	55	29,99	29,95
9	44	64	29,84	29,86	24	37	66	29,87	29,90
10	42	59	29,82	29,90	25	36	65	29,70	29,61
11	40	64	29,97	29,95	26	45	64	29,61	29,54
12	37	68	29,98	29,96	27	50	62	29,54	29,27
13	43	72	29,85	29,82	28	46	64	29,27	29,30
14	55	71	29,81	29,80	29	48	65	29,61	29,72
15	50	68	29,88	30,04	30	46	66	29,87	29,90

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN proportion as the harvest approaches, speculators are more earnest in their enquiries as to the probabilities respecting the crop of corn now upon the land, and even individuals in almost every station of life appear to make the subject a matter of self-interest, and are anxious to obtain the best information that present circumstances will permit, to enable them to form some judgment of what may be the cost of the first necessities of life during the next year.

Opinions at this time are somewhat conflicting, but as far as our observation goes we are led to believe that the crop of wheat of this year will prove neither so good in quality, nor so great in quantity, as that of the last. The wheats, generally speaking, shot into ear very unevenly ; and although the late rains have brought up much of the under corn, they are still deficient, and exhibit a large portion of this under corn, which will not only deteriorate the sample but diminish the bulk ;

to say nothing of the casualties which are invariably attendant upon a late harvest. Barleys are greatly improved, and on the whole, though partially deficient, will turn out a fair average produce. Oats certainly are not a heavy crop, nor perhaps defective to an extent sufficient to induce any apprehension that the supply will not be fully equal to the demand. Beans and Peas well podded, and very promising in appearance, but each of them unusually backward; the latter even now making haum and in a full state of efflorescence.

The hay harvest has been tedious by reason of frequent showers, but, for the most part, that crop has been secured in very fair condition, and the quantity satisfactory.

Keeping is plentiful, and lean stock 30 per cent. higher than last year, but a want of money is still very perceptible amongst the landed interest, and advantage is taken, by the large cattle-dealers, of that circumstance in making their contracts with those who are compelled to offer payment by bills drawn at two or three months.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, June 21st, 61s—28th, 60s 2d—July 5th, 60s 1d—12th, 59s 10d.

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Cwt.		MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.		COAL MARKET.	
Ware	- 2s 6d to 3s 6d	Beef	- 2s 4d to 3s 2d	June 20.	
Middlings	- 1 6 to 2 0	Mutton	- 2 8 to 3 6	Newcastle, from 34s 0d to 42s 9d	
Chats	- 1 0 to 0 0	Veal	- 8 0 to 4 8	Sunderland, from 33 0 to 43 6	
Common red	2 0 to 3 0	Pork	- 2 8 to 4 4		
Onions per bush.	0s 0d to 0s 0d	Lamb	- 3 4 to 4 4		

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 25th ult. 226½. —Three per Cent. Reduced, 83½.—Three per Cent. Consols, 82½ ¾.—Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, 96½.—Four per Cent. Consols, 100½ ¾.—New Four per

Cent. 101½ ¾.—Long Annuities, 21½ ¾. —2d Excheq. Bills, 29 32 pm.—Cons. for Acct. 83 2½.—India Stock, 258.—Three and a Half per Cent. India Bonds, 59 60 pm.—South Sea Stock, 93½.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee House, July 24, 1823.

THE superabundance of capital floating in various directions throughout the money market is, at this moment, absolutely surprising: Exchequer bills, which yield barely three per cent. interest, bear a premium of thirty-four shillings; and India bonds, at an interest of three and a half per cent. command a premium of fifty-four shillings. The Chancellor of the British Exchequer has reduced the interest of the national Stock of a certain description from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent.; this new investment is now above par, and fetches nearly the price of the former.

The India Company, acting on the same principle, has lowered a portion of its debt in India from 6 per cent. and upwards, to 5 per cent. How strange must this appear to those who remember Indian interest at 12, 14, 16, and even higher! But, this quantity of capital unemployed, or employed at such very low profits, may contribute to account for the numerous undertakings and speculations which interest the commercial world. We may instance in the Cotton manufactures. Report affirms, that in Lancashire, only,

there are no fewer than *seventy* new Cotton Mills recently built, or now building; and the Glasgow masters acknowledge a proportionate number in the neighbourhood of that seat of commercial enterprise.

The amount of Cotton sold at Liverpool in three of the weeks of the past month is truly remarkable—25,000,—16,000—10,000—in all, 51,000 bags: add to this the quantities sold in London, in Glasgow, &c. the total is immense, and for a single month! The manufacturers also admit a wonderful extent of orders, and that goods are bought up in most of the operative districts as soon as they are finished. London has furnished no inconsiderable quota to the general mass, about 18,000 bales in one week, upwards of 7,000 bales in the following week, &c.: these quantities bespeak an activity of manufacturing powers, as well as a vivacity of favourable speculation. The article must not be quitted without a hint at the extent of shipping necessary to import the raw commodity, and to convey the finished goods to all parts of the world; where they find markets; to

which must be added, the employment given to the various branches attached to this interest, to sailors and others. The whole is a spectacle calculated to excite astonishment—and astonishment it does excite.

SUGARS have been, and continue to be, in fair demand; those of good qualities are willingly taken at the currency of the market: the inferior must accommodate themselves to the buyer:—mostly for home consumption.

RUM is held with considerable stiffness, as to price, by those who have it to dispose of; and the probability is, that it will obtain some improvement, especially as Brandies are rather looking upward.

COFFEE is, perhaps, the heaviest in point of sale of all our colonial productions, at the present moment. There is not only an ample supply of it, but there is a kind of interval between the orders executed, and the arrival of fresh commissions, that produces, besides a slackness of enquiry, an indifference, if not a languor, toward all but the very prime articles.

PIMENTO, a West India Spice, is in demand, and rather advancing in price: We believe, also, that East India Spices are somewhat improving; and we ought to have observed, that the *materia tinctoria* dye-woods, Indigo, &c. are objects of enquiry, and readily obtain the general market price. As to SILK, it scarcely

affords an opportunity of remark, the sale at the India House being in progress, and prices not yet sufficiently ascertained to allow of a determination of the public opinion respecting them.

If we direct our attention to home productions, it is natural to admit a sentiment not unallied to anxiety on the subject of the ensuing harvest: showers certainly were greatly wanted, and they have produced in some parts very beneficial effects: but, while rain has over-abounded in certain districts, others have felt no such inconvenience. The Corn-dealers, however, hold firmly to their prices, and though grain of several kinds is in plentiful supply, yet the finer samples of Wheat and Flour are thought likely to take somewhat of a start.

The cultivation of Hops is well known to be exposed to much uncertainty, as an article of trade; and the general opinion is, that this season will prove peculiarly unfortunate. Accounts from the Hop counties come worse every day; the destruction occasioned by the vermin continues to spread, and the blight is more general than it has ever been in the memory of man. It is thought, that it will be well if the duty realizes 40,000*l*. Under these circumstances it can occasion no wonder if the price is augmented on the stock in hand: it has risen, and must further rise.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JUNE 17 TO JULY 15, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ARMAND, C. P. and Solari, A. Battersea, vitriol-manufacturers. (Brooking, Lombard-street)
Baker, W. Walcot, carpenter. (Hellings, Bath)
Beaumont, J. Wheathouse, merchant, &c. (Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield)
Bristow, J. Bristol, ironmonger. (Clowes & Co. Temple)
Bunker, T. Deptford, carpenter, &c. (Jones, Brunswick-square)
Butler, J. Whitechurch, innkeeper. (Watson & Harpur)
Chadley, R. Jermyn-street, upholsterer. (Dent, Castle-street, Holborn)
Claney, J. York, tailor. (Walker)
Coles, S. Exeter, innkeeper. (Tanner, Crediton)
Crabb, W. Tellisford, fuller. (Stone, Bradford)
Crowther, W. L. Green-street, milliner. (Lester, Crutch-ed-friars)
Crutchley, H. Warwick and Coventry, linen-draper. Harslet, Northumberland-street, Strand
Daniels, A. Prescott-street, jeweller. (Isaacs, Mansell-street, Goodman's fields)
Dobson, W. Gateshead, chemist. (Baker, Nicholas-lane, London)
Dods, R. Southwark, linen-draper. (Lester, Crutch-ed-friars)
East, W. Newbury, coal-merchant. (Aldridge and Smith, Lincoln's-lan)
Emaly, W. York, clothier. (Lee, Bradford)
Forbes, W. of Gateshead, nurseryman. (Clayton, New-castle on Tyne)
Geisford, R. Bristol, baker. (Miller, Frome Salwood)
Gre, S. Cambridge, tinsman. (Edwards)
Glandfield, J. Strand, wine-merchant. (Hodgson and Burton)
Gooden, J. Chiswell-street, victualler. (Reeves, Ely-place)

Hague, G. Kingston-upon-Hull, haberdasher. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street)
Harkness, J. Southwark, timber-merchant. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle)
Hastings, E. Lower Smith-street, Northampton-square, milkman. (Stevens and Wood)
Hyams, J. Coventry-street, jeweller. (Spyer, Bartholemew-lane)
Illingworth, J. and Knowles, J. Leeds, merchants. (Hargrove)
James, W. West-Bromwich, coal-master. (Corrie, Birmingham)
Jones, J. Brecon, maltster. (Bold and Vaughan)
Kaines, H. Manstone, cattle-dealer. (Napper, Munny)
Kenton, J. Stow on the Wold, draper. (Tarn)
King, J. Ipswich, ironmonger. (Jackman)
Lancaster, J. jun. Bethnal-green Road, butcher. (Norton, Hackney-road)
Lucas, E. Shepherd's-market, milkman. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle)
Martyn, E. Taunton, druggist. (Trenchard)
Mawe, H. M. Loughborough, coach-proprietor. (Craddock)
M'Allis, J. Liverpool, tailor. (Massey)
M'Turk, B. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer. (Taylor, Clements-lane)
Moorhouse, J. Kirkbarton, clothier. (Batty, Chancery-lane)
Mortimer, W. Manchester, joiner. (Low and Coates)
Munton, J. Highgate, corn-chandler. (Watson and Broughton, Falcon-court)
Newlan, J. Baxley-heath, innkeeper. (Cocker, Nanny-street)
Nicholls, E. Bedford-row, cow-keeper. (Norton, White-cross-street)
Nead, J. Clifford-mills, fuller. (Miller, Frome Salwood)

O'Brien, C. Holborn-hill, tailor. (Cook and Hunter, Clements-lane)
 Owen, W. W. Jullington, stage-master. (Deyton and Barker, Gray's Inn-square)
 Parnes, W. C. Brunston, grocer. (Amory and Cole, Throgmorton-street)
 Phillips, T. son, Jewin-street, oilman. (Ruman, Crown-court)
 Phillips, W. Bristol, linen-draper. (Washbrough)
 Purdie, J. late of New-lane, merchant. (Morley and Co. Lothbury)
 Rawley, J. New-street, Covent-garden, cheesemonger. (Barnet, Tottenham-yard)
 Read, J. and Jacob, J. Love-lane, cloth-workers. (Barnet, Tottenham-yard)
 Reynolds, T. Newbury, clothier. (Umney, Chancery-lane)
 Roberts, C. of Aldermaston, maltster. (Newbury, Reading)
 Robinson, T. of New Malton, spirit-merchant. (Stockton)
 Smith, W. T. E. Kanton-street, builder. (Whitref, Salisbury-street)
 Stephens, R. Gervill-street, saddler. (Hughes, Clifford's Inn)
 Stevens, J. Harrington, Tenth Park, joiner, &c. (Robinson, Liverpool)

Stilborn, J. son, Bishop Walton, butcher. (Cooking, York)
 Sykes, T. Back Paston, clothier. (Kend and Corterill, Throgmorton-street)
 Tribandine, C. J. Cleveland-street, Mile-end, silk-dyer. (Webster and Son, Cheap-side)
 Welchman, H. Long-appe, linen-draper. (Brett, Stoken, and Carr, Basinghall-street)
 Welcker, M. and J. Leicester-square, tailors and drapers. (Ruman, Crown-court)
 Welton, N. Bradfield, Suffolk, horse-dealer. (Pearson and Lawrence, Ipswich)
 Widger, A. Beckwith-leigh, woollen-manufacturer. (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street)
 Wilton, T. of Carlisle, coach-master. (Pearson and Co. Clerk-lane, London)
 Wood, T. Lane-end, Stafford, currier. (Clauson and Co. Temple)

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. Knap, merchant and grocer, Aberdeen
 F. McIntyre, shoe-maker and leather-merchant, Glasgow
 F. M'Arthur, merchant, Levenary
 W. Geddes, vintner, Inverness
 D. Bellie and H. Bellie, Perth and of Dalziel, corn-merchants

DIVIDENDS.

Agge, T. Water-lane, July 19
 Agur, M. Wallbrook, July 20
 Ambrose, E. King-street, July 20
 Amos, J. and Sutherland, C. St. Helen's Place, July 26
 Atmore, W. T. Wood street, July 12
 Banton, W. Northwick, Aug. 6
 Barber, M. Sandys, N. and White, A. Liverpool, July 28
 Barrow, H. and J. Liverpool, July 29
 Bedford, J. Ben Drayton, July 29
 Bell, L. Hampton, July 28
 Bennett, S. A. Worship-street, June 28
 Bewley, W. Manchester, July 12
 Beriboud, H. White square, June 18
 Boddy, W. 41 Hington, July 29
 Bostock, E. Earl's-church, blancher, July 18
 Bowman, H. Clerkwall, Aug. 2
 Black-ey, E. Wood street, July 1
 Bragg, W. A. Rotherhithe-wall, July 29
 Breunand, T. Broad street, July 26
 Brookbank, A. and Moody, A. Bermondsey, July 22
 Brotherton, J. and W. Liverpool, Aug. 1
 Brown, J. Holwell, Aug. 8
 Brown, J. Broad street, July 19
 Brown, J. and H. A. Belvidere-wharf, Aug. 2
 Bush, J. Fater-oiler row, June 21
 Carter, J. Fenchurch street, Aug. 8
 Carter, F. and Milnes, W. Fenchurch street, July 22
 Carr, J. Chorley, June 21
 Carter, J. and L. Le pool, July 29
 Cattel, W. Wernick, July 26
 Chuda, W. Whitehall, Aug. 2
 Clark, G. B. Beckton, July 29
 Clarke, D. J. Gervill-street, July 29
 Clayborn, W. Hatfield highway, July 26
 Clough, R. Bathurst Park, R. B. Glastonbury, Mazon, J. Alfred Uchaf, and Jones, J. J. Glastonbury, Aug. 14
 Cook, W. Wood lane, July 26
 Cosser, W. Milne-street, July 22
 Crossman, W. Southwick, July 12
 Culverhouse, C. W. cat, July 16
 Cumming, J. Southwick, July 19
 Curran, J. Great Fenchurch, June 28
 Dalmaine, G. Chancery street, Aug. 9
 Davies, W. Sudbury, Aug. 4
 Davis, J. Monmouth, July 12
 Davis, L. Chancery lane, Aug. 2
 Davey, H. F. Tickle, T. and Saunders, J. Goldsmith, July 14
 Dickenson, J. Aldergate-street, July 29
 Dicks, J. London street, July 28
 Dicks, W. Little St. Thomas Apostle, July 28
 Dipper, F. Worcester, July 28
 Draper, R. J. Fleet-market, July 28
 Drury, J. Smith, Aug. 11
 Dunning, C. 88d Thames, Aug. 3
 Dunn, R. Brunston, July 26
 Dunn, T. W. Bradford, July 4
 Elliot, J. Farnham, July 22
 Evans, J. Jones, J. and Davies, W. Aberystwyth, July 30
 Fitch, R. Shepherd-street, July 12
 Fisher, W. and Lewis, G. Liverpool, July 21

Forster, J. H. and Deben, C. New-wich, July 28
 Fossitt, M. Cooper, H. and Howard, E. Southborough-mills, July 28
 Fothergill, W. Cannon-street-road, July 19
 Freer, T. Leicester, July 21
 French, G. Whitechapel-road, July 12
 Garrod, S. Puddington-street, June 28
 Garton, J. Myton, July 29
 Garland, M. Magnus, M. and Benjamin, E. Beshill-row, July 29
 Gibson, J. Jan. and Eaton, J. Liverpool, July 28
 Gibson, W. and Fenn, F. Trinity-square, July 20
 Good, W. Harlow, July 19
 Good, P. P. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Aug. 2
 Gray, C. Upper Montague-street, July 28
 Gray, J. Kingston, July 28
 Gregg, T. R. & Son, W. Jan Watling-street, July 12, 19
 Haller, M. Cannon-street, July 19
 Halse, M. Chesham, July 31
 Hammond, W. Wickham, July 12
 Hamper, H. Chesham, July 25
 Hardy, W. Manchester, Aug. 5
 Harries, S. and W. Leicester, Aug. 11
 Harbridge, J. Wellington, July 29
 Hemming, S. Birmingham, Aug. 6
 Hennessy, R. Whitecross street, July 28
 Henderson, J. Tonbridge-place, July 12
 Hensell, E. W. Upper Thames-street, July 29
 Hillary, T. P. Little Tower-street, July 28
 Hillier, W. Winchester, Aug. 6
 Holmes, W. Tonnes, July 21
 Holt, M. Coventry, July 12
 Houlbrooke, T. High-bolton, July 29
 Houseman, W. Bridge-street, July 12
 Hudson, W. Canberrill, July 29
 Humphreys, J. King's Arms-yard, July 28
 Irwin, J. Gervill-hall, Aug. 9
 Jaber, R. Birmingham, Aug. 9
 Jackson, J. Coventry, July 28
 Jamieson, J. Little Queen-street, July 28
 Jones, R. P. Aberystwyth, Aug. 14
 Jones, D. Machynisth, July 18
 Keen, W. C. Maryborough-lane, June 24
 Kirkland, J. and Radnoch, J. Coventry, July 19
 Lawton, J. Delf, July 19
 Leach, J. and Hinchin, J. Canton-street, July 26
 Lee, J. Noble-street, July 28
 Lettison, S. F. Cannon-street, July 12
 Leyburn, G. Bishopgate-street, July 28
 Manning, J. Clement's-lane, July 28
 Martindale, J. St. James-street, July 28
 M'Alpine, W. and Young, A. Charing-cross, and Madocks, W. Cheap-side, July 19

Manning, J. Loughborough, July 21
 Mitchell, T. Bow, Aug. 16
 Murcott, A. Warwick, July 14
 Newell, R. Hereford, Aug. 5
 Owen, J. Madley wood, Aug. 19
 Paradise, J. Newcastle-street, July 28
 Pattison, C. St. Neots, July 25
 Pearson, F. Liverpool, July 9
 Pearsh, W. Bath, July 30
 Phillips, P. King-street, July 19
 Pickles, J. Keighley, Aug. 4
 Priddy, J. Oxford-street, July 15
 Quiller, H. Leicester, July 17
 Ray, J. & R. Clare, Aug. 5
 Reid, A. Pim-co, July 15
 Richardson, F. Cheap-side, Aug. 9
 Richardson, L. Markinchburgh square, and T. Vokes, Gloucester-street, June 28
 Rolland, J. St. James's-street, July 28
 Rowed, J. Ransbury, Aug. 2
 Sargent, D. Whitlaker, July 9
 Savin, A. Sloane street, July 19
 Selthwaite, J. Kendal, July 16
 Scott, J. and W. and J. Ashford, Aug. 2
 Seaman, J. Bishopgate-street, July 12, 28
 Shackir, J. Milk street, July 28
 Slater, A. Cuddington, July 18
 Smith, W. H. Faversham, Aug. 5
 Smith, J. Liverpool, Aug. 7
 Staff, E. Norwich, Aug. 8
 Stanton, T. Drury-lane, July 28
 Stirling, W. & J. Copthall court, July 28
 Story, T. Henworth, Aug. 6
 Swann, R. Gainsborough, July 12
 Symes, W. Cirencester, July 21
 Thomson, C. A. and P. Tom's Coffee-house, Aug. 7
 Tippets, L. and Gathen, E. Basinghall street, July 19
 Turner, W. Ruckholt-house, July 19
 Tyler, W. Kimbolton, July 25
 Vaughan, T. Chorley, July 30
 Udrell, J. Thompson, J. and Goss, J. M. Birmingham, Aug. 5
 Wall, C. Chesham, July 30
 Ward, J. Stratford-on-Avon, Aug. 8
 Warrington, O. Manchester, Aug. 3
 Warner, H. Huntingdon, July 25
 Webster, R. & W. Bishopwearmouth, Aug. 5
 Webb, L. Cornhill, July 19
 Westbrook, J. St. Albans, July 28
 Whitehead, J. Howard, M. and Flood, J. Canton-street, July 19
 Wight, T. Duke-street, St. James's, July 26
 Wilkin, H. Liverpool, Aug. 5
 Wilson, R. Barnburgh, Aug. 5
 Windcott, L. and W. Laxton, July 9
 Wirth, L. and W. Laxton, July 19
 Worsley, J. Hereford, July 10
 Woodcock, C. Norwich, July 28
 Woolcock, J. Truro, Aug. 2
 Worrell, J. and Hurst, J. Catherine street, Aug. 9
 Worrall, J. Pope, A. and Edwards, J. Bristol, Aug. 15
 Wortley, V. Henry-street, July 12, 28
 Young, P. and Brockburd, J. B. S. Wapping, Aug. 2

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

ON the 21st ult. J. Wellford, R. Roe, and W. H. Miles, were executed at Newgate; the two first for robberies, and the last for a forgery.

The Court of Common Council have referred the new Act for rebuilding London Bridge to a Committee, consisting of all the Aldermen, the Chairman for the time being of the Bridge House Committee, and a Commoner from each of the Wards, for the purpose of carrying the same into execution.

The Lords of the Privy Council assembled last month in the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster (in the Tally Court of the Exchequer, adjoining Westminster Hall), to make trial of his Majesty's coins in the Pix of the Mint. Their object was to ascertain the correctness of the issue of the British coinage, and its purity, for which purpose a Jury was summoned, being members of the Goldsmiths' Company, and the best judges of gold the country can produce. Specimens of gold and silver coinage were submitted to the Jury's inspection; two samples at least from each were tried, in the presence of the Jury, in furnaces erected for the purpose at the bottom of the Exchequer. No alteration has been made in the standard of our gold coinage since the reign of King William III.; in consequence, the greatest care and attention is observed to keep it strictly so. It consists of eleven ounces to the pound of pure gold, and the alloy is made up of silver and copper. Specimens of each coinage are kept in a small chapel in Westminster Abbey, as well as in the Mint, in what is called the Pix Chest, under several locks and keys. The trial of the gold and silver of the new coinage, with the specimens of the former coinage, occupied the attention of the Jury nearly the whole of the day. Total value of the gold moneys coined from January 1 to December 31, 1822, is 5,356,787*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Total value of the silver moneys coined from January 1st to December 31, 1822, is 31,430*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.*

Masters and Apprentices.—By an Act of Parliament, dated 17th June, 1823, intitled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of Justices in determining complaints between Masters and Servants, and between Masters, Apprentices, Artificers, &c."—the powers of the Act 20 Geo. II. c. 19, for the better adjusting and more easy recovery of the wages of certain servants, and for the better regulation of certain servants, and of certain apprentices—of the Act 6 Geo. III. c. 25, for the better regulating apprentices, and persons work-

ing by contract; and of the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 29, for increasing the power of Magistrates in cases of apprenticeship—are severally extended; and it is enacted that masters, or their stewards or agents, may make complaint on oath to any Justice of the Peace for any place or county where such apprentice shall be employed, of or for any misdemeanour, misconduct, or ill behaviour, of any such apprentice; and the said Justice shall grant warrant for apprehension of the offender, and may punish him, by abating the whole or part of his wages, or by commitment to the house of correction for three months. And it is farther enacted, that any Justice or Justices for the said county may hear and determine all complaints respecting the non-payment of wages (provided the sum do not exceed 10*l.*); and in case of refusal or non-payment thereof, such Justice or Justices is or are authorised by his or their warrant to levy the same by distress and sale of goods, &c. Such Justice or Justices may also issue warrants to apprehend servants in husbandry, artificers, miners, colliers, &c. and may commit them to the house of correction for any reasonable time not exceeding three calendar months, and punish them by abating the whole or part of their wages.

Settlement of the Poor.—The Bill of Colonel Wood, to amend the laws of settlement, was in substance, that poor persons are not to be removed from any parish or township (by reason of their being chargeable or unable to maintain themselves), after the 1st of August, 1824, if fifteen years resident; nor after the 1st of August, 1825, if fourteen years resident; and so on, deducting a year annually from the time of residence, so that after the 1st of August, 1838, one year's residence will domicile the pauper, and prevent his removal.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. John Hubbard to the valuable Rectory of Horstead, Sussex, upon his own nomination.—The Rev. T. Beckley, M.A. to the Rectory of Stratton All Saints, Norfolk.—The Rev. C. L. Swainson, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary, Edgehill, Lancashire.—The Rev. H. J. Earle to the Rectory of High Ongar, Essex.—The Rev. S. Sheen, M.A. to the Rectory of Stanstead, Suffolk.—Rev. H. Pearce, M.A. to the Rectory of Hemingby, Lincolnshire.—The Rev. H. Fardell, M.A. to the Rectory of Feltwell St. Mary with the Rectory of Feltwell St. Nicholas annexed, Norfolk.—The Rev. Chas. Crook, A.M. to the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in

Iodloway.—The Rev. C. Atlay, M.A. to the Rectory of St. George with St. Paul, Stamford.—The Rev. W. Knight, B.A. to the Rectory of Stevington.—The Rev. L. P. Baker, B.D. to the Vicarage of Imington.—The Rev. W. Slatter to the Rectory of Hethe, Oxfordshire.—On Saturday, the 21st of June, the Rev. G. P. B. Pollen, A.B. to the Rectory of Little Bookham, in Surrey, void by the resignation of the Rev. H. Mears.—The Rev. N. Orman, of Mildenhall, to the Living of Great Barton, Suffolk.—The Rev. Mr. Strong, late Curate of Painswick, Gloucestershire, is elected by the parishioners to the Vicarage of that place.

NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Hertford.—Thomas Byron, of Bayford, in the county of Hertford, Esq. in the room of Lord Viscount Cranborne, now Marquis of Salisbury.

Married.] Alexander W. R. Macdonald, esq. to Miss Bayard, daughter of the late Colonel Bayard.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Holroyd, esq. to Sarah, youngest daughter of W. Morgan, esq.—At Camberwell, the Rev. J. D. Glennie to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late J. M. Woodyear, esq.—At Wandsworth, Archibald Leslie, esq. to Eleanor, eldest daughter of J. F. Atlee, esq.—At Egham, Mr. Sawyer to Miss Mills, of Old Windsor.—At the house of Barrington Price, esq. of Haslemere, Surrey, by the Bishop of St. Asaph, R. Price, esq. M. P. for Herefordshire, to Mary Anne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Price.—Mr. J. Rolls to Hannah, only daughter of the late Mr. Eisdell.—At Wandsworth, Mr. D. Watney, jun. to Eleanor, only daughter of Daniel Langton, esq.—At Marylebone Church, the Rev. H. J. Ridley to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lee Steere Steere, esq.—At Hillingdon, Mr. T. Murray to Mary Wyatt, eldest daughter of Wm. Wyatt Grainge, esq.—At Ealing Church, Charles Delacour, esq. of Burton Crescent, to Caroline Cecilia, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. R. Bracken to Henrietta Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Duncan Campbell, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Geo. Johnstone, esq. of Harkness, to Jane, only daughter of Hugh Edwards, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hambly Knapp, esq. of Southampton-row, to Emma, eldest daughter of Jeffry Wyatt, esq.—At Camberwell Church, Richard Mills, esq. of

Camberwell, to Harriet, second daughter of Robert Puckle, esq.—At St. James's Church, Charles, son of Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. to Elizabeth Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Holcombe.—At Kensington, J. Thomas, son of C. Brown, esq. to Emma, second daughter of the late W. Denner, esq.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. W. I. Baker to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Payne.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Jarrett, esq. to Anna Eliza Waller, youngest daughter of Sir W. Waller, bart. of Pope's Villa, Twickenham.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Colonel Mackinnon to Anne Jane, eldest daughter of John Dent, esq. M.P.

Died.] At her father's, the Rev. P. B. Beath, Rectory, Capel, Surrey, Elizabeth Ballingall, wife of Mr. Joseph Carrington Ridgway.—At Sunbury, Mr. J. King.—At Sir G. Page's Park, Blackheath, S. Kent, esq.—At Fulham, Wm. Townsend, esq.—At Thames Ditton, Caroline, wife of the Rev. William Ellis.—The Rev. R. Freer, of Cumberland-street, Shoreditch.—Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Jeffery Ruffel Grimwood, of Witham.—At East Grinstead, Mrs. Adams.—At Putney Heath, Mary Anne, the wife of Mr. J. G. Nutting.—At Kensington, Stephen Day, esq.—In London, Major-General the Hon. Arthur St. Leger.—In Camden-place, Estcourt Creswell, esq. of Pinkney Park, Wilts.—James Houghton, esq. solicitor, Halsted.—Mr. Bent, of Paternoster-row.—At Carshalton, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace.—At Cobham, Surrey, John Balchin, esq.—At Brentford Butts, Mabel, relict of William Pope, esq.—At Hanwell Grove, Sophia, eldest daughter of E. H. Lushington, esq.—At Walthamstow House, Harriet, daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, bart.—After a short illness, Wm. Lane, esq. of Ironmonger-lane.—Mr. H. Dowland, of Stepney-green.—At the Dowager Viscountess Sidney's, in Chapel-street, South Audley-street, Mrs. Sophia Wilhelmina Williams.—At Walcot-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Ann Seaward.—At Bayswater, Miss Molloy, of New Bond-street.—At Kentish Town, Mrs. Dancer.—Mr. J. Wilson, of the Strand.—Lady Mary Brownlow, wife of Charles Brownlow, esq. M.P. for the county of Armagh.—Mr. John Hesketh, of Forrest-hill.—Mr. H. Shirley, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.—George Jackson, esq. of Kentish Town.—In Pall Mall-court, Mrs. Scott.—At Upper Tooting, Mr. J. Theobald.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

ROBERT FANSHAWE, ESQ.

Died on the 4th of February last, in his 84th year, Robert Fanshawe, esq. late Commissioner of His Majesty's Navy, deeply regretted by a numerous family; respected, honoured, and beloved by a large circle of friends. In every relation of life he was guided by truly Christian principles; in his duty to his Maker he was devout and submissive, whether blessed with prosperity, or tried by affliction; and in all his transactions with the world, a bright example for imitation, manifesting the most extensive hospitality and inflexible integrity. To his family, he was tender, endearing, and generous, studious for their benefit, and devoted to their welfare. He was a kind and liberal benefactor to the poor, who, while they mourn the loss of his abundant charity, had to learn, from sad experience, that to his undisclosed bounty they owed the relief of many of their severest sufferings. Mr. Fanshawe entered the naval service in 1753, and in the following year went to India, where he continued for several years, and in the arduous services which our squadrons in that country, under Admirals Watson and Pocock, had at that period to perform, he early distinguished himself by strict attention to his duties, and by that intrepidity and presence of mind, which marked his future character, and invariably gained him the approbation of his profession. He was made a lieutenant in the *Tiger*, September 1759; and on that ship being unfit for farther service, he returned to England; and in August 1762, was made a commander, and appointed to the *Carcase* bomb, in which he remained till the close of the war. In the ensuing peace he commanded the *Speedwell* sloop for three years. He was made Post Captain 25th May, 1768, and in 1769-70, commanded the *Lively* of twenty guns. In 1775, he was appointed to the *Carysfort* frigate, in which ship he was most actively employed on the coast of North America, with the fleet under the command of Lord Howe; and by the promptitude and skill with which he performed every service for which he was selected, he attracted the attention and laid the foundation of the just esteem and regard in which he was afterwards held by that great commander.* In 1779, in the *West Indies*, he was removed from the

Carysfort to the *Monmouth* of sixty-four guns, in which ship he bore a conspicuous part in the action off Grenada, between Admiral Byron and Comte D'Estaing, by the gallant manner in which he bore down and brought to action the van of the enemy's line, and prevented him from attacking and cutting off the transports. The *Monmouth* suffered so severely by this decided manœuvre, being opposed to a very superior force, that it was necessary for that ship to return to England to refit. Captain Fanshawe, very soon after his arrival, was appointed to the *Egmont* seventy-four, was sent again to the *West Indies*, and was in the severe hurricane in October 1780, which rendered his vessel a complete wreck, and it would probably have foundered but for the judicious skill and firmness of its commander, who directed and animated all around him. The damage the *Egmont* sustained was more than could be repaired in the country; and the ship was sent to England in charge of a large and valuable convoy, which, on receiving intelligence of a very superior French fleet being cruising in the Channel, Captain Fanshawe conducted "North about," and brought in safety to Leith Roads. In the beginning of 1782, being appointed to the *Namur* of ninety guns, he sailed again for the *West Indies*, with the fleet under Sir George Rodney, and was one of his seconds in the glorious 12th of April, when he gallantly supported his Admiral in breaking the enemy's line, and otherwise particularly distinguished himself. On the peace he came home, and the *Namur* being paid off in 1783, he for some time commanded the *Bombay Castle* guardship at Plymouth. In April 1784, he was chosen representative in Parliament for that town where he had long resided, and continued in Parliament till November 1789, when he vacated his seat on being appointed Commissioner of the Dock-Yard at Plymouth, in which situation, during the long war that ensued, he rendered eminent services to his country, by the zeal, activity, and strict integrity with which he fulfilled the duties of his station. He remained commissioner there till the beginning of 1816, when he retired from the public service, to which he had zealously devoted sixty-three years of an honourable life. The fidelity with which he served his king and

* Whose testimony to the merits of Captain Fanshawe still exists in a correspondence with him in 1780, on his fixing himself at Plymouth, during an interval of non-employment—a correspondence, as creditable to the heart of Lord Howe, as flattering to the feelings and talents of Captain Fanshawe.

country, his entire disinterestedness and sacrifice of every private feeling and personal consideration to the good of the nation, have always been acknowledged and admired by his contemporaries. The example of his public career will as justly remain a model of intrepidity and firmness to his profession, as the milder virtues of his private life render his character an object of imitation to every sincere Christian.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN, ESQ. M.A.

Lately, at his lodge, in Downing College, E. Christian, esq. of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-law, Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, in the University of Cambridge, Professor of General Polity, and the Laws of England, in the East India College, Hertford, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's College, B. A. 1779, M. A. 1782, and was distinguished for his classical acquirements, having obtained the Chancellor's medal in 1779. It is said to be owing to the instigation of this gentleman that the University of Cambridge stepped forward to enforce in the behalf of its own and other public libraries, the oppressive demand of eleven copies of every work printed in the British dominions, which, by the statutes for the security of copyright, are directed to be deposited previously to publication at Stationers' Hall. This heavy tax upon Literature, which had hitherto been considered as optional, was, by the conduct of Mr. C. and his coadjutors, rendered imperative and unavoidable. It operates as a discouragement to literature, and was an act of arbitrary and oppressive legislation, reflecting every thing but honour upon those who promoted it. He published—"Examination of Precedents and Principles, from which it appears that an impeachment is determined by a dissolution of Parliament," 1790, 8vo; "Dissertation shewing that the House of Lords in cases of judicature is bound by precisely the same rules of evidence as are observed by all other Courts," 1792, 8vo. "Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes and additions," 12th ed. 4 vols. 8vo. 1795, 16th edit.; "A Syllabus of Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge," 1797, 8vo; "Charge to the Grand Jury at the Assizes held at Ely, March 9," 1804, 4to; "Account of the Origin of the two Houses of Parliament, with a Statement of the Privileges of the House of Commons," 1810, 8vo.; "Origin, Progress, and present State of the Bankrupt Laws in England," 1812, 2 vols. 8vo;

"Instructions on a Commission of Bankrupt," 8vo; "Treatise on the Game Laws," 8vo; "Plan for a Country Provident Bank; with Observations upon Provident Institutions already established," 1816, 8vo.

SIR ILLAY CAMPBELL.

Aged 89, Sir Ilay Campbell, D.C.L. Bart. of Succouth, co. Dumbarton. He was eldest son of Archibald Campbell, esq. of Succouth, by Helen Wallace, heiress of Ellerslie; was born Aug. 23, 1734. He was bred to the Scottish Bar, and admitted a member of the faculty of Advocates in 1757; was made Solicitor-General in 1783; Lord Advocate in 1784; and was soon after chosen member for the Glasgow district of Burghs, which he continued to represent in Parliament, taking an active share in all the important transactions of the time, until he was raised to the chair of President of the Court of Session in 1789. In 1794, he was placed at the head of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, issued at that disturbed period for the trial of those accused of high treason in Scotland. He continued to hold the situation of President of the Court of Session for upwards of 19 years, and resigned his office in Autumn 1808. But the faculties of his mind remaining entire, he was afterwards chosen to preside over the two different commissions for inquiring into the state of the Courts of Law in Scotland.

EDWARD BERKELEY PORTMAN, ESQ. M.P.

Lately at Rome, aged 51, Edward Berkeley Portman, esq. M. P. for Dorsetshire. Mr. Portman was the second son of Henry Wm. Portman, esq. of Bryanston, co. Dorset, who died Jan. 16, 1796, aged 59. His eldest brother Henry Berkeley Portman, M. P. for Wells, married in 1793, Lucy-Elizabeth, second daughter of Lord Dormer, and died March 22, 1803, without issue; when the late Mr. Portman succeeded to his property in the West of England, and the immense estates in St. Mary-le-bone, in which parish, Portman-square, Bryanston-square, Berkeley-street, &c. have been named after himself, or the place of his residence. He was a Fellow Commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1792. He married, August 28, 1798, at Walcot Church, Bath, Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Portland-place; by whom he had a family. He served the office of Sheriff for Dorsetshire in 1798. He was first elected M. P. for Boroughbridge in 1802; and in 1806, was chosen Representative for the County of Dorset.

LIEUT-COLONEL WILFORD.

At Benares, in September last, of debility, Lieut-Colonel Wilford. By this event the community of letters in the East have sustained a great loss. This eminent scholar has been long celebrated as a most learned and indefatigable cultivator of the Asiatic History and Literature of the Hindoos. He was one of the earliest members of the Asiatic Society, and soon distinguished himself by his contributions to their researches; his extensive erudition and unwearied diligence received the highest encomiums from Sir William Jones, and secured the favourable notice of Warren Hastings, by whose encouragement Lieut. Wilford was induced to address his whole attention to those studies to which he perseveringly devoted the rest of his life.

THE REV. C. TALBOT.

Lately, the Rev. Charles Talbot, B. D. Dean of Salisbury, Rector of Wimbourne All Saints and St. Giles's, Dorset, and Rector of Crickhowel, co. Brecon. A few days previous to his death, after amusing himself in his garden, he retired to his drawing-room and seated himself on a sofa, when one of his children inquired of him if he had finished? "Yes," replied the Dean, "I have done my work!" and immediately fell in a fit of apoplexy, from which he never sufficiently recovered to speak again. He was youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot. In 1794 he was presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury to the rectory of Wimbourne All Saints and St. Giles, Dorset; in 1809 he was elected to the Deanery of Salisbury, and in the next year presented by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort to the rectory of Crickhowel. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. Jan. 14, 1794; B. D. Grand Compounder, April 30, 1801. His remains were interred at St. Giles's, Wimbourne, and were followed to the grave by three of his sons, George Talbot, Esq. brother of the deceased, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Lord William Somerset, Lord John Somerset, Lord Ashley, H. C. Sturt, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Thompson, curate of the deceased. The funeral service was read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. H. Donne, Vicar of Cranbourne.—He married, June 27, 1796, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort, and sister of the present Duke; whom he has left, with 13 children, to bewail their loss.

GENERAL ROBERT MANNERS.

At his house in Curzon-street, May Fair, June 9, General R. Manners, of Bloxholm, co. Lincoln. He was the eldest

son of Lord R. Manners, half brother of John third Duke of Rutland, and several years M. P. for Kingston-upon-Hull; was born Jan. 2, 1758, entered into the 3d regiment of Dragoon Guards, then commanded by his father; on the 3d Oct. 1779, exchanged to the 86th; and afterwards obtaining a company in the 3d Foot Guards, served with it in the campaign of 1794, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and as Major-General under the same illustrious commander, during the operations in Holland, where he was severely wounded. He obtained the Colonelcy of the 30th reg. of Foot, Nov. 7, 1799, which he continued to hold to the period of his decease. For many years he was one of the Equerries to his late Majesty, and on the death of General Philip Goldsworthy, succeeded him as Clerk Martial and first Equerry, remaining attached to the person and suite of our late beloved Monarch for between thirty and forty years, from whom and from whose family he ever experienced strong and gratifying demonstrations of individual friendship and regard.

DR. M'NAB.

Lately, at Paris, in his 61st year, Henry Grey M'Nab, M. D. Physician to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. This gentleman, whose death has been so deservedly lamented, was at an early period of life Professor of Elocution in the University of Glasgow, where he was the friend and disciple of the celebrated philosopher Reid. He was for many years a prisoner of war at Montpellier in France, under the tyranny of Bonaparte, experiencing the most severe privations and separation from his family, and was marked by his humanity and liberality to those in captivity. At one time, during an insurrection, he was instrumental in saving the town from being laid in ashes; and his claims on the French Government have not been settled. The worthy Doctor was the author of several distinguished works; and, about the period of his death, had finished a Treatise upon National Education founded on the Word of God; and agreeable to the special desire of his Royal Highness, who was known to be deeply interested in the cause of a rising generation. Dr. M'Nab was also engaged in a work against "Premature Interment," in which he was patronized by the Duke de Cazes. An eloquent oration was pronounced over the ashes of this philosopher and friend of humanity, by Count Lafas Ladebat, who was much attached to him. He was interred in the Cemetery of Père La Chaise.

SIR CORBET CORBET, BART.

At Cambridge, March 31, aged 70, Sir Corbet Corbet, Bart. of Adderley-hall, Shropshire, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Salop. This gentleman's name was originally D'Avenant, of the family of D'Avenant, of Clearbrooke, co. Hereford, descended from the ancient house of D'Avenant, co. Essex. He was son of Thomas D'Avenant, esq. of Clearbrooke, by Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Corbet, of Stoke, co. Salop, Bart.; received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1774; M.A. 1777; took the name of Corbet, by his Majesty's licence in 1783; created a Baronet of Stoke, co. Salop, June 10, 1786; and married Hester, youngest daughter of late Sir Lynch Salisbury Cotton, Bart., of Combermere Abbey, Cheshire, but leaving no issue, the title becomes extinct.

DON JUAN LLORENTE.

Lately at Madrid, Don Juan Antonio Llorente, formerly one of the principal officers of the Inquisitorial Court, Chancellor of the University of Toledo, &c. This historian of his country and her institutions was among the first Dignitaries of the Church of Spain; to which, notwithstanding the temptations of a corrupt Court, where his talents and his learning had obtained him a considerable degree of favour and influence, he was an ornament, by the correctness and decorum of his manners. A long list of his works might be given; but as they are little known in this country, it may be sufficient to mention his "Complete History of the Spanish Inquisition, from the period of its establishment by Ferdinand V. to the present time, from the most authentic documents," translated into English in 1817. In this work, the energy of his genius, bursting the fetters then imposed by the Inquisition on the intellect of his countrymen, broke out on every side in power, and seized at once on all the strong holds of priestly domination. He dissipated the darkness which for centuries had covered the Inquisition; and he disclosed to the public eye the full deformity of that horrid tribunal. When the overwhelming power of France, in its first rush, had placed the brother of Napoleon on the throne of Spain, Llorente was invited into its service by the sagacity of the new Government; and, conceiving at once that the cause of his country was hopeless, and that his sphere of usefulness would be enlarged by his accession to office, he accepted of the station which was offered to him. To this station, however, he carried a Spanish heart; and

many a Spaniard was he enabled to save from the revenge or the jealousy of the alien usurpation. But his submission to the French sceptre, how justifiable or even praiseworthy soever might have been its motives, was fatal to his fortune. By Ferdinand, as might be expected, he was branded as a traitor; and, the sentence of the Monarch being affirmed by the Cortes, he was despoiled of his entire property, and was driven to linger out his days in beggary and exile. France was his place of refuge; but when, in subserviency to Papal vengeance, he had been ordered, by the ruling powers there, into a second exile, he once again flew to his regenerated Spain, which he was destined to reach but not to enjoy; for there, worn down by the toils of his long, hazardous, and impeded journey, death speedily overtook him, and terminated for ever the malignity of his fate.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

At his seat at Theobalds, near Hatfield, Herts, June 13, in the 75th year of his age, James Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, Viscount Cranbourn, and Baron Cecil. This highly respected and venerable nobleman was lineally descended from that illustrious statesman, William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer of England, who, for his eminent services, was created by patent Baron of Burleigh, February 25, 1570-1; an honour not then made cheap by prostitution, or ever bestowed without uncommon merit. The youngest son of this able and upright minister, Robert Cecil, was on the 4th of May, 1605 (the very day on which his elder brother Thomas was advanced to the Earldom of Exeter), created Earl of Salisbury. Through a long line of illustrious ancestors descended the late Marquis, who was born on the 4th Sept. 1748, being the only son of James, the sixth Earl of Salisbury, by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Keet, of the city of Canterbury. In 1774, he was elected a burgess in parliament for the Borough of Bedwin. On March 1, 1771, and during the life of his father, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Hertford, and was sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. On March 13, 1773, he was appointed to the command of the Hertfordshire regiment of militia; and on July the 7th following, was created D. C. L. by the University of Oxford. On the 2d Dec. in the same year, he married Lady Emily Mary, the second daughter of Wills, first Marquis of Downshire, by whom he had issue Lady Georgiana Charlotte Augusta, born March 20, 1786; Lady Emily, born July 13, 1789, and who mar-

ried George-Thomas-John, Earl of Westmeath; and James Mordaunt William, born April 17, 1791, who on February 2, 1821, married Frances Mary, the only daughter and sole heiress of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. and niece to Isaac Gascoyne, Esq. of Roby Hall, Lancashire, a General in the Army, and M. P. for the town of Liverpool. His Lordship succeeded his father in his honours September 19, 1780, and on December 20, 1783, was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, which honourable and distinguished station he retained till 1804. On August 18, 1789, he was advanced to the title of Marquis of Salisbury; and on the 14th of June, 1793, was elected a Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter. In 1816, his Lordship was appointed Joint Post-Master-General. He was also High Steward of the Borough of Hertford, F. R. S. and F. A. S.

REV. J. LAMBERT.

The Rev. James Lambert was the son of the Rev. Thomas Lambert, vicar of Thorpe, near Harwich. He received the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School at Cambridge, under Mr. Ray, till he was about fifteen years of age, when his father superintended it till he went to College; into which he was admitted in the year 1760. In the year 1763, he became a scholar on the foundation; in 1764 he obtained the Chancellor's gold medal for classical attainments. In the year 1765, he was elected Fellow of Trinity College, having about that time been ordained, and becoming officiating curate of Bawdsey and Alderton, near Woodbridge. In 1767 he took the degree of Master of Arts; and 1770, he became a resident and assistant tutor in Trinity College. In 1771 he was elected Greek Professor. In 1772 he received a proposal to accompany Prince Poniatowski to Poland, which he declined. In 1773 he formed the resolution not to accept any clerical preferment; in which he persisted to his death, having repeatedly passed by the best livings in the gift of the College, which in succession were offered to him. In 1774 the University was much occupied with the resolutions then proposed by Mr. Jebb, for annual examinations; of which Mr. Lambert was a strenuous supporter. In 1775, Mr. Lambert left College to superintend the education of Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart., and his brothers, and resided with them at Lady Leicester's, partly in London, and partly at Tabley, in Cheshire. In 1780 he resigned the Greek Professorship, and returned to College with Sir John Leicester, in 1782. His connexions with the Leicester family continued till 1787, when

the two younger brothers, Henry and Charles, took their Bachelor's degree. From this time he resided principally in College, making occasional excursions on visits to his numerous friends in different parts of the kingdom. In 1789 he was appointed Bursar of the College; which office he held for ten years.

A. H. F. VON SCHLICHTEGROLL.

In Saxony, in December last, Adolph Heinrich Friedrich von Schlichtegroll, an active German writer. He was placed in his youth in the Gymnasium at Gotha, and retained, ever after, the sincerest gratitude and respect for the professors, to whom he was chiefly indebted for the instructions which he received at that academy. Renouncing the original plan of devoting himself entirely to theology, he applied already, while studying at Jena, and still more at Göttingen, under Heyne and Spittler, to the departments of philology and history. His proficiency in the former was shewn in his archaeological Essay on the Shield of Hercules, after Hesiod's poem, (1788,) in the dedication to which he calls Heyne, Eichhorn, and Schütz, his dearest masters. In 1789 he became professor in the Gymnasium of Gotha, was soon after appointed to an office in the public library; and, in the sequel, in the private library of the duke. Among the prince's collections were a valuable cabinet of ancient medals, which had been under the care of Schlegel, and afterwards of his son-in-law Rousseau. Schlichtegroll marrying the amiable and accomplished daughter of the latter, became assistant Conservator of the Cabinet, which was increased by important purchases, and afforded him materials for a *Historia Memothecæ Gothanæ*, which was printed. During the political storms of the times, he saved the Cabinet of Medals, and other precious articles, from the danger of requisition, by removing them into the Danish territory. In the year 1790 he began the *Necrology of the Germans*, which was entirely edited, and for the most part written by himself; and which terminated, as it seems for ever, in 1806, with the 6th volume, of the *Necrology of the Germans for the 19th century*. After the death of the much lamented Duke Ernest, which was preceded by that of several of Schlichtegroll's best friends, he felt himself less happy in Gotha, and therefore gladly accepted an invitation to go to Munich. The learned Frederick Jacobi had gone, in 1806, from Eulin to Munich, on the invitation of his friend, Privy Counsellor Von Schenk, and was placed, by the King of Bavaria, at the head of the newly organized and extended Bavarian academy. Jacobi, who, from

his personal knowledge of Schlichtegroll, was thoroughly convinced that he was of all men peculiarly qualified for the office of secretary, found men of influence ready to adopt his views, and Schlichtegroll was accordingly invited to Munich in 1807. We cannot enter into the details of the extensive labours to which he dedicated himself with indefatigable perseverance. His merit was duly appreciated and rewarded by the king, and by the Crown Prince of Bavaria. He was himself always ready to afford assistance to those who needed it; among others, he took great interest in the success of Alvy Sennfelder, the inventor of lithography. His constitution, however, yielded at last to his unremitted labours. His sense of decaying strength induced him, in 1821, to request permission to resign the office of secretary-general. His chief disorder of late years was in the bladder and kidneys, which undermined his otherwise strong constitution. In the course of last summer he went, by the advice of his physicians, to take the waters at Kissingen, whence he made an excursion into the Saxon principalities, and paid a visit to Gotha, his native city. On his return, he scarcely perceived how much he was changed; but even in his sick room he was still active in fulfilling the claims of duty and friendship, and composed, on the marriage of the amiable Princess Amelia with Prince John of Saxony, the poem "Joy and Grief," printed in November 1822, retaining, to the last moment, the full and unclouded possession of his mental faculties. He was carried off by an apoplectic stroke on the 4th of December, 1822, the 8th of which month would have completed his 58th year.

WILLIAM COOMBE, ESQ.

This gentleman, long known to the literary world, died lately at his apartments, Lambeth-road, in the eighty-second year of his age. He originally excited great attention in the fashionable world by a poem entitled *The Diaboliad*, the hero of which was generally understood to be a nobleman lately deceased. *The Tour of Doctor Syntax in search of the Picturesque*, *The English Dance of Death* and *The Dance of Life*, *The History of Johnny Quæ Genus*, *The Little Foundling of the late Dr. Syntax*, (all illustrated from the designs of Mr. Rowlandson,) were among his latest and most popular productions. He was also the author of *The Devil upon Two Sticks in England*, and of several political pamphlets, which made a considerable impres-

sion on the public, among which were *The Royal Interview*, *A Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Friend in Town*, *A Word in Season*, and many others. He also wrote those Letters which appeared under the title of *Letters of the late Lord Lyttleton*. Mr. Coombe began life under the most favourable auspices. He was educated at Eton and Oxford. He possessed great talents, and a very fine person, as well as a good fortune, which, unhappily, he soon dissipated among the high connexions to which his talents and attainments introduced him, and he subsequently passed through many vicissitudes of life, which at length compelled him to resort to literature for support.

VISCOUNT DUDLEY AND WARD.

Lately, at his seat, Himley-hall, county Stafford, aged 74, the Right Hon. Wm. Ward, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Baron Ward of Birmingham, a Baronet, and Recorder of Kidderminster. He was born January 21, 1750; married August 1, 1780, Julia, second daughter of the late Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, in Yorkshire, Esq. by whom he had issue an only son, the Hon. John William Ward, F.R.S. and M.P. in various parliaments, who succeeds to the title and estates. While the Hon. William Ward, he himself sat as Knight of the Shire for co. Worcester, in the parliament convoked in 1780. Oct. 8, 1788, he succeeded to the Viscounty in consequence of the demise of his half-brother John.

REV. J. COOKE.

At Greenwich Hospital, May 4, aged 85, the Rev. John Cooke, M.A. many years one of the Chaplains, and one of the Directors of the Hospital, and Rector of Dinton, Bucks. He received his academical education at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1761; M.A. 1764. He was presented to the Rectory of Dinton in 1773, by his late Majesty. In association with the Rev. John Maule, Mr. Cooke published in 1789, "*An Historical Account of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich*," collected by permission from original papers and records, and embellished with engravings. In 1799, he also published, "*A Voyage performed by the late Earl of Sandwich round the Mediterranean*, written by himself; with *Memoirs of his Life*," 4to. Some letters addressed to Lord Sandwich's son, and to Mr. Cooke, from Bp. Douglas and Sir Alex. Cochrane, in consequence of this publication, will be found in Nichols's "*Literary Anecdotes*."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Kent, of Biggleswade, to Miss M. Delf—At Caddington, G. Pont, esq. to Miss E. Smith.

Died.] At Woburn, Mr. Runciman—At Bedford, Mr. J. Whitehouse, 100.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Wallingford, T. Greenwood, esq. to Miss A. E. Sheeu—At Reading, Mr. Potter to Miss Sheppard.

Died.] At Kingsclere, W. H. Kilpin, M.D.—At Newbury, Mrs. Bailey, 77—Mr. G. Batten—Mrs. I. Saxton—At Speenhamland, Mrs. Forster—Mr. M. Swait—At Coppice Lease, Mrs. Pocock—At Abingdon, Miss E. Collingwood—At Reading, Mrs. Avery.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Tyringham-cum-Filgrove, Mr. D. Copsey to Miss S. Chandler.

Died.] At Great Marlow, Miss F. Heath—Miss H. Edmunds, of Newport Pagnell.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Chatteris, the Rev. R. E. Houskinson to Miss S. M. A. Chatfield—The Rev. M. Boswell to Miss D. Chatfield—Mr. J. Feaks, jun. of Cambridge, to Miss M. A. Poland—Mr. J. Smith, of Elsworth, to Miss M. Payne—Mr. J. Sears, of Fodden Fen, to Miss Hammond.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Unwin—Mrs. James—Mrs. Hanniker—At Cheveley, Mr. J. Houghton.

CHESHIRE.

The new road from Macclesfield to Buxton is certified to be fit for the passage of cattle and carriages. This road opens an easy and direct communication from Liverpool through Warrington, Knutsford, and Macclesfield, to Sheffield, Chesterfield, Hull, Nottingham, and other great commercial towns, being nearer in that direction by many miles: it also opens a like direct and nearer communication from Chester, by way of Northwich, through Knutsford and Macclesfield, to the same towns. The commercial and agricultural interests are also much benefited, as this road affords a ready conveyance for lime from the Buxton kilns, and also for the produce of the country. The views from the road are in many places very beautiful and extensive.

Married.] At Waverton, Mr. J. Dodd to Miss E. Salmon—At Chester, Mr. Duralville to Miss Levrier—Mr. Bick to Miss Strephon—Mr. T. Woodfine to Miss S. Ruyon—J. V. Home, esq. to Miss E. Price—Mr. A. Rowe to Miss Thomas—Mr. W. Earle to Miss M. Leigh—At Bowdon, the Rev. C. Smith to Miss M. Wrangham—At Nantwich, J. E. Williams, esq. to Miss E. Meek—At Over, Mr. W. Price to Miss S. Perceval—Mr. J. Bower, of Wilmslow, to Miss M. Hall—At Stockport, Mr. Astbury to Miss Ashworth.

Died.] At Holt, Miss E. Speed—At Tabley, Mr. C. G. Wallace—At Knutsford, the Rev. C. Johnson—Mrs. E. Leigh—At Fen's Wood, Mr. J. Dudleston—At Poulten in the Fylde, T. Carter, esq.—At Chester, Balsor Alt, esq.—At Nantwich, Mr. Key—At Hoole Hall, Mr. Grindley—At Hulme, Mr. S. C. Mottram—At Lower Peover, Mr. R. Barlow—At Everton, Capt. W. Bartley, 75—At Frodsham, Mr. S. Foden—At Stockport, Mr. A. Hunt—Mr. S. Whitaker—At Ecclestone, Mrs. Wilcock.

CORNWALL.

The Postmasters-general have consented to a proposition from their surveyor of the Western district, for opening a new line of post commu-

nication from Plymouth-Dock, Stonehouse, and Plymouth, through Tavistock to the north of Devon generally, and the northern line of Cornish road, to Truro, Falmouth, and the Land's-end. The post will be conveyed in a light cart, protected by an armed driver, and will leave Plymouth-Dock on the arrival of the mail there from Falmouth, via St. Austle, at four in the evening; call at Plymouth, take the bags for Tavistock, Oakhampton, Barnstaple, Bideford, Stratton, Launceston, Bodmin, Truro, Falmouth, the foreign ports served from the latter ports, &c. &c., proceed direct to Bridestow, where it will be met by the Exeter mail coach on its way into Cornwall, and another branch post from the north of Devon.

Married.] At Daloe, Mr. Grigg to Miss C. Grigg—At Launceston, W. Weeks, esq. to Miss M. A. Leamon—At Gulval, Mr. W. Tyack to Miss Stevens.

Died.] At Stratton, Mr. J. Parsons, 78—At Truro, T. Warren, esq.—Mrs. Bass—At St. Agnes, Capt. J. Sherman—At Falmouth, Capt. Elphinstone—At St. Michael's Mount, Mr. W. Jago—At Mewgissey, Mrs. Jago—Lady Lemon, of Carclew, 76—Lady Dunstanville, of Tehidy.

CUMBERLAND.

At a meeting of the trustees of Whitehaven Harbour, held last month, it was decided that the plan by Messrs. Whidby and Rennie, for the extension and improvement of that harbour, by extending the western pier, should be adopted; and arrangements were to be entered into for carrying the same into effect with as little delay as possible.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. M. Knowles to Miss A. Browne—At Dalston, Mr. T. Brown to Miss Tremble—At Penrith, Mr. J. Knubley to Miss H. Bellas—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. English to Miss J. Bateman—Mr. J. Messenger to Miss E. Russell—Mr. W. Barnes to Miss M. Bird—Mr. J. Wallace to Miss Hudson—Mr. W. Hodgson, of Newton, to Miss A. Nivison—At Crosscononby, Mr. D. Mitchel to Miss Huddleston—At Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Kenwick to Miss Clark—At Cockermouth, Mr. B. Adair to Miss A. Kendall.

Died.] At Irthington, near Carlisle, Mr. R. Bowman, 118—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Armstrong—At St. Bees, Mrs. Smith, 73—At Stanwix, Mr. W. Blaylock—At Keswick, Mrs. M. Dover, 91—At Wigton, Mr. R. Ismay—At Maryport, Capt. J. Twentymen—Mr. W. Scott—At Cockermouth, Mr. R. Smith—At Laverdale, Mrs. Green—At Stainburn, Mrs. S. Fearon—At Workington, Mrs. Bridge—Mr. T. Harker—At Flimby, Mrs. M. Wilkinson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Bolsover, near Chesterfield, Mr. G. Jackson to Miss J. Catterall—W. Miles, esq. to Miss F. H. Jebb, of Walton Hall—C. Collins, esq. of Ashbourne Grove, to Miss A. M. Creaghe—Mr. C. Hewett, of Chesterfield, to Miss C. Sidney—At Chesterfield, Mr. W. Cobb to Miss H. Bainbridge.

Died.] Mr. J. Tatlock, of the Brook House Well, Derby.

DEVONSHIRE.

A Chain or Suspension Bridge across the Tamar, at Saltash, is now taken up in earnest; and the wealthy landholders in Devon and Cornwall have come forward with spirited offers of pecuniary assistance. Comfort, facility, and great economy are but a few of the inducements

which this bridge will present to the numerous travellers to and from the West of England.

Married.] At Tiverton, J. Curry, esq. to Miss M. Lockwood—At Stouffville, S. Cox, esq. to Miss Ransom—Lieut. W. Morgan to Miss F. Jones—At Kilmington, Mr. G. Walker to Miss S. Goshall—At Ruxton, Mr. R. Marquis to Miss S. Luffman—The Rev Dr. Longman to Miss A. Collywood—At Kewton, Mr. W. Bond to Miss H. Quake—At Ottery St. Mary, Mr. J. Beedell to Miss S. Cockman.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. R. Strong—Mr. J. Ayrcott—T. H. Habin, esq.—At Honiton, Mrs. Keott, 98—At Tiverton, Mrs. Nixon—At Dartmouth, H. J. Holdworth, esq.—Mrs. Jones—At Yard House, Kingsbridge, Mr. F. Bulwith—At Sidmouth, Mrs. O. Hedge, 73—At Seaton Parsonage, Mrs. Moore—At Plymouth, Mr. J. Baker—At Plymouth, H. Nelson, esq.—At Colyton, Mr. J. L. Symes, 78—At Chudleigh, Mrs. L. Kingdon, 74—At Torquay, Mr. C. Paul.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wimborne, Mr. E. Cuthman to Miss A. Fryer—At Yarnhill, Mr. W. Borders to Miss M. Ploverman—At Corfe Castle, Mr. W. W. Cribb to Miss E. Wile—At Stormont Marshall, Mr. E. A. Nicolson to Miss L. Barnes—At Yarnminster, Mr. P. Woolcott to Miss Mathews—At Wornwall, Capt. Porter to Miss Elliot.

Died.] At Fiddistonside, Mr. E. Tomkins—At Sherborne, Mrs. Wilnot—At Poole, P. Salda, esq. 98—At Lyme, R. Clark, esq.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Clunby, near Darlington, Mr. J. Wetherall to Miss E. Wright—At Garshead, Mr. J. Todd to Miss J. Feunings—Mr. T. Birkley to Miss E. Nixon—Mr. R. Emberton to Miss J. Lockwood—Mr. J. Liddle to Miss M. Brown—At Bernard castle, Mr. A. Ierton to Mrs. M. Hart—Mr. B. Pearson to Miss Harrison—Mr. T. Wilson to Miss J. Patterson—At Darlington, Mr. W. Johnson to Miss M. Brotherton—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Wake to Miss L. Davis—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. J. Dawson to Miss E. Harrison—At Brancepeth, Mr. Cunningham to Miss M. Russell—Mr. Siehart, of Pelaw, to Miss S. D. Charterworth.

Died.] At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Martindale—At Ford, near Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. A. Holmesley—At Darlington, Mr. E. Kitching—Mr. D. McKenna—At Sunderland, Mr. A. Johnson—Mr. W. Mawson—Mrs. J. Turner—At Durham, G. J. Newberry, esq.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Oyston—At Garshead, Mr. E. Turnbull, 88—At South Shields, Mr. M. F. Darby—Mr. J. Langdale, of Northumberland.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. F. Lewis to Miss Gault—At Aldleigh, H. Hobbs, esq. to Miss Fenn—At Braintree, Mr. W. Hayward to Miss M. A. Costa—Mr. W. Page, of Southminster Hall, to Miss Kemp—At Roydon, Mr. J. Sworder to Miss E. Collin—At West Ham Church, Mr. F. M. Weyman to Miss Abbot.

Died.] At Laytonstone, E. Britton, esq.—At Stratford-le-Bow, Miss C. W. West—At Witham, Mrs. Grimond—At Writtle, Miss C. Barlow—At Essexwell, Mr. W. Cooch—At Danbury, T. W. Watson, M.D.—At Colchester, Mr. R. Hatheway—Mr. T. Kerrich—Mrs. Blyth, 82—At Withamstone, Mrs. Millett—At Harwich, Mrs. Phillips—At Buckling, Mrs. S. Thornton, 80—At Brasted Lodge, P. De Coss, esq. 80—At Wetherfield, Mr. S. Linsell.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Last month the Contractor for the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, Mr. Macintosh, commenced operations on this great work, the vast importance of which to that quarter of the kingdom has long been manifest. The completion of the undertaking was stipulated for in two years and a half; and the navigation is expected to be opened the latter end of 1822.

A splendid range of buildings is about to be erected in the form of a crescent at Cheltenham,

on that beautiful and picturesque property lately belonging to the Earl of Suffolk, with an elegant pump-room supplied from mineral springs.

Married.] At Wimbury-upon-Trym, Mr. R. Robson to Miss E. A. Drvett—At Berkeley, Mr. D. Laidie to Miss E. Humphreys—Mr. W. Mann, of Upper Lode, Tewkesbury, to Miss Hopkins—E. Williams, esq. of Hagwood, Bristol, to Miss M. Hanger—At Longhope, Lieut. T. Probyn to Miss M. Roberts—At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Sparrow to Miss H. Gordon.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Parker—Mr. Hall—Miss M. Davis—At Kington, Mrs. Lockstone—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Page—T. Mayrick, esq. 80—At Swainsboro, Mrs. Stinchcombe—At Tewkesbury, Mr. T. Whitham—Mrs. Williams—At Bristol, Mr. E. Dunsell—At Clipping Sodbury, Mr. S. Jones—Mr. E. Hall—At Frompton Court, Mrs. Clifford—At Dedbridge, Mrs. Newman—At Didmaston, Mr. A. Watts—At Filton, Mrs. Cook.

HAMPSHIRE.

Some curious remains of antiquity have lately been discovered in a field, on the estate of W. Greenwood, esq. of Brookwood, in this county. Six insulated pavements have been already cleared, and further discoveries are making.

Married.] At Lambrooke, Isle of Wight, Mr. F. Moore to Miss W. G. At Rapier, the Rev W. Wilkinson to Miss M. Kersey—At Otterham, Mr. A. Rogers to Miss H. Dicker—At West Cowes, Mr. Roberts to Miss A. Ward—At Kingston, Mr. J. H. Pafford to Miss Ryan—Mr. G. Wickham to Miss Bennett—At Nusting, Mr. G. Lowman to Mrs. Berry—At Burnston Church, J. J. Bradlow, esq. to Miss F. Donald—At Christchurch, Mr. G. Drew to Miss Collins.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mrs. Ballour—Mrs. Meredith—At Southampton, Sir J. Lead—Mr. Locke—Mr. J. Bell—Mrs. Minns—Mrs. Baker—Mrs. Sharmar—At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Cole—Mrs. Coglan—At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the Rev W. Baskett, M.A.—At Haslem, Lieut. C. Corner, R.N.—At Gosport, Mr. Cawie, 73—At Newport Isle of Wight, Dr. E. O'Leary—Mr. R. M. Knight—At Lymington, Miss E. Beckley—At Bursledon, the Rev. F. Butler—At Winchester, Mrs. N. Lipscomb, 85.

HERFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Stokes to Miss Minton, of Hereford—P. Birkhead, esq. to Miss E. Hill, of Sutton—Mr. F. Woodhouse to Miss M. Caldwell, of Leominster—Mr. Abley, of Leominster, to Miss S. George.

Died.] At Ledbury, Miss E. Redden—At Ross, Mrs. Edwards—Mr. J. Lingon, of Burghill Lodge—At Doriton, Mr. M. Maddy.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Milner, of Stevenage, to Miss M. A. Joppa.

Died.] At Wernley, Mrs. Atkins—At Royston, Mr. R. Phillips—At Hitchin, T. Bristow, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Standgrove, Mr. J. Roston to Miss S. Hare—At Huntingdon, Mr. T. Nagus to Miss F. Fox.

Died.] At Paxton Place, Mrs. Standley—At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Cox.

KENT.

The West Pier Head, at Dover, was lighted for the first time with gas last month, the fitting of which is in so compact and complete a manner that the pipe is not to be seen in the day, it being constructed with folding joints; although 86 feet in length, they fall into each other, and are stowed away in a very small compass, and when lighted, are hoisted up the mast-head without any danger or injury; they can be seen at the distance of sixteen miles at sea.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. R. Hagwood to Mrs. A. Marshall—Mr. D. Goddards to Miss M.

A. Piper—At Minster, *J. Waddington, esq.* to *Miss M. Collard*—At Charlton, near Dover, *Mr. W. Crandale* to *Miss S. Pearne*—At Chatham, *Mr. H. Chessman* to *Miss M. Green*—At Milton, *T. Divers, esq.* to *Mrs. M. Gilbert*—*J. R. Raines, esq.* to *Miss J. Jardine, of Seven Oaks*—At Deal, *Mr. J. Hayward* to *Miss A. East*—*Mr. J. Miller* to *Miss B. Walgrove*—*Mr. W. Pain* to *Miss E. Clayton*.

Died.] At Canterbury, *Mrs. Headley*—*Mrs. Wood, 93*—At Bearsted Green, *Mr. J. Webb*—At Goudharst, *Mr. Scott, 81*—At New Romney, *Mrs. R. Elsted*—At Wingham, *Mrs. M. Rouse, 72*—At Chatham, *Mrs. Scott*—*Mr. Wm. Hedley*—At Milton, *Mrs. Hall*—At Strood, *Mrs. F. Bartholemew, 82*—At Deal, *Miss S. Terry*—At Smeath, the *Rev. D. Ball, 83*—At Thornden, *Mr. E. Potts, 87*.

LANCASHIRE.

Two immense Factories, or Cotton Mills, are now erecting at Blackburn, and the building of another is in contemplation, the machinery of which is estimated at from 80 to 100,000*l.* Some idea of its extensive scale may be formed from the plan, which represents a building 200 yards in length, 20 in height, and with two steam-engines of 70 and 100 horse power. Several pieces of ground are set apart for the erection of other mills, and such is the general activity of the spinning business, that it promises to restore Blackburn to the high prosperity it enjoyed a few years ago. Of the capability of this species of business to realize immense wealth, it need only to be stated, that the daughter of one of the leading manufacturers has a secured fortune of 1,000,000 of guineas.

Married.] At Preston, *Mr. T. Bateson* to *Miss A. Spencer*—*Mr. E. Lord* to *Miss M. Chadwick*—At Penwortham, *Mr. J. Towuley* to *Miss M. Eccles*—At Liverpool, *Mr. W. Cooper* to *Miss J. Pemberton*—*Mr. J. Rowe* to *Miss Jones*—*Capt. J. Gray* to *Miss M. Hart*—The *Rev. J. P. Jones* to *Miss M. M'Iver*—At Wigan, *Mr. Rowlinson* to *Miss J. Cowell*.

Died.] At Lytham, *Miss E. Clayton*—At Manchester, *Mrs. Thorneycroft*—*Mr. A. Parkinson*—At Hutton, *Mrs. M. Godbert, 80*—At Wigan, *Mr. Cowley*—At Mariton, *Mr. J. Blaise*—At Mount Vernon, Liverpool, *Mr. R. Prince*—At Liverpool, the *Rev. J. Fearon, D.D.*—*Mrs. A. Hamer*—*Mrs. Dickins*—*Mrs. Evans*—*Mrs. R. Anderson, 85*—Near Warrington, *Mr. E. Main*.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] *Mr. R. Wilcocks, of Sewstern*, to *Mrs. M. Miller*—At Melton Mowbray, *Mr. T. Dixon* to *Miss S. Dixon*—*Mr. Swann, of Leicester*, to *Miss A. M. Chambers*—At Pickwell, the *Rev. W. Y. Nutt* to *Miss S. Tyler*—At Edmondthorpe, *Mr. T. Hack* to *Miss M. J. Hack*.

Died.] At Market Harborough, *Mr. R. Rouse, 84*—At Asfordby, the *Rev. T. B. Burnaby, 80*—At Melton Mowbray, *Mrs. Chester, 91*—At Hallaton, *W. Dent, esq.*—At Leicester, *Mrs. Burbidge, 72*—At Loughborough, *Mr. W. Copp, 73*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] *Mr. J. Scarborough, of Epworth*, to *Miss Scarcliffe*—At Well, near Alford, the *Rev. J. Pain* to *Miss H. Graves*—At Revesby, *Mr. J. Thurlinlow* to *Miss E. Sands*—At Humberstone, *Mr. J. Everitt* to *Miss S. Swallow*—At Clee, *Mr. G. Wardale* to *Miss M. Riggall*—At Lincoln, *Mr. Maples* to *Miss M. Lacey*—At Barton, *Mr. Wortley* to *Miss Thorpe*—At Holbeach, *Mr. J. Brown* to *Miss E. Edings*—At Sleaford, *Mr. A. Key* to *Miss A. Lord*—At Louth, *Mr. F. Andrews* to *Miss M. Taylor*.

Died.] At Stamford, *O. G. Gilchrist, esq.*—At Great Gonerby, *Mr. J. Lynn, 82*—At Sleaford, *Mr. R. L. Banks, 70*—*Mr. R. Cook, of Digby*—At Baston Cottage, *G. Norton, esq.*—At Boston, *Miss A. Thompson*—*Miss Shipley*—At Boothby, *Mr. R. Rossington, 92*—At Louth, *Mr. J. Duce*—*Mrs. Cotton*—*Miss M. Crowe*—At Holbeach Hurn, *Mr. W. Cade*—*Mr. G. Wards, of the Cherry Holt, 96*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] *Mr. J. Allen* to *Miss E. Young, of Chepstow*.

Died.] At Monmouth, *Mr. J. Freere*—*Mrs. Cal'endar*—*J. Pearce, esq.*—*W. Currie, esq.* of Itton Court—At Newport, *Mr. J. Harris*.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, *A. B. Beevor, esq.* to *Miss M. Clayton*—*Mr. G. Sutton* to *Miss S. Goodson*—*Mr. R. Dyball* to *Miss M. Watson*—*Mr. C. H. Coke* to *Miss Hutchinson*—the *Rev. R. Barber* to *Miss J. E. Beevor*—At Hingham, the *Rev. G. Pearce* to *Miss L. E. B. Mathews*—*J. Courage, esq.* to *Miss S. Hawes, of Coltishall*.

Died.] At Shipdum, *Mrs. Cotton*—*Mr. W. C. Boyce*—*Mrs. Hall, of Ellingham, 78*—At Norwich, *Mrs. D. Bagge*—*Mr. J. Boardman*—At Stalham, *Mrs. M. Cubitt, 80*—At Swaffham, *Mr. J. Wright*—At Bedingham, *Mr. S. Spence*—At Mattishall, *Mrs. Petchell, 79*—At Alburgh, *Mrs. A. Miles, 94*—At Lamas, *W. Lubbock, esq.* 77—At Yarmouth, *Mr. J. Snell*—*Mrs. M. Thomas*—*S. Palmer, esq.*—*Mrs. E. Gooch*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, *Mr. T. French* to *Miss A. Hill*—*Mr. M. H. Crofts, of Lamer*, to *Miss M. A. Aveling*—At Towcester, *Mr. J. Bayliss* to *Miss E. Pettiler*—At Moulton, *Mr. J. Marsh* to *Miss M. A. Manning*.

Died.] *Mr. E. Pywell, of Oundle*—At Fotheringhay, *Miss H. Bradshaw*—At West Haddon, *Mrs. Heygate, 75*—At Hannington, *Mr. W. Elkins*—*J. G. Parkhurst, esq.* of Catesby Abbey.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A large dolphin having got up the river Trent as far as Gainborough, various stratagems were employed to obtain him. Every one who could obtain a gun and charge of powder and ball, shot at him in his occasional risings above the water, but apparently with little effect, the balls glancing from his side as if from an impenetrable substance. A net was also run across the river in the hope of preventing his passing lower down; this, however, was as futile as the other plans; had he not accidentally got upon a stone-heap between Morton and Walkwith, there seems every probability that he would have made his escape to his native element. He turns out to be a very fine specimen of the dolphin tribe:—about ten feet and a half long, five feet in circumference, weighing upwards of fifty stone, and by far the largest ever seen in the Trent.

Married.] *Mr. T. Johnston, of Newcastle*, to *Miss A. Willis*—*Mr. J. Bewcastle* to *Miss E. French*—*Mr. W. Maughan* to *Miss M. Hall*—*J. Nesbitt, esq.* to *Miss R. Majoribanks*—At Alwark, *W. Baird, esq.* to *Miss Dixon*.

Died.] At Newcastle, *Miss M. J. Bailman*—*Mrs. Stall*—*Mrs. Garrett*—*Mrs. Ridley*—*Simon Dodds, esq.* of Cornhill—At Berwick, *Mr. W. T. Thurstans*—*Miss Dunlop*—At Tynemouth, *Mrs. Straker*—*Mr. W. Potts, of Richmond-hill, near Stamfordham*—At Cullercoats, *Mr. H. Beeson*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] *J. K. Holmes, esq.* of Nottingham, to *Miss A. Mower, of Woodseat*—At Nottingham, *Mr. J. Neep* to *Miss H. Stevenson*—*Mr. J. Wadsworth* to *Miss E. Gibbs, of Nottingham*—*Mr. J. Bullivant, of Retford*, to *Miss C. Hickson*—At Warsop, *Mr. G. Featherstone* to *Miss J. Robinson*—*Mr. J. Commomile, jun.* to *Miss J. Nevett*—*Mr. W. Pride* to *Miss M. A. Todder*.

Died.] At Nottingham, *J. Elliot, esq.* 66—*Mr. E. A. Swan*—At Bingham, *Mrs. Skinner*—At Newark, *Miss Girton*.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Caversham Park, one of the most distinguished seats in England, is coming to the hammer. Lord Cadogan built this splendid edifice about

seventy years since; it cost 150,000*l.* The park that environs it, is most beautifully timbered; it has 1000 acres of land attached to it.

Married.] At Witney, W. Cooke, esq. to Miss M. Salmon—At Ipsden, Lieut. A. F. Gardiner to Miss J. S. Reade.

Died.] At Eustone, Mr. J. Jolly—At Oxford, Mr. J. Grey—J. Grosvenor, esq. 81—At Baubury, Miss Malsbury, 72.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Whissendine, Mr. C. Arnold, 75—At Uppingham, Mr. E. Hill.

SHROPSHIRE.

As some carpenters were framing the timber-work of a cottage at Ascott-Lodge, near Church Stretton, they found a coin on the surface of the earth. It is of the remote era of Augustus Cæsar, and the head is in good preservation: the other side is injured. The following is the legend: CÆSAR. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIÆ.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. C. Evans to Miss J. Bennett—Mr. E. Everett to Miss H. Parkes—Mr. T. Henney to Miss J. Roberts—At Ludlow, Mr. Barnell to Miss Whitcomb—At Shifnal, J. Bucknell, esq. to Miss M. C. Pingo—At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Lea, of Lutterworth, to Miss S. Beddoes—At Ellesmere, Mr. E. Jones, 75, to Miss E. Jones, 35—At Oswestry, Mr. J. Dickinson to Miss P. Povey.

Died.] At Frankwell, Mr. R. Cartwright, 85—At Ludlow, Mrs. A. Hamer, 81—At Oswestry, the Rev. J. Vennables—At Melverly Hall, Mrs. Adams—At Bridgnorth, Mr. B. Hazlewood—Mrs. Talbot—Mrs. Clare—At Bronygarth, Mr. J. Edwards—At Wenlock Abbey, Mr. Pitt—At Shelvock, Mr. E. Morris—At Shrewsbury, Admiral G. Bowen, 76.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

About forty workmen have commenced erecting scaffolding, preparatory to pulling down the ruins of Kingston Assembly Rooms, for the erection of the Bath Literary Institution, which will proceed with the utmost despatch, so as to justify the hope that it will be roofed in ere the approach of the ensuing winter.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. W. Bayntun to Miss E. Camplin—Capt. H. Eavenhill to Miss M. Webb—Mr. O. Lovel to Miss L. Bayntun—R. C. Hazel-foot, esq. to Miss C. Curteis—Mr. Williams to Miss Andrews—The Rev. W. Moore to Miss S. E. E. Worthington—Mr. J. Welch, of Bishop's Lydcard, to Miss A. Atkins.

Died.] At Castle Cary, Miss S. Francis—At Hallatrow, Mrs. Bath—At Bridgewater, Mr. E. Symes—Mrs. Huford—Mrs. Woodland—At Taunton, Miss Boon—J. Stow, esq.—At Backhill, Mr. J. Savory, 74—At Crewkerne, Mrs. Jolliffe, 78—At Shepton Mallet, S. Burroughs, esq. 87—At Bath, J. Warner, esq.—H. Wilkinson, esq.—E. Creswell, esq.—At Frome, Miss M. L. F. Jones.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Wayte, of Newcastle, to Miss H. Hartley—At Walsall, G. Hinchcliffe, esq. to Miss Hobbins—Mr. Oakley to Miss Bath—At Wolverhampton, J. Garrett, esq. to Miss O. Webb.

Died.] At Lichfield, Mr. Sargent, 104—Sir J. F. Boughiey, M. P. for the County—At Wolverhampton, Mr. G. Banister—At Walsall, Mrs. Nichols.

SUFFOLK.

A very heavy storm passed one day last month over the village of Coddensham, about half-past two P. M. from the N. E.; the rain fell in torrents, with some little hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning. One flash was particularly vivid, followed by an instantaneous loud clap of thunder. When the rain abated, a lad returning home, took from out the run of water beside the road in the street, a round ball, which to his astonishment he found to be a heavy stone,

and very hot, with a strong sulphurous smell. He shewed it to two people in the village, who not only corroborate the boy's statement, but say, the surface of the stone became warmer after it had been a short time out of the running water, and then gradually cooled. The stone is nearly globular; about seven inches in circumference, and weighs eight ounces, five penny weights, and seven grains—Troy weight. The surface is even, of a dark grey colour; and answers in every respect to the meteoric stones described in Jamieson's Mineralogy, and in Murray's Elements of Chemistry.

Married.] At Stradbroke, Mr. T. Chase to Miss E. Farrow—At Gorleston, Mr. W. M. Simpson to Miss M. A. Wright—At Bury, Mr. T. Thornton to Miss E. Robinson—W. H. Turner, esq. to Miss E. Blackley—At Ipswich, Mr. Smith to Miss Summerset.

Died.] At Blandeston Parsonage, Mrs. Thurtle—At Bury, Mrs. Brickwood—Miss M. Adkin—Miss M. A. Wastrop—At Ipswich, R. Fitch, esq.—At Battisford, Mr. W. Miller—At Coombs, Mr. S. Piers, 97.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Chichester, the Rev. Mr. Bliss to Miss Hack.

Died.] At Chichester, Miss J. E. Miller—At Eastbourne, Mrs. Wake—At Brighton, J. Field, esq.—At Arundel, J. Coote, esq. 76.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. E. Edwards to Miss A. F. Chapman—Mr. H. Bolinbroke to Miss H. S. Peyton—Mr. Brown, of Warwick, to Miss Newnham—At Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. Hawkes to Miss Hume—At Clifton, J. C. Burkley, esq. to Miss M. Yaker.

Died.] At Coventry, W. Marsh, M.D.—At Whichford, the Rev. J. Yoomans—At Stratford-on-Avon, Miss C. E. Roche.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] W. Holmes, esq. to Miss E. Wright, of Appleby—Mr. R. Taylor to Miss M. Rudd, of Appleby—At Appleby, J. Lidderdale, esq. to Miss Laddler.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. T. Scarr—At Kirkby Stephen, Mr. W. Hall, 89—Mrs. Boradale.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] John Pearce, esq. to Miss Ferris, of Calne—At Devizes, Mr. A. Whitaker to Miss S. Waylen—Mr. G. Giddings to Miss E. Smith—Mr. Banks, jun. of Burnham, to Miss Long—C. Harford, esq. to Miss G. Hancock—At Oaksey T. Hawkins, esq. to Miss M. Pool.

Died.] At Pewsey, Mrs. Barnes—At Devizes, Mrs. Strong—Miss Knight—Mrs. Goodman—At Longstreet, T. Heane, esq.—At Wilton, Mrs. Whitmarsh—At Bradford, Mr. W. Munday—At East Harnham, Mr. W. Penny—The Rev. W. White, of Triffont—At Trowbridge, Mr. W. Spragg—At Buckhill, Calne, Mr. J. Savory, 75.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Netherton, of Hartlebury, to Mrs. H. Butler—At Worcester, Mr. R. Padmore to Miss E. Jones—At Hanley Castle, Mr. J. Palmer to Miss J. Walker.

Died.] At Worcester, Miss E. Long—At Redditch, Mrs. J. Boulton—At Wick House, Mrs. Sayer—At Droitwich, G. Tomkins, esq.—At Kempsey, Mr. Griffiths—At Evenham, Mrs. J. Collett—At Croome, Mr. Higginson.

YORKSHIRE.

Since the last season, great efforts have been made to render Scarborough worthy of that distinguished patronage which has been bestowed upon it. Improvements, and those of the most useful and beneficial kind, have, as usual, taken place. The Spa has been beautified, and the platform extended; new plantations and walks

have been formed; cascades have been made; and, in short, art has co-operated with nature to render Scarborough one of the most romantic and delightful of summer retreats.

The New Works of the Aire and Calder Navigation Company, which are executing at Goole, have advanced to an astonishing extent, considering the short time of their commencement, and the many weeks lost by bad weather. These works commenced the latter part of last summer, and appeared to require seven years for their completion; but they will be finished in less than two. The foundations for the walls of the ship dock (which is intended to be 600 feet long, 200 feet wide, and 20 feet deep) are put in. The barge dock, which is to be 900 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 11 feet deep, is just completed; and the ship and barge docks that are to keep up the communication with the river Ouse are very forward. The excavation of the line of Canal from Goole to New Bridge, is finished.

Married.] At Holtby, Mr. Foster to Miss King—At Scarborough, Mr. J. Weatherill to Miss G. A. Hague—At Pickering, the Rev. C. Mackereith to Miss E. Ward—J. Rawson, of Ash Grove, Halifax, to Miss E. Preston—At Selby, Mr. G. Cullingworth to Miss Addinell—At Hull, Mr. J. Taylor to Miss A. Gill—At Otley, Mr. J. Spink to Miss E. Smithson—Mr. T. Pigot, of Wilberfoss Hall, near York, to Miss J. Acaster.

Died.] At Norton, Mrs. Bell—At Aberford, Mr. T. Allen—At Kilham, the Rev. A. Bayne, 80—At Sculcoates, Mr. J. Day, 81—At Marton, Mrs. B. Cross, 90—At Leeds, Mrs. Randerson, 72—Mr. R. Eastwood—The Rev. S. Walter, of Slaithwaite—At Pontefract, Mr. S. Auckland—J. Leatham, esq.—At Hutton Rudby, Mr. J. Moore—At Wortley, near Leeds, Mr. T. Bateson—At York, Mrs. Seller—Mr. J. Bell—Miss Topham—W. J. Ellis, esq.—Mr. Dunn—The Hon. G. H. Monson—At Knaresborough, Mr. J. Robinson—W. Dunn, esq.—At Hull, Miss A. J. Moxon—At Sowerby, near Thirsk, Mrs. Brooke—At Whitby, Mrs. Sanderson, 88—At Ripon, Miss J. A. Walker—At Beverley, Mrs. Newlove.

WALES.

The long-projected road from Newtown to Bullth, which forms a direct line between North and South Wales, and the nearest route from Liverpool to Swansea, is at length completed. The opening of the road took place on the 2d ult. and as benefits of great importance were anticipated therefrom, both to the inhabitants of the district through which it passes, and to the public in general, it was thought fit that the event should be marked by ceremonies suitable to the occasion. A portion of the road, from the picturesque part of the country through which it passes, will be not a little admired by those who are fond of beautiful scenery; and as the line communicates with the canal at Newtown, which has a communication with the sea and navigable rivers and canals of the north of England, it is calculated that it will ultimately become the track of conveyance of heavy goods from the manufacturing counties to a considerable part of the southern portion of the Principality.

Married.] At Llanbellig Church, W. Jones, esq. to Miss M. Jones—At Llanrwst, Mr. Richardson to Miss W. Williams—At Aberystwith, Mr. T. Thomas to Miss E. Jones—At Wrexham, Mr. R. Mose- dale to Miss M. Raddenhurst—At Blechvaugh, Mr. R. Bryon to Miss Bryon—At Hanmer, Mr. N. Speakman to Miss E. Eachus—Mr. T. Pemberton to Mrs. E. Williams, of Old Hall, Flint—At Denbigh, J. N. Home, esq. to Miss Price—At Amlech, Mr. J.

Prichard to Miss M. Owen—At Rhosabon, the Rev. J. Edwards to Mrs. Bate.

Died.] At Wrexham, Mr. E. Browne—Miss S. Marsh—Mr. E. Jones, of Llangollen—At Chirk, W. Davies, esq.—At Teuby, Mr. F. H. Symons—At Ruthin, Mrs. G. Saunders, 71—Mrs. Parry—Mr. Williams—At Pool, Montgomery, Mr. T. F. Evans—At Carnarvon, Mr. E. Jones—At Bold Hall, Mr. Furber, 74—At Plas Isa, Mrs. S. Greene—At Amlech, Mr. R. Jones—At Downing, near Holywell, T. Thomas, esq.—At Pentremorgan, Mr. W. George, 80—At Llangerrig, Miss G. Anwyl—At Bangor, Mr. J. Jones, 83—Mr. T. Evans—Mrs. Wilding—At Gunnedwen, Mr. J. Roberts—At Holyhead, Mrs. Owen.

SCOTLAND.

The first stone of the Edinburgh Academy was laid on the 30th of June.

The first statutory annual meeting of the Royal Association of Contributors to the national Monument took place at Edinburgh, June 13. The Secretary reported that new subscriptions were almost daily coming in, and that, besides several very handsome individual contributions since the last meeting of directors, he had to announce a subscription of 50*l.* by the Incorporation of Goldsmiths of Edinburgh; that the sums already paid into the hands of the general treasurer since the 7th of this month, averaged at 100*l.* per day, and now amounted to 5,494*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* which must speedily increase to a large sum, and that nearly 17,000*l.* would, in consequence of the resolutions of the special general meeting of the 11th of April, bear interest from this day; so that the whole fund at present subscribed, with the exception of the foreign subscriptions not yet remitted, was now rendered productive. The meeting anticipated that the patriotism and liberality of their countrymen will enable them to commence early next spring; and under that impression and conviction, they instructed their Secretary to obtain plans and estimates of the adopted design.

Married.] At Edinburgh, R. Brunton, esq. to Miss I. Jack—Mr. G. Rule to Miss Sawers—Mr. M. Lothian to Miss M. Black—Mr. J. P. Mitchell to Miss C. M'Kenzie—J. Nisbet, esq. to Miss R. Majoribanks—A. Wylie, esq. to Miss M. Burn—At Largo, D. K. Sandford, esq. to Miss Charnock—At Cra-shaws, J. Stephenson, esq. to Miss J. Bertram.

Died.] At Ayr, D. Scott, esq.—Capt. B. Stewart—At Peterfield Cottage, near Edinburgh, Dr. W. Farquharson—At Edinburgh, A. Elliot, esq.—Dr. J. Thompson—At Ballancrieff House, the Hon. C. M. Murray—At Culross, the Rev. W. M'Alpine, 86—At Falkirk, Mr. J. Hume—At Peterhead, J. Trail, esq.—At Dunbar, Lieut.-Col. J. Clark—At Leith, Mr. Cundell—At Aberdeen, Capt. R. Christie—At the Manse of Davies, the Rev. W. Strachan, 79.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, W. O'Grady, esq. to the Hon. Miss G. E. Massey—L. G. M'Donnel, esq. to Miss M. L'Estrange—W. H. Forster, esq. to Miss E. L. Kelly—Mr. Gormley to Miss Reilly—H. Suckling, esq. to Miss M. Marrou—W. Kirby, esq. to Miss E. Talbot—G. Hewitson, esq. to Miss D. A. Moore—At Glasnevin, M. G. J. Landsay, esq. to Miss H. A. Bull—At Kinsale, M. B. Meulan, esq. to Miss M. J. Jones—At Salford, co. Down, D. H. Maunsell, esq. to Miss L. Richardson—At Bally- Mayo, Capt. L. Nickson to Miss E. Fenton—At Carrickfergus, the Rev. J. Harrison to Miss M. Monroe.

Died.] At Kingstown, J. Flinter, esq.—At Ballynamore, A. Ormsby, esq.—At Edergole House, Omagh, T. Rodgers, esq. 88—At Traamore, J. Gatchall, esq.—At Downpatrick, Mr. H. P. Bar- At Limerick, Mrs. M. Cullin—At Newcastle, near Limerick, P. O'Brien, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

SEPT. 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE last session of Parliament closed without any very important measure being introduced, either for the amelioration of the state of Ireland, or in the enactment of any law of moment. Still there was a great portion of laborious business transacted, and the country had reason to congratulate itself on the conciliatory, candid, and manly conduct of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and his coadjutors, so different from preceding examples, and so much more agreeable to the spirit of the time. Two hundred and sixty-nine Bills received the Royal assent—ninety-six being public, and one hundred and seventy-three private. Of the public Bills there were twenty-five which related to the revenue—the remodelling of duties on particular goods, regulating the collection, &c. Six Acts were for altering and mitigating in certain cases the severity of the penal code; six or seven for the better regulation and improvement of trade; two were for the repeal of taxes; twenty-five of the public Bills had reference to Ireland; six or seven to Scotland. New South Wales, our North American, our East and West India Colonies, had seven or eight Acts. The other public Bills, not enumerated under these heads, were of a general nature, and did not apply particularly to any one part of the empire.

The number of petitions presented to the House of Commons was one thousand seven hundred and sixty.—Among the public petitions there were—praying for the reduction of taxation generally, or for the repeal of particular duties, on coals, stone, and slate carried coastwise, 233; complaining of agricultural distress, 44; for the abolition of slavery in our colonies, 223; against the Insolvent Debtors' Act, 105—there were two for its continuance, and the execution of its provisions to uncertificated bankrupts; against the Marriage Act, passed the session before, 22; against the Roman Catholic claims, 108; in favour of the Roman Catholic claims, 3; in favour of a

commutation of tithes, 9; against any alteration in the tithe-laws, 2. The number of returns, accounts, and estimates of various kinds, was upwards of nine hundred. The number of members who took the oaths and their seats during this session was thirty-seven. There were, in the course of the session, twenty Select Committees appointed on various matters. The principal of these were the Committees on the poor returns; on foreign trade; on the game laws; on the employment of the Irish poor; on the means of more speedily recovering small debts; on the laws of factor and agent, and their effects on commerce; and on the state of the Penitentiary at Millbank.

One of the most important measures, as far as it goes, which was brought into Parliament, was the Bill for the commutation of Irish Tithes. That it will remove a part of the evil which unhappily afflicts the Irish nation, cannot be doubted; it will not, however, do so much as some have expected. There are moral and physical evils to be overcome, which cannot be accomplished by simple legislation. Many of the laws enacted respecting Ireland remain little more than a dead letter. Symptoms of a favourable appearance, however, begin to exhibit themselves there in the administration of justice—the Judges on the Bench have adopted a language more admonitory towards the gentlemen, more conciliatory towards the lower orders, and more studiously inculcating upon Magistrates and Juries the obligation of administering “equal and impartial” justice; than, perhaps, at any former period within memory. Five prosecutions have taken place against Magistrates, for the abuse of their powers of office, some of them exceedingly flagrant. These will effect much good, by shewing the Irish people that it is intended that none of the oppressions that may take place of a similar kind shall be without a remedy, and that impartial justice will be administered under the sanction of the Government

to the lowest. These prosecutions shew how necessary it is that the Magistracy of Ireland should be purged of its unworthy members, and that the work attempted to be begun by Lord Wellesley should be carried on in earnest, by removing every inefficient, or even doubtful name from the lists. The holding petty sessions of four or five justices, instead of the decisions of one on trifling offences, has much pleased the people, and the outrages in the country seem to be subsiding. Little permanent good, however, will be achieved, until the intellectual culture of the people of all classes is more an object of attention. It is hardly to be credited how backward the Irish are in this respect. Among 7,000,000 of people, the circulation of literary works is not so great as in some English counties. Superstition exists among Catholics and Protestants, with this only difference, that in the first it is accompanied by devotion and in the last with none. Thus, while the impostor Prince Hohenlohe is blinding the Irish Catholic with his cures, the Orangeman sees his miracle for supporting the sacred character of his unhallowed orgies, in the vegetation of the flowers that deck the table of debauch on giving his ruling toast. It is gravely asserted that on one of these occasions, lately, a lily actually burst out into bloom!

A meeting for the relief of the self-styled Princess of Cumberland took place last month at the Freemasons' Tavern, Sir G. Noel in the Chair. Some trifling sums were subscribed. It is strange that this woman is not prosecuted as an impostor, if she be one, and the ridiculous farce she carries on put an end to.

Sir E. Thornton, G.C.B. is appointed envoy to his Most Faithful Majesty, and the Prince de Polignac is appointed ambassador to England by the French Government. The mediation of England between France and Spain has been much bruited, but the difficulties in the way, arising out of our late interference, are said to be considerable.

The total amount of subscriptions raised for the Spanish cause is about 20,000*l*.

Mr. Lionel Harvey, late Secretary of Legation at Madrid, is going out immediately at the head of a Commission

to Mexico, with powers which cannot fail, from their extent and importance, to put the British Government in possession of the actual state of that fertile country. There is no doubt of this inquiry and negotiation leading to an intimate connexion between Mexico and this country—a subject on which the former has expressed herself in the most pressing terms of solicitude.

One Dugdale, a low bookseller in London, applied to the Court of Chancery against an injunction to restrain him from pirating three new cantos of Don Juan. He justified his right to print and sell it on the ground of its being immoral, and succeeded in his object; the Vice-Chancellor dissolving the injunction and sending the question to a Court of Law, allowing the pirate in the interim to print and sell as many as he pleased, only keeping an account of his profits. Thus leaving Lord Byron open to plunder till a Court of Law had yielded him its protection, and then (when it could be of no use, because a Court of Law would, if he succeeded, have protected him) allowing him to come to Chancery to call on the pirate for the profits of the sale, or what the latter might choose to denominate such. This decision, contrary to all precedent, has thrown literary property of every kind, moral or immoral, open to unrestrained piracy, and is justly arraigned as absurd, and injurious. It is somewhat new in the "annals of infamy, for a dishonest pirate to talk of immorality and licentiousness, and the effects the circulation of a work so compounded is liable to produce amid society in general, and yet disseminating that work, that immorality, and that licentiousness, by the most extended efforts in his power, and to claim protection from the first jurisdiction in the land, on the plea of the profligacy to which he has been a voluntary, calculating, and interested pander."

His Majesty has written a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, authorising a collection for the Incorporated National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales. The letter in question, which is directed to be read immediately after Divine service, on the first Sunday consequent upon the re-

ceipt of it, after observing "that in no case can the great end of public happiness be so essentially promoted as by cultivating the principles of religious faith and moral duty," states that "the returns of last year have presented the welcome spectacle of the near and distant operation of the comprehensive scheme of Education practised by the National Society, as exhibited in 1867 United Schools, affording religious culture, with every beneficial influence on the minds and manners, the habits and appearance, of more than three

hundred and fifty thousand children;" but adds, that "the sums contributed by Royal munificence and individual bounty in former benefactions, have been expended in erecting schools upon the model of the Central School, the charge of building rooms of suitable dimensions forming the chief burden of expense in these provisions; whilst a bare sufficiency remains in annual subscriptions for the maintenance of the Central School, from which so much benefit is derived to all parts of the country."

THE COLONIES.

The most vigorous efforts are making in our Colonies to limit and, as far as practicable, put an end to the Slave Trade. Sir T. Parquhar, Governor of the Isle of France, has entered into a treaty with the Imaum of Muscat, for the total abolition of the Slave Trade in the Island of Zanzibar, and all his other dominions. At the Isle of Bourbon the Slave Trade is extensively carried on, notwithstanding the efforts of the Governor to check it, his means of doing so being inefficient. The *Andromache* frigate, which was lately at the French island of St. Mary, discovered that the traffic in slaves was secretly carried on there to a very great extent. The French government, with that peculiar insincerity which characterises it, has taken no pains to bring offenders to punishment; but there is great reason to believe secretly encourages it. Vaccination has at last been introduced at Sierra Leone, and measures taken to transplant it into the heart of Africa. The constitution of the African natives seemed to be as susceptible of the beneficial influence of the virus as the Europeans. Societies for the gradual abolition of slavery in all our Colonies have been formed in Great Britain. It is to be hoped that ere long some scheme will be found effectual to attain this end, not less demanded by humanity than policy, for the freedom of the Africans can alone prevent the possession of our islands by this unfortunate race, after the example of St. Domingo, when circumstances favourable to such a measure may occur, which they ultimately must, if justice and reason are not our guides in our conduct respecting them. The existence of slavery in

any state is a moral crime. The gradual abolition of it in our Colonies is therefore a measure of duty as well as sound policy. Let it be done in the way least likely to be productive of evil; but let it be done, and that without delay.

A despatch from Capt. Leake to Sir H. Mends, dated off the river Bonny in the bight of Biafra, gives an account of the capture of two Spanish vessels in the Natony river, having both together 284 slaves on board. Six French vessels were lying there at the time for the purpose of the trade. Between the months of July and November 1822, one hundred and twenty-six slave vessels sailed from the river, 86 being French and 40 Spanish. "Six of them were heavy vessels; one a frigate-built ship, mounting twenty-eight 24-pounders, long guns and carronades, 200 men, English, American, and Spaniards; a corvette of 26 guns, twenty-four pounders, long guns, 150 men; a corvette of 16 guns, twenty-four pounders, carronades, 96 men; a brig of 18 thirty-two pounders, 100 men; and a brig of 16 guns, 60 men, all Portuguese and Spaniards. This information was given to me by the Captain of one of our merchant vessels, who was actually on board each of them. An immense number have already sailed this year, and I find *many more are expected*; and I have ascertained from good authority, that they will generally be under the *French flag*."

"*This horrid traffic has been carried on to an extent that almost staggers belief. The vessels reported in my last to have left the river Bonny between the months of July and November*

1828, with 86 that have already sailed this year added to these, with 36 from the Bimbia and Cameroons, will make their number 424, many of them carrying from 500 to 1000 slaves, and by allowing only the very moderate average of 250 to each, will make *one hundred and six thousand* slaves exported from four of the northernmost rivers in the bight of Biafra, in the short space of 18 months, and by far the largest half in vessels bearing the *French flag*."

Under the vigilant and active government of General Sir Thomas Brisbane, the finances of New South Wales are in a most prosperous state; and, from the plans already adopted, and those in contemplation by him, a yearly saving of no less than 100,000*l* is expected to accrue. The premiums on Treasury Bills, which formerly had never exceeded par, by the system which the Governor has introduced, have alone produced a saving to the Crown of 48,000*l*.—Money, which was previously at a low ebb, being now so materially enhanced in value, the

prices of labour and of all the necessities of life are experiencing a proportionate reduction. By the judicious measures of the Governor, crime also has wonderfully diminished, and the moral amendment of the convicts is rapidly gaining ground. The labour of the convicts have been turned to excellent account, by dispersing them to clear the country in small gangs; and it is calculated that, from their aggregate exertions, they will clear at the rate of 6000 acres annually. As this will grow 90,000 bushels of wheat, a period will be speedily put to the importation of that article, which in former years has fluctuated between 22,000 and 60,000 bushels per annum. The great object of the Governor in this and in many other improvements introduced by him, was to render the Settlement independent of external assistance; and from the various arrangements carrying into effect, or in progress of adoption, the most important results are anticipated.

FOREIGN STATES.

The Spanish contest has assumed as yet no decisive aspect. The treachery of Morillo and of Ballasteros, commanding two of the most numerous corps of the Constitutionalist army, has given the invaders of Spain advantages which, had those chiefs been men of honour, they could not otherwise have obtained. The Regency at Madrid has issued the most impolitic orders, and filled the prisons with the victims of their hatred or suspicion. Russian and Prussian envoys have been sent to the Madrid Regency by their respective governments. The defection of Morillo enabled General Bourck to advance to Corunna; before the walls of which a severe action took place on the 15th of July, in which the Spaniards were compelled to retreat into the city, after having given the French a warm reception. The gates were then shut, and the cannon on the walls drove back the invaders. Sir R. Wilson and Colonel Light, who with General Quiroga led on the Spaniards, were both wounded. The loss of the French is said to have been between three and four hundred killed and wounded. Vigo was soon after taken

possession of by Morillo. In Catalonia Mina still carried on the war with his former skill and bravery. Barcelona was plentifully provisioned, and the inhabitants determined to defend themselves to the last extremity. None of the strong fortresses in possession of the Constitutionalist had been taken. St. Sebastian is still defended successfully. A sally has been made from Cadiz by the Spaniards, in which the French claimed the advantage, and drove the assailants back, not, however, without considerable loss themselves. The Empecinado lately entered several towns which had harboured the French, levied contributions, and delivered the Constitutionalist who were prisoners in them. His name carried terror even to the gates of Madrid. In the mean time the Cortes resumed their sittings and debates in Cadiz. The King occupied the Custom-house, and conducted himself as one of his miserable intellect might be expected to do; while, from all accounts, he secretly hoped for the speedy success of the enemies of his country. The Duke d'Angoulême has set out for Cadiz, and had issued an

order distributing the military command of Spain as follows:—Marshal Oudinot, at Madrid, to command New Castile, Estremadura, Segovia, Leon, Salamanca, Valladolid, Galicia, and the Asturias.—Prince Hohenlohe, at Vittoria, to command Sant Andero, Burgos, Santo Domingo, Alava, and Biscay.—Marshal Lauriston, at Tolosa, to command Guipuscoa, Navarre, Aragon, and the Lower Ebro.—Count Molitor to command Valencia, Murcia, and Grenada.—Viscount Foissac-Latour to command Cordova and Jaen, with a column of observation.—Count Bourdesoult, at Puerto de Santa Maria, to command Seville and the operations before Cadiz.

On the 2d of August, the Spaniards made a sortie from Barcelona, but were driven back with loss, according to the French statements, though it is probable that their object was merely to alarm and harass the enemy. Prince Hohenlohe lately reconnoitred Santona with his staff in two boats, when a shell from the place fell into that containing the officers of artillery, and killed or wounded them all. The opinion was general that on the arrival of the Duke d'Angoulême before Cadiz, a negotiation for peace would be entered into. The French government are said to be tired of the enormous expenses of the contest, and the length to which it may yet be protracted. The conduct of the Regency of Madrid was also a ground of dissatisfaction, and calculated to impede rather than facilitate the objects which the more moderate part of the French cabinet had in view. Though by the treason of Morillo and Ballasteros the main force of the Constitutionalists was neutralized in the field, and whole provinces deprived of defence, while the French were able to employ the troops at other points which had before watched these traitors to their country; still none of the strong fortresses had fallen, Mina's force was unbroken, Guerrilla parties were increasing, and the capture of Cadiz was a very remote contingency, if practicable at all, without a vast increase of siege matériel, troops, and vessels; therefore, supposing the final success of their efforts, that success was yet to come, and would demand farther and enormous supplies to attain it. It is pro-

bable, therefore, that the mediation of England, or some step infinitely more moderate than was at first contemplated, may lead to the retirement of the French troops at least beyond the Ebro, and the establishment of a modified government. The French must now perceive too, that a great portion of the people of Spain are not enemies to the Constitution, and that the bare marching of an army to Madrid has not, as they expected, put an end to the contest. The blockade by sea of the ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, Santona, and St. Sebastian, has been notified by France to the other powers of Europe. A correspondence of some length took place between Sir R. Wilson and Morillo before the latter entered Vigo, having for its object a negotiation for peace, but in reality to procure a delay in the advance of Morillo. In the mean time the conduct of the Spanish Regency at Madrid has been so tyrannical that the Duke of Angoulême has found himself under the necessity of issuing the following decree:—

“We, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, Infant of France, Duke d'Angoulême, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Pyrenees: Considering that the occupation of Spain by the army under our command places us under the indispensable obligation of watching over the tranquillity of this kingdom, and the security of our troops, have commanded, and do command, as follows:—1. The Spanish Authorities shall not imprison any persons without authority from the French Commanders of our troops. 2. The Commanders in Chief of the Corps under our command shall demand the release of all persons who may have been imprisoned in an arbitrary manner for political motives, especially soldiers, that they may return to their homes, excepting such as after liberation shall give cause of complaint. 3. The Commanders in Chief of the Corps are authorized to seize all such persons as shall disobey the present order. 4. All publishers and periodical writings shall be under the direction of the Commanders of our troops. 5. The present decree shall be printed, and made generally known.

“Given in Andujar, the 8th of August, 1823.

(Signed) “LOUIS ANTOINE.

“By command, “GUILLEMINOT.”

This decree overthrows the whole power of the Madrid Regency, inas-

much as it forbids that body and its agents to wield any longer the only power which they have ever thought of exercising since their installation—that of revengeful imprisonment. It may also have been promulgated with a view to gain the confidence of the Cortes and of the Spanish officers yet remaining faithful. Russia is reported to have been intriguing with the Regency of Madrid, and to have offered it the assistance of a corps of 50,000 men. The reported attempt of Russia to interfere more immediately in the affairs of Spain had excited some apprehensions among the French ministers, and may have an effect in hastening the conclusion of negotiations which are said to be pending between France and the Cortes. The Governor of Martinique having made propositions to Don Vives, Governor of the Havannah, for the preservation of peace on certain conditions, that officer made the following reply:—

“EXCELLENT SIR,—I have received your letter from the hands of the Commander of the French frigate *Jeanne D'Arc*, announcing to me the entry of the Duke of Angoulême and the French Army into Spain, and proposing certain terms for the preservation of peace in those seas, &c. &c. Such a proposition could not but astonish me. If, before taking so inconsiderate a step, you had ascertained the opinion of this island, justly scandalized by the entrance of the French armies upon the soil of Spain, without any previous declaration of war, you would have found that the Havannah knows how to distinguish between the acts of a Government which has made itself the tool of the Holy Alliance, and the general opinion of the French nation, as expressed in the bosom of the Chamber of Deputies. If your Excellency had personally known me, you would have abstained from addressing to me, in a time of war, propositions which you never could imagine that a Spanish soldier, grown old in honour and always zealous for the glory of his country, would listen to. He will never forget his duty to that country, and his obligations or fidelity to the Government of the Constitutional King; and he assures your Excellency, that the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Havannah are in unison with his own. I have the honour to send you a copy of my Proclamation of 24th June, announcing the unjust aggression of France, but recommending

protection to the persons and property of Frenchmen, &c. &c. (Signed)

“FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.”

The Holy Alliance has demanded from Switzerland a total suppression of the liberty of the press. 2. The banishment from Switzerland even of those foreigners who had been naturalized there; and, 3. The abolition of the clubs and reading societies; and to these despotic requisitions that people, once so high spirited, have been obliged to submit.

The King of Prussia has issued a decree, for what is called the introduction of a representative system into that kingdom—it will be very harmless in its effect on the sovereign power, though it may in time lead to measures in this respect that Frederick does not now foresee.

The Turks have attacked a vessel of Corfu, taken out the Greeks and put them to death, though protected by the Ionian flag. Sir G. Moore had sailed from that island for the purpose of demanding an explanation from the Capitan Pacha. Not a Greek vessel dared to sail from the island, fearing the same fate. An order from the Admiralty had arrived, enjoining the most rigorous attention to the blockade of the Greeks—a measure said to originate in the honourable and kind conduct of the new Secretary for Foreign affairs, and which formed such a contrast to the policy of his predecessor.

Lord Byron and several English officers have sailed for Greece with ammunition and 70,000 piastres to assist that noble people in their struggle for liberty.

Lord Strangford has been actively engaged in mediating between Russia and the Porte. The latter had seized some ships under the flag of Russia, bound from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. The capture of the vessels was justified on a suspicion of their being Greek property, covered by the Muscovite flag. The British Ambassador appears, by intelligence from Odessa, to have procured, after strong remonstrances, the restoration of the merchantmen—subject, however, to their returning to Odessa, instead of prosecuting their outward voyage.

M U S I C.

KING'S THEATRE.

THIS Theatre closed for the Season, on the 5th of August, with the Opera of *Ricciardo e Zoraide*, thereby completing the sixty nights of the subscription. On this occasion, Madame Camporese, who bids adieu to England, took leave of the audience, and received the most flattering marks of the esteem which the public had for her vocal talents, of the sense it entertained of the strenuous exertions of her great histrionic powers, and the regret universally felt at her departure from the country.

The season is stated to have been successful, especially in the latter two or three months, during which the accession of Signor Garcia added greatly to the attraction of a company of considerable strength and talent. The Operas performed were the following :

La Clemenza di Tito Mozart
Le Nozze di Figaro Do.
Elisa e Claudio (1st time) Mercadante
La Gazza Ladra Rossini
Tancredi Do.
La Donna del Lago (1st time) Do.
Otello Do.
Ricciardo e Zoraide (1st time) Do.
Matilde di Shabran (1st time) Do.

From this catalogue it is obvious that Rossini, as was the case the year before, was again the Champion of the Season ; nearly fifty nights out of the sixty being, as far as we can guess, devoted to his Music. Against so preposterous a preference, we have more than once entered our protest. It is wearisome to the audience, disadvantageous to the establishment, detrimental to musical taste, and even to the composer's reputation. We therefore trust, that in the arrangements for the ensuing year, this circumstance will not be lost sight of by the new management, which, as we have before stated, devolves from Mr. Ebers on Mr. Benelli.

Next to this desideratum towards the perfection of our Opera, we conceive this to be the moment for adverting to two or three other essential points in which the establishment has been deficient.

In the *Choruses* we hope to find a great change for the better. They were not strong enough as to numbers.

Many of the individuals employed in that department were incompetent, and even the best of them had not sufficient training by rehearsal. A certain proportion of Italians, male as well as female, (were it only as one to four,) ought to be intermixed with the English singers, whose Italian was quite unintelligible, and whose style of singing was crude and defective. It is not improbable that, by means of a suitable remuneration, Italians, especially females, might be found, capable of singing in the choruses, and at the same time sufficiently qualified to assist in the Ballet as figurants, thereby lessening the expense of the establishment.

The whole of the past season the Company has been without a real Buffo. Signor de Begnis, however respectable in *Matilde di Shabran*, is far from realising the idea attached to a complete Buffo Napoletano. Signor Porto is quite out of the question. Ambrogetti, with all his defect of voice, would still fill this department to every one's satisfaction, and we make no doubt, would with pleasure come back to a country to which he is attached, and where he has made many friends.

We also hope to see greater attention to the important department of Scenery. Some two or three scenes were well designed and painted, but the quantum of new scenery was insufficient, and much of what was produced, bore obvious marks of haste and imperfection.

Signor di Giovanni we shall be happy to see any where but on these boards. If he is useful in the management of the concern, let his sphere be limited to that duty without rendering himself ridiculous before the audience.

Of the Orchestra, and its leader, we can only say, that we shall be quite satisfied to find all *in statu quo*. This band was excellent.

With regard to the Ballet, we feel no particular call to say much ; it is a minor consideration with us, although we are not insensible to its attractions, nor, we believe, unqualified to judge of its merits : in the season just terminated, this department has been less effective and successful than the year before, and in previous seasons. There

was only one Grand Ballet (Alfred le Grand) calculated to make a decidedly favourable impression; the rest may,

more or less, be pronounced failures. Two or three Divertissements were sufficiently pretty and attractive.

THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

AN experiment has been tried at this theatre in the adaptation of Mrs. Shelley's *Frankenstein* to the stage. The difficulty, however, with which the dramatist had to contend, does not seem to us attributable to any immorality in the original design, but to the hard and untractable nature of the incidents presented to his choice. In this wild romance, which was written by his widow from a suggestion of Lord Byron, a strange hypothesis is developed—yet it seems to us destitute of any pernicious bearing on the principles of faith or action. It represents a student, after long research, discovering the principle of vitality—and thus far might be taken as a practical illustration of Mr. Lawrence's forbidden lectures—and regarded as so dangerous to public morals, that every petty pirate might freely multiply its copies under the sanction of the Court of Chancery. But the romance does not stop here; it exhibits the daring chemist as punished severely for his rashness by the workmanship of his hands. He had selected limbs of exquisite beauty, had stolen the rarest graces from the noblest forms, in order to complete a being more stately and beautiful than had ever been seen among mortals. And, in the event, he finds that he has composed a hideous monster; that the features, separately beautiful, are frightful in composition; and that his creature is invested with more than human strength and less than human affections. Incensed at his own deformity, he becomes a revengeful fiend, and, after working a world of mischief, perishes with his wretched manufacturer. Now, if there be any meaning in this tale beyond the succession of the horrible and gigantic pictures which it exhibits, it is a poor common-place, belonging rather to mistaken piety than to scepticism—that there is peril in too minute enquiry into nature's secrets. There can, we should think, be little

danger, even in the minds of the most zealous alarmists on the subject of population, of men aspiring to be creators, and increasing the numbers of the species by chemical process.* We take Mrs. Shelley's *Frankenstein*, then, to be a mere harmless phantasma; necessarily exciting little sympathy, because incapable of obtaining even momentary belief. Such a work presents great difficulties to a dramatist, because its incredibility becomes more manifest by being presented to the bodily eye. There is something, however, in the situation of *Frankenstein*, after the fatal success of his experiment, which renders it at least horrible. Surrounded by his confiding friends, apparently blessed with all the comforts and the elegancies of life, he is inwardly conscious that he has given life to a monster, dreadful to the vision, whose disposition to evil he knows too well, but the extent of whose capabilities for mischief he is unable to estimate. Innocent of malignant design, he has bestowed agonizing existence on unoffending matter, and entailed a curse on his species. All his joys are blasted; his pride of goodness is laid low; his virtues become his most deadly tormentors, and every recollection of past benevolence stings him to the soul. In the drama this situation is very ably developed, and its horrors are increased by the circumstance that, just as the demon has begun his career, *Frankenstein* discovers the object of his affections, for loss of whom he retired from the occupations suitable to his age, and buried himself in his melancholy studies. The first appearance of the monster bursting from the laboratory, snapping the sword with which the philosopher attempts to destroy him, and hurling him to the ground—his emotions of pleasure at first hearing music—his horror at the discovery of

* The idea itself is not original. There is a factitious man made by chemistry in one of D'Israeli's fictions.—*Editor.*

his own deformity—his maddening sense of pain when shot at, which incites him to set fire to the cottage—are very striking even on the stage, and are represented by Mr. Cooke in a most forcible manner. The wild eagerness of his gestures, and the savage grandeur of his action, well convey the idea of a being who is not of this world. Wallack gives suitable expression to the scientific earnestness and the sorrows of the pale student who brings on himself such a world of misery. The other performers have nothing to say, or to sing, which can give scope to their powers. The catastrophe of the piece is, literally, enough to freeze the blood. Frankenstein, determined to rid the world of the monster whom he has created, pursues him into the mountains of Switzerland, and there fires a pistol, the report of which brings down an avalanche to bury them both in eternal snow. On the whole, the piece is a dramatic anomaly—a very innocent one, as far as we can judge—which, though not awakening much human interest, is well worth seeing.—A farcical melodrama has been produced under the same title at the Cobourg, where, as the playbills inform us, “care has been taken to avoid every point which can be supposed to interfere with any principle of religion or morality.” What delicate apprehensiveness of the Cobourg! Henceforth we hope the Jews, the bruisers, the linkboys, and the orangewomen, who honour that establishment with their patronage, will become models of every virtue!

An exceedingly agreeable farce, translated or adapted from the French, has been produced at this theatre under the imperative title of “I will have a Wife.” This resolution is really not immoral, even according to the theory of the strictest follower of Mr. Malthus, for the person who makes it is one of the privileged classes; very rich, and of a discreet age for marrying—that is, “fifty or so.” He is, in truth, a veteran Admiral, who has retired from service with a large fortune to repose in the country under the shade of his laurels; but who finds, like the hero of Colman, “that sitting under laurels quite alone is much more dignified than entertaining.” Three young ladies are opportunely on a visit at his seat, when he

takes his desperate resolution; and the only doubt which he feels is, which of them shall be honoured with his addresses. At the moment when he is in this delightful embarrassment, gallanting each of the beauties with equal delicacy and ardour, his nephew, a gay young Captain, arrives, and a little disconcerts his plans. The uncle, however, judiciously takes him into his confidence, and employs him to prepare Mrs. Summerfield, a captivating young widow, most elegantly represented by Miss Louisa Dance, for a decisive interview. At this critical moment another and still more unwelcome visitor arrives—an idiotic young man of six feet high, who presents himself as Billy Badger, son of the worthy Admiral’s attorney, who has come to spend a month at his house, in grateful return for favours conferred on him while at school. The amorous Admiral is exceedingly annoyed at this ungainly interruption of his courtship; but, after observing that the youth’s father “never sent him so *long a bill* before,” gives him a kind of welcome. Scarcely has this shock passed over, before a third visitor arrives, in the alarming form of an Irishman, who announces himself as Mr. Dennis O’Leary, and ascribes his intrusion to a mistake, by which he had entered a stage for Bristol instead of London. At first the veteran’s hospitality is put to a severe trial by this gay adventurer; but as soon as he learns that his guest is married, and is a friend of “his dear Mrs. Summerfield,” he entreats the pleasure of his company. The interview now takes place, and is rich in comic effect:—the lady is all confusion and blushes, which the Admiral interprets in his own favour, and he all diffidence and tremulousness—a world of *hums* and *has*, of chuckles and tremblings, of half-speeches and sighs, follows—till at last, when the Admiral’s courage and his hopes are at the highest pitch, the lady plunges him into despair by the petrifying information that she is—married to Mr. Dennis O’Leary! After a short period of dejection the Admiral recollects that there is only one chance gone, snaps his fingers, and proceeds to address his ward, the blooming Isabella; when he finds the silly Billy, whom he received in the morning as his attorney’s son,

start up into Harry Merton, a favoured lover of the fair Miss Carr. He pardons them, however, with a magnanimity which rarely falls to the lot of guardians on or off the stage, and eagerly proceeds to try his last chance—the blushing Miss Rosebank, who has a voice which nightingales might emulate, being personated by Miss Povey. Here he is the more assured of success, because he has been distinctly informed that the young lady is entirely disengaged; but, alas! even here he is disappointed; for his rogue of a nephew, who has been some time smitten with the charms of the sweet songstress, finds a parenthesis in the dialogue to insert his own passion, and engages her affections before the Admiral has finished his protestations. All his chances now are gone; but he is informed that the aunt of Miss Rosebank is dying for him; and, true to his text, that *he will have a wife*, he proposes to her, and is eagerly accepted. This is the outline of a story, every part of which tells in the acting. Bartley makes a fine old admiral; his gallantry has really a grace in it; and his fears and hopes are irresistibly comical. Pearman, as the nephew, plays very tolerably, and sings very freely; he has at least this merit, that he sings as if there were no such persons in the world as Incledon and Braham; if he has any mannerism, it is not at second hand. Miss Louisa Dance plays Mrs. Summerfield in capital style; her comic vein is her forte; and we do not despair of seeing her topping the first parts of elegant comedy. If she has less sprightliness at present, she has far more refinement than Mrs. Chatterley; and if her figure is less commanding than Miss Chester, her voice is far sweeter, and her countenance more expressive. Power's Irishman is done to the life; it is impossible for easy impudence to go farther. Baker, who acts Merton, is a rising young man, whom we are glad to see in parts which may develop his talents, and give him opportunity to improve them. Altogether the piece is one of the very pleasantest of summer trifles: its first representation was attended with brilliant success; and Mr. Bartley's announcement, "Ladies and Gentlemen, sanctioned by your approbation, *I will have a Wife* to-mor-

row evening," was greeted with loud and long-continued applauses.

Mr. Matthews, who has arrived in London with his huge budget of American oddities, has appeared at this house to gratify his friends and himself. We scarcely know whether this engagement is judicious or not; we hope it is; for we like to see a performer hungry and thirsting after applause, and impatient to return again to his old admirers. Mr. Matthews has appeared not only in his *monological* entertainments, but also in the drama, in which he has not for years played in London. He has always had a hankering after his old station, in spite of the singular success which he has achieved from his own individual resources; which is, we think, a very amiable trait of character, and one for which the public should be grateful. Wonderful as his peculiar entertainments are, there always seemed to us to be a something wanting—the genial spirit of the drama was not there, and the substitution of one man for a company, of several voices for several performers, of descriptions for scenes, and of rapid changes of dress for pantomimic transformation, though exceedingly curious, scarcely excited a genuine theatrical sympathy. Mr. Matthews has probably felt this himself; he has languished for the hearty co-operation of his fellows; and he has now shewn us, that while he can be *at home* among the products of his own rich powers of observation, he can walk abroad through the dramatic range as truly and as successfully as ever. After the entertainment of "The Polly Packet" he played Gattie's well-known part of Monsieur Morbleu, in the laughable farce of Monsieur Tonson, and while he portrayed the fidgety and enthusiastic Frenchman admirably in general, gave some of the points with unequalled felicity and skill. His broken English, so lightly and trippingly spoken—his inimitable shrugs—his buoyant rekindlings of gaiety—his stare of agony, when in the mention of Thomson's Seasons he thinks he recognises his old tormentor; and his delight on hearing that Monsieur Tonson is dead, told admirably, and elicited more applause than we ever heard bestowed on a farce. His dance and song "*L'amour l'amour*" with Mrs. Tayleure,

were loudly encored, and his reception throughout was all which the most distinguished favourite could desire. Wrench played Tom King in an agreeable slipsod style, and Miss Louisa Dance was interesting as Adelaide Courcy; of the other performers we will say nothing.

Mr. Rayner has performed Giles in the Miller's Maid in a style which we never expected to see after Emery; a little too violent perhaps at times, but generally true to nature. He seizes with a stout grasp the rude and uncultivated affections. Miss Kelly's Phoebe is one of the most affecting pieces of acting in the world.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

There has been no novelty at this theatre of any importance since our last; for its excellent company have fallen into their proper places, and Mr. Kenney's "Sweethearts and Wives" has sustained a popularity without recent example. A farce under the title of "Spanish Bonds," proved a mistake, and, as the expression of public opinion respecting it was decisive and final, we will not disturb its repose. On the other hand, "Simpson and Co." has been produced with the inimitable Mr. Simpson, with Mrs. Gibbs, whose return we are happy to welcome, and with Miss Chester, who in this part scarcely equals Mrs. Davison. O'Keefe's comedy of the "Young Quaker"—an incoherent and irrational, but amusing farce—has been superbly cast, and perhaps never was so well acted. Liston's Clod, Williams's Shadrack, and Miss Chester's Dinah Primrose, are all first-rate; the latter has shewn that her true forte is the sentimental and pathetic. After all, Quakers are very undramatic persons, and those we see on the stage are like any thing but the Friends whom we

meet in the world. They are mere conventional oddities, and usually not very pleasant ones; but the animal spirits of Vining are agreeable even when out of season. His vivacity in Young Sadboy carries its own excuse with it.

SURREY THEATRE.

We are delighted to observe a dramatic revival at the Surrey, where we have spent some of our happiest theatrical evenings, in the days of Miss Taylor and the Heart of Midlothian. The house is now very tastefully fitted up, and the Manager has collected an effective company. We like the spirit which has introduced a Grecian melodrama called "Antigone," and the liberality which has adorned it with splendid decorations; but this is scarcely the scene for classic lore. In itself, the story of Antigone—touching and noble, almost without example—is unsuited to the English stage; because we do not consider the rites of burial of such importance as to involve the dearest interest of the living. The whole action of the tragedy of Sophocles is sustained by this feeling; from this arises all its perplexity and terror; and for this its heroic maiden lays down her life. Heaven forbid that we should condemn the audience of the Surrey—that gentle audience, who gave her hundred nights to Jennie Deans!—yet we hardly think they are quite formed to sympathise with the old and venerable prejudices of the religious Greeks. Their theatre (to use the cant of the day) should be romantic rather than classical. Let the Manager dramatise another of the Scotch novels—retain Mrs. Fitzwilliam and engage Miss Taylor—and he will beguile all the town of their shillings and of their tears!

FINE ARTS.

MR. GLOVER'S PICTURES, OLD BOND-STREET.—Among the several exhibitions connected with the Fine Arts, which our limited space has hitherto prevented us from duly attending to, Mr. Glover's collection of paintings in oil and water colours, is the most conspicuous; and we

proceed to notice it accordingly.—Though it would be injustice to the Art, and flattery to Mr. Glover, were we to rank him among the first-rate ornaments of his profession, yet the tasteful and judicious use to which he applies the talent that he really does possess, renders his exhibition, upon

the whole, one that is calculated to be more generally pleasing and attractive, than any other among those which have proceeded from the efforts of one artist alone. It is true that a very great share of the merit of this collection arises from the choice of subjects: but the Artist who flies to Nature for his theme, and is then not content to share with her the crown of praise that may be awarded to their joint efforts, is not likely to retain it long, because he does not deserve it. But we hope and believe that Mr. GLOVER is not one of these selfish and short-sighted persons; and we do not doubt, that if, in examining the claims which his works put forth to public notice and patronage, we attribute the chief source of their attraction to Nature, and to him little more than the merit of judiciously selecting and tastefully interpreting *her* thoughts and language, he will not be disposed to complain of our award. A true lover of Nature (and such a one this pleasing Artist appears to be) had rather listen to his mistress's praise than his own, and will think it any thing but a compliment to hear himself aggrandised at her expense. The truth then is, that these pictures are extremely interesting on various accounts connected with their subjects. In the first place, they are all (with a few trifling exceptions not worth naming) views of actual scenery as it exists at the present moment. In the next place, they are so numerous, and at the same time so judiciously varied and assimilated as to class and style of view, that they afford an opportunity, not elsewhere to be met with, of immediately comparing and contrasting the differing and resembling scenery of different countries, and thus enabling us to fix upon our memory or imagination, the characteristics of any particular class, in a manner that we could scarcely accomplish by any other means. Would we, for example, determine in what consists the general differences and resemblances between the *lake scenery* of different regions or countries, we shall in vain attempt to do this satisfactorily by comparing together our mere recollections of the class of scenery in question, even if we happen to have examined a sufficient variety of it to enable us to judge: for

the impressions received from objects of this kind so blend themselves with each other, that it is impossible to recall them with any distinctness, or to unravel them at pleasure. But here, we turn from one to the other, and pursue our examination with as much certainty of success, (with reference to the purpose now alluded to) as if the scenes themselves were actually before us side by side, or we could transport ourselves from one to the other by a wish or a thought. Thus, when we have traced, in numbers 19, 40, and 100, the lone, silent, solemn, yet rich beauty of Loch Katrine, in Scotland, we can immediately compare it with the voluptuous sweetness and the laughing loveliness of Ulswater, in Cumberland, and Elter Water, in Westmoreland, as seen in numbers 31, 43, 47, 74, and 99; and seeing how different they are, and yet how like, we can make each set of objects embellish and illustrate the other. In like manner, and in a still greater variety of beauty, can we trace the characteristics of the waterfalls of different regions. In number 6, we have the great Fall of Tivoli, pouring forth its flood of beauty from the midst of the numerous temples, villas, and cottages, that seem crowding on its edge to gaze and listen. In 21 and 39, we have other views of the same beautiful water, shooting and glancing its gay lights among green recesses, crowned only with rotive temples and ruins less lovely in their early splendor than their present decay. In 75 again, (which is the most ambitious work of any in the collection, and perhaps upon the whole the best,) we are presented with every feature that Nature and accident have connected with this scene of unrivalled beauty. From an eminence in the immediate neighbourhood of Tivoli, we look upon the Fall itself—the hills, vales, temples, villas, &c. that are immediately connected with it—and in the distance, the Campagna di Roma, with St. Peter's rising like a speck above the horizon at the extreme verge. This is a most charming view, and is undoubtedly managed by the artist with great skill; but it is painted, like all his other oil pictures, chiefly for effect, and gives one more the idea of part of a panoramic view, than a great work

of Art. And in fact Mr. Glover's style is peculiarly adapted to this most pleasant and efficient mode of representing actual scenery; and we cannot but think he would do well to employ it in that department. He may be assured that it would be no degradation to him to do so; and we are much mistaken if it would not be more profitable than the line to which he at present seems to confine himself. But we are departing from our course. From the foregoing views of Tivoli, all enchanting as they are, the spectator may turn, without fear of disappointment, to one of a similar kind, but altogether different in its detail and effect. We mean number 17, the Falls of the Clyde. Here we have the same beauty in the falls, the verdure, the foliage, &c. but over all there is an air of entire solitude; the waters seem to peal their rejoicing voices to the overhanging clouds and sky, and to need no other listeners.

In mountainous scenery, again, we have a still greater variety of examples, and are thus enabled to make still more extended comparisons. We meet with numerous most interesting views of this kind in North and South Wales, Westmoreland and Cumberland, Scotland, Switzerland, and Italy. The most conspicuous among these that recur to us to name, are, The Bridge of Saint Maurice in Switzerland (30), Mont Blanc, clad in the rosy hue of sunset (57), a View in North Wales (78), and a most striking scene on the River Byrs, in the Vale of Munster, Switzerland (98).

Finally, here are several pieces that are highly interesting, if it be only for the classical or poetical associations connected with the scenes they represent. We have already noticed Mæcenæ's Villa at Tivoli. We may name, besides this, "The Castled Crag of Drachenfeldts," on the Rhine (1)—three views in Vallombrosa (5, 61, 67)—"Thick as the leaves in Vallombrosa's shade,"—and "The Campo Vaccino" at Rome (22 and 97); none of which, however, have any distinguished merit as works of art, unless it be the last-named, number 97.

We ought not to close our notice of this pleasing Exhibition, without mentioning that Mr. Glover has chosen, boldly, and we must say, most in-

judiciously, to court a comparison between his works and those of the most accomplished artist that ever lived in his particular line, by placing two Claudes among these pictures—65 and 84. We are not sorry that we have left ourselves no space to make the comparison thus called for; because it is always an ungracious, and generally a useless office, to compare the claims of living merit and dead, even when those claims approach to a level with each other; but where they make no approach of this kind, the comparison is pretty sure to be an "odious" one. It may be worth while, however, (and, as Mr. Glover has chosen to court the question, it can scarcely be considered as unfair, or uncalled for,) just to mention, as a circumstance calculated to illustrate the subject before us, that in looking at the two pictures of Claude which are placed here, and indeed all that he ever painted, we never for a moment think of inquiring, or care one farthing to know, what particular scene they represent, or whether they bear any resemblance to an actual view or not; whereas, as we have hinted above, the sole attraction of the rest of this exhibition consists in its presenting us with portraits of particular places.

COLLECTION OF BAS RELIEFS, AT 23, NEW BOND-STREET.—We notice the above-named Exhibition, partly on account of the singular contrast it offers to the one just described, and the striking manner in which it might be made to illustrate the difference between the true and false, in the principles of imitative art. Its general title of Bas Reliefs is a ridiculous misnomer, unless it is meant as a deception; since it consists of models of various scenes and objects, set forth in their natural forms, colours, &c. These models are constructed with infinite skill and nicety; and do, in fact, present exact copies of every object that they profess to set before you. But the effect they produce is only not disagreeable because it is merely childish and insignificant. They are exact *copies* of nature, without bearing the least degree of *resemblance* to her; as a doll, or a painted wax figure, may be an exact copy of a human being, without being the least like it; or as a literal translation of a

piece of poetry from one language to another, seldom excites a single feeling correspondent with the original. The truth is, this Exhibition is purely French, and (we had almost said *therefore*) quite unworthy the attention of the real lovers of Fine Art; and we should not have noticed it, but for the reason above named, added to the circumstance of the placards and announcements holding it forth in terms

calculated to excite the most deceptive expectations respecting it. The objects of which it consists, instead of being "Bas Reliefs from Malmaison," are models of different views in France, Switzerland, &c. represented in their natural colours, and each calculated to furnish forth, in a very pretty and pleasing manner, the only place for which they are fitted,—namely, a child's show-box.

VARIETIES.

*The Ægina Marbles.**—The few observations which I have to make on the Ægina Statues will be confined exclusively to the story or incident supposed to be represented by this celebrated group. It is justly observed by Mr. Cockerill, that though various suggestions have been offered, as to the subject of these sculptures, nothing very satisfactory has yet been brought forward. In such a case indeed, nothing, perhaps, beyond plausible conjecture can be reasonably expected. As it seems to be generally admitted that the appearance and costume of these warriors indicate the character of the early or heroic ages of Greece, the poems of Homer have been principally searched for an explanation of the artist's intention. The opinion of Colonel Leake, in which Mr. Cockerill seems to acquiesce, is, that the sculptor of the Panhellenium intended to portray the well-known contest for the body of Patroclus. He thinks that the four lines of the 17th book, beginning *Αψ δ' ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ τεταπτο κρατερὴ νύμμη*, &c. express the moment chosen by the artist for the action of his group. This passage may be given literally as follows. "Again the fight raged, fierce and destructive, over the body of Patroclus, excited by Minerva; despatched from Heaven by Jove himself, whose mind had been turned to favour the Greeks." The story of Patroclus is so familiar to most persons that it is scarcely necessary to recall it to your recollection. That courageous chieftain, the chosen friend of Achilles, having equipped himself in the armour of the retired hero, ventured on a desperate attack on the Trojans, in which he was killed by Hector. The rites of sepulture being deemed in that age absolutely essential, not only to the honour of the deceased in this world, but to his repose in the next, a fierce contest arose between the hostile armies for

possession of the body. This endures for some time, and then, after a momentary relaxation, is renewed with increased vehemence by the presence of Minerva. The advent of that Goddess is announced in the lines just quoted, and this is supposed to be the *κρίσις*, or decisive instant, selected by the artist. To this explanation there are, as it appears to me, insurmountable objections. 1. The recumbent figure in the Ægina group is not killed, but only wounded; whereas, according to the *Iliad*, Patroclus has been some time dead at the moment of Minerva's intervention. The very beginning of the 17th book has the expression *Πατρόκλος Τρώεσσι δαπνέσθ' ἀθιομένη*, or, according to Pope, "lies pierced with wounds among the vulgar dead." His death gives rise to a long and desperate conflict which occupies the poet till the 545th line, before Jupiter despatches his daughter. I do not see how this manifest anachronism is to be reconciled. 2. The man who approaches to the relief of the fallen warrior is unarmed, and is visibly flying to the relief of a wounded combatant, and not to fight for the possession of a dead body. Such an interference could scarcely happen amidst the headlong fury of the battle, which ensued on the fall of Patroclus, as described by Homer. 3. Minerva, in the Ægina group, appears in her ordinary garb, whereas, according to Homer, she has assumed, for this occasion, the appearance of Phoenix, and in that disguise addresses Menelaus. *Ἐμμενέ φωνεῖ δέμας καὶ ἀλκιεῖα φωνήν*. But Colonel Leake, who has provided for this objection, observes that "every thing we know of the productions of the ancients in the art of design, shews that they were never servile imitators of the poets; and that a sculptor who had chosen a subject treated of by Homer, would represent it in his own manner." This observation, however, resembles one of those arguments which prove too much, and are rejected by sound logic, as involving consequences destructive of the proof itself. If

* Read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, April 1823.

such a laxity of interpretation is to be admitted, every difficulty may at once be solved, and all incongruities may be instantly explained. If variations so essential are to be assumed, almost any group may be adapted to any story. It may here be incidentally remarked that the Grecian *μαρμαίβες*, or *ocrea* (boots or greaves), which, Colonel Leake observes, are to be found on all the figures to the left of the centre, are not very distinguishable. The Phrygian bonnet on the other side is observable enough, but this single article is scarcely sufficient to characterize the two parties. These objections I humbly conceive, with all due submission to so eminent an authority, are nearly fatal to the hypothesis of Colonel Leake.—An eminent scholar of this town, very conversant in subjects of this nature, has offered a very different interpretation. His opinion is as follows. “Pandarus, the chief of a nation in alliance with Troy having been stimulated by Minerva to violate the truce with the Grecians, the consequent attack on the Greek fleet terminated in the glory of Ajax Teucer or Oiliades. I should therefore think that the two central figures represented Minerva and Teucer, who was an able warrior both with the bow and spear; and in that particular action that we are speaking of, his bowstring broke whilst he was aiming an arrow at Hector, and he immediately resumed his lance. This is the instant that I should fix upon as chosen by the artist for the action of his whole group. Some of the archers wounded, shew that there has been a previous action; and the ardour of the hero, armed with a spear, represents a man who is just commencing a new species of warfare.” This opinion refers to the passage book 8, line 323, beginning *Ητοι δ' μιν φάεργος*. The passage is literally thus: “He (Teucer) had taken an arrow from his quiver and applied it to his bowstring, when Hector, darting at him a piece of rugged rock, hit his shoulder and broke the bowstring, as he was drawing it back. He dropped on his knees, and the bow fell from his hand. Ajax did not neglect his fallen brother, but running to him, spread over him his broad shield.”

This interpretation is perhaps preferable to that of Colonel Leake, but, like his, it is liable to some serious objections: 1. Pallas had promised her father Jove not to be present on the field at the approaching battle, but only to aid the Greeks by her counsels. In the 35th line of this book she says *Αλλ' ητοι πολέμου μιν ἀφεζόμεθ' εἰ σὺ κελεύεις*: “Most certainly I shall refrain from the fight if such is your will.” It is undoubtedly possible, on the principle which Colonel Leake has

assumed, and which I have before alluded to, that the artist may have chosen to introduce Minerva, for his central figure, as more dignified than any other, and has placed her there as the presiding deity of the strife, and as a calm spectatress of the battle. But as this supposition is wholly gratuitous, it ought not to be admitted unless a more satisfactory explanation is not to be found. 2. Teucer fell with the weight of the stroke, and took shelter under his brother Telamon's shield, where they certainly have something of the appearance of No. 4 and 5 of the *Ægina* group; but in that case, the fallen warrior must be Teucer, and No. 4 (the warrior with the spear) must be Telamon. 3. Teucer, after having been thus laid prostrate, did not resume the combat with the spear, as the hypothesis supposes, but was carried off by two of his friends. These have been esteemed the most plausible of the various explanations which have hitherto been attempted of these celebrated statues.—I shall notice only one more, which has been suggested by a lady of this town, whose taste and judgment in whatever concerns the arts are indisputable. She is of opinion that the story depicted in the *Ægina* marbles is taken from the fifth Iliad, of which, as every reader will immediately recollect, Diomed or Tydides is the prominent hero. This redoubted warrior is spreading a terrible devastation in the Trojan armies, when he is opposed by Pandarus, the leader of the Lycians. He aims an arrow at Diomed, which pierces his shoulder and inflicts a serious wound. The disabled chief retires behind his car, when his friend Sthenelus instantly flies to his assistance. In this state of discomfiture he prays earnestly to Minerva, the tutelar goddess of his family, for divine help, which she solemnly promises; and he, thus inspired, resumes the fight. From the expression *ἀγχοῦ δ' ἱσάμεν* (not rendered by Pope) it is plain that Minerva was standing by at the moment, and, it may be presumed, in the attitude and aspect here designated. It appears to me that this interpretation is liable to fewer difficulties, and comprises more points of coincidence, than any other which has yet fallen under my observation. We have here the three prominent figures of the group in the attitudes and positions in which the sculptor has placed them; perhaps we may say four; for we may conceive the figure No. 3, without any violent incongruity, to be Pandarus himself, who has just discharged the arrow which has wounded Diomed. That hero is indeed falling, with his back towards the archer, but this change of position might easily happen from the contortions

of the wounded man. With respect to the remaining figures of the pediment, it may be presumed, from the almost exact correspondence of the warriors on the right side to those on the left, that they may be regarded as the ordinary adjuncts of any battle-piece, and are adapted, in this case, to the receding angles of the tympanum.—It may be objected that the figure which is here supposed to represent Diomed, exhibits no appearance, either of having been wounded by an arrow, like the recumbent statue in the left corner, or of having retired behind his chariot. The first remark applies equally to all the former, and probably to all future interpretations; for it has been remarked, that in ancient sculpture a fallen warrior does not often exhibit the nature of his wounds. The second objection is rather more material, but it may be partly obviated by the consideration that it was scarcely to be expected that a chariot could have been introduced into such a group without essential inconvenience to the plan of the artist. The two former explanations, it must be allowed, by their introduction of the two Ajaxes, as the prominent figures, may be supposed more consonant to the character and worship of the Æginetans, and of their principal temple, inasmuch as the Eacidae, of whom the two Ajaxes were the heads, were in this island the great objects of national reverence. Undoubtedly this consideration is of some weight, but it is far from conclusive. National or local propeties of this kind only influence the artist so far as they can be made subservient to his principal design. The contest of the Lapithæ and Centaurs on the frizes of the Parthenon have no especial connexion with the history or deity of that celebrated temple. Mr. Cockerill very properly remarks, that “in all these cases, the artist has to choose from among the mythological actions which were in any manner connected with the worship of the temple, that which, in his judgment, would produce the finest picture, and give the greatest scope to his talents.” If the *genius loci* suggests a subject, it is preferred. If not, the national records or traditions are searched for something more propitious. After all, many persons will be inclined to doubt whether the sculptor had in view the incidents of any particular achievement whatever. The circumstances exhibited in the Ægina group are so much the concomitants of every battle, that they cannot be made to characterise, with absolute certainty, the events of any specific action. We cannot be sure that it is essential to every group of statues, that it represents a portion of some notorious historical or poli-

tical narrative. The marbles of the Parthenon first informed us of this practice; but, from the paucity of examples, we cannot infer its absolute universality, and the figures of a pediment, in which the artist is restricted to certain positions and prescribed forms, is the most likely to form an exception. It is also very possible, that though these statues are undoubtedly referable to the heroic ages of Grecian story, yet the picture may have been composed from a writer whose works have not descended to modern times.*

“I have taken the liberty of offering these few remarks on a subject of much local, as well as general interest, (and of especial interest in this Institution,) for the information of those who have not leisure to bestow any time or consideration on matters of this kind, and also with a view of stimulating some person who feels his curiosity excited by the inquiry, to pursue it with greater diligence and more extensive research.”

Royal Society.—The following papers have been lately read at the Royal Society. On a new phenomenon of electro-magnetism, by Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. P.R.S. On fluid chlorine, by Mr. Faraday, communicated by the President. On the motions of the eye in illustration of the muscles and nerves of the orbit, by Charles Bell, Esq., communicated by the President. An account of an apparatus, on a peculiar construction, for performing electro-magnetic experiments, by Wm. H. Pepys, Esq. On the condensation of several gases into liquids, by Mr. Faraday, chemical assistant, Royal Institution, communicated by the President. On the application of liquids formed by condensation of gases, as mechanical agents, by Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., P.R.S. On the temperature of the sea at considerable depths, by Captain Sabine. Details of experiments made with an invariable pendulum in various places on the South American station, by Captain Basil Hall, R.N. On the changes of volume produced in gases in different states of density by heat, by Sir Humphry Davy, Bart., P.R.S. Continuation of Professor Buckland's account of the caverns containing bones in

* Most of our readers are probably aware that these valuable remains of antiquity were discovered in the island of Ægina, by Mr. Cockerill and Mr. Foster, a few years ago. They were afterwards purchased at a very high price, for the King of Bavaria, but two excellent sets of casts were obtained from them; one of which was presented to the British Museum, and the other to the Royal Institution of Liverpool.

England and Germany. Further remarks on the evidence of diluvial action in the caves of Germany, by Professor Buckland. Description of a magnetic balance, with an account of some recent experiments on magnetic attraction, by Mr. W. S. Harris, communicated by the President. A case of pneumato-thorax, with experiments on the absorption of different kinds of air introduced into the pleura, by John Davy, M. D. On fossil-shells, in a letter to the President, by L. W. Dillwyn, Esq. On the existence of bitumen in certain minerals, by the Rt. Hon. George Knox, F.R.S. On the diurnal variation of the horizontal magnetic and dipping needle, by P. Barlow, Esq. On the diurnal deviations of the horizontal needle, when under the influence of magnets, by J. H. Christie, Esq. Astronomical observations made at Paramatta, communicated by Sir T. Brisbane. Contributions towards the history of the cocoa-nut tree, by H. Marshall, Esq. An account of the effect of mercurial vapours on the crew of H. M. ship *Triumph*, in the year 1810, by W. Burnett, M. D. On the apparent magnetism of metallic titanium, by W. H. Wollaston, M. D., V.P.R.S. Tables relating to certain deviations which appear to have taken place in the North polar distance of some of the principal fixed stars, by J. Pond, Esq. F.R.S., Astronomer Royal. Account of a case of pneumato-thorax, in which the operation of tapping the chest was performed, with some observations on the power of mucous membranes to absorb air, by John Davy, M.D., F.R.S. Account of experiments made with an invariable pendulum at New South Wales, by Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., F.R.S. communicated by Captain Henry Kater, F.R.S., in a letter to the President. Second part of the paper on the nerves of the orbit, by C. Bell, Esq. On astronomical refractions, by J. Ivory, A.M., F.R.S. On algebraic transformation, as deducible from first principles, and connected with continuous approximation, and the theory of finite and fluxional differences, including some new modes of numerical solution, by W. G. Horner, Esq.

The Deflagrator.—Professor Silliman, of Charlestown, has stated the following to be the results of some recent experiments of his own with this powerful instrument of combustion. “On the end of the prepared charcoal, and occupying an area of a quarter of an inch or more in diameter, were found numerous globules of perfectly melted matter, entirely spherical in their form, having a high vitreous lustre and a great degree of beauty. Some of them, and generally they were those remote from the focus, were of a jet black,

like the most perfect obsidian; others were brown, yellow, and topaz coloured; others were greyish white, like pearl stones, with the translucence and lustre of porcelain: and others still limpid like flint glass, or in some cases like hyalite or precious opal, but without the iridescence of the latter. I detached some of the globules, and firmly bedding them in a handle of wood, tried their hardness and firmness; they bore strong pressure without breaking, and easily scratched not only flint glass but window glass, and even the hard green variety which forms the aquafortis bottles. The globules which had acquired this extraordinary hardness were formed from plumbago, which was so soft that it was perfectly free from resistance when crushed between thumb and finger.” Speaking of the globules obtained in another experiment, he observes that “some were perfectly limpid, and could not be distinguished with the eye from portions of diamond.” The experiments detailed remove every suspicion which might be entertained that these globules were the earthy matter contained in the plumbago, which was vitrified by the intense heat. They were exposed in a jar of oxygen gas to the focus of a powerful lens, and although they neither melted nor altered their forms, a decided precipitate was formed upon the introduction of lime water into the vessel. The globules of melted plumbago are absolute non-conductors of electricity: as strictly so as the diamond. He adds with characteristic modesty, “It will now probably not be deemed extravagant, if we conclude that our melted carbonaceous substance approximates very nearly to the condition of diamond.”

On the Oscillations of Sonorous Chords.—In a science of such universal interest as music, which is the object of discussion, not only of the musician, but of the mathematician and the natural philosopher, it is remarkable what a discordance of opinion there exists with regard to those sounds called harmonics, and even with regard to the oscillations of sonorous chords. The following interesting theorem removes all obscurity from these subjects.

If any two sonorous chords, A and B, be so placed, as that the oscillations of one shall cause the air to act upon the other, as in all stringed musical instruments, and if A oscillates, m times, while B oscillates n times, m and n , being any whole numbers prime to each other; then, if either of these chords, as A, is put in motion, the action of the air will divide B into m equal parts, each of which will oscillate n times, while A oscillates only once. This theorem is the base of the

theory of harmonics. It was deduced from a property demonstrated by Lagrange, in Sect. 6. *Mec. Analytique*, that a vibrating chord is susceptible of being divided into any number of equal parts, each of which would vibrate as if isolated. It affords a refutation of (what geometers seemed not absolutely to doubt) the assertion of Rameau, that every fundamental note in music is accompanied with its octave, twelfth, and seventeenth. It proves that, whether a sonorous homogeneous chord of uniform solidity has one, two, or three species of vibrations, these oscillations being necessarily performed in equal times, it cannot produce but one single note at a time. It is remarkable, that while the illustrious geometer just named had the proof of the fallacy of the received theory of harmonics before him, he was framing an hypothesis to account for its truth.

Journey of Discovery.—Accounts have been received from Africa, announcing the arrival of Dr. Oudney, Major Denham, and Lieut. Clapperton, at Bornon, on the 17th of April.

The Pendulum.—The *Griper*, which sailed from the Nore in May, for the purpose of continuing the series of observations on the Pendulum, arrived at the North Cape

early in June, and was to remain at Hammerfest, for the first experiments, three weeks. Spitzbergen is the second latitude; the third is the highest attainable point on the east coast of Greenland; and the fourth and last at Drontheim.

Blumenbach on Irritability of the tongue.—I had the tongue of a four-year old which had been killed in the common way, by opening the large vessels of the neck, cut out in my presence while yet warm, and at the same time the heart, in order that I might compare the oscillatory motion of this organ, which is by far the most irritable that we are acquainted with, with the motion of the tongue: and, when I excited both viscera at the same time, by the same mechanical stimuli, namely, incisions with a knife and pricks of a needle, the divided tongue appeared to all the bystanders to survive the heart more than seven minutes, and to retain the oscillation of its fibres altogether for a quarter of an hour; and so vivid were the movements when I cut across the fore part of the tongue, that the butcher's wife compared them to those of an eel in similar condition, quite in the way that Ovid has compared them to the motions of the tail of a mutilated snake.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

THE Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris lately held a public sitting, under the presidency of M. Thenard; the principal object of which was to adjudge prizes, and to proclaim the subjects of competition for the years 1824 and 1825. The great prize in Physics was adjudged to M. Desfretz, Fellow of the Royal College of Henry IV., already favourably known to the public by the various works which have received the approbation of the Academy. Messrs. Deribier and Ravinet shared the prize of Statistics; and Messrs. Fodera and Flourens that of Experimental Physiology. The Astronomical prize founded by M. De Lalande not having been gained last year, two prizes were at the disposal of the Academy, who adjudged them to Messrs. Rumker and Gambart. The following are the proposed subjects of competition: *Physics* (for the year 1825.)—To determine by a series of chemical and physiological Experiments, what are the phenomena which succeed one another in the digestive organs during the act of digestion: A gold medal of 3000 francs value. *Mathematics* (for the year 1824.)—To determine by various experiments the density which liquids, and especially mercury, water, alcohol, and sulphuric ether, acquire by

compression equal to the weight of several atmospheres; and to measure the quantity of heat produced by such compression: A gold medal of 3000 francs in value. *Natural History*—Prize founded by the late M. Alburnert (for the year 1824.) To compare anatomically the structure of a fish and that of a reptile. The two species to be chosen by the competitors themselves: A gold medal of 300 francs in value. *Physiology* (for the year 1824.)—For the printed or manuscript work which shall most conduce to the progress of experimental Physiology: A gold medal of 895 francs in value. *Mechanics* (for the year 1824.)—To the individual who shall best deserve of the Academy by the invention or the improvement of useful agricultural, mechanical, or scientific instruments: A gold medal of 2000 francs in value. *Astronomy* (for the year 1824.)—Prize by M. De Lalande, to the individual who shall make the most interesting observation, or produce the most useful treatise in furtherance of Astronomy: A gold medal of 635 francs in value. *Statistics* (for the year 1824.) Prize by M. Monthlon, for the best works published on that science in the course of 1823: A gold medal of 530 francs in value.

It is said that several of the most learn-

ed Jew resident in Paris intend to commence the publication of a periodical work, devoted to the moral and social instruction of individuals of their own religious persuasion. In Germany there are already two works of this description: the *Jeude-dia*, by M. Hornemann, at Berlin, and the *Soulawith*, by M. Frenkel, at Dessau.

The pictures painted for the Academical prize of the present year are exhibiting at the Ancient Museum, in the Petits-Augustins at Paris. The subject is a Scene from the *Electra* of Sophocles. *Ægisthus*, on the report of the death of *Orestes*, whom *Orestes* himself, under a false name, pretends to have killed, hastens to enjoy the pleasure of contemplating a fallen foe. He eagerly lifts the veil which he fancies covers the remains of the young prince; but, instead of the corpse of *Orestes*, he beholds with horror that of *Clytemnestra*. The competitors for the prize are nine in number; but to judge from the remarks of the Parisian Journalists, none of their works indicate any extraordinary power. A tendency to excessive vivacity of colouring (a fault from which the French School of Painting has been of late years exempt) is especially remarked and regretted by the critics. The Academy have adjudged the prizes as follows:—The first grand prize to M. Dehay, pupil to M. Gros; the second grand prize to M. Bouchot, pupil to M. Lethiers; the first prize of the second class to M. Féron, pupil to M. Gros; the second prize of the second class to M. Norblin, pupil to M. Regnault. It appears that a tenth competitor, M. Larivière, who had formerly gained two prizes, was prevented from finishing a picture which he had begun for the present occasion, by his grief at the sudden death of his brother, a young artist of great promise.

The sciences have sustained a severe loss by the death of M. De Lalande, the intelligent and indefatigable traveller, who returned last year from the Cape of Good Hope loaded with the natural productions of South America. He had penetrated farther than any of his predecessors, and corrected many of the mistakes of Le Villant. Rhinoceros, hippopotamus, &c. had fallen by his hand; and he had brought numerous spoils to enrich the *Musée de Jardin des Plantes*. A more able naturalist was never employed to augment that admirable collection.

Paris.—A new *Quartier*, which is to be called the *Chateau de Londres*, doubtlessly because it is supposed that a great many English will take up their abode in it, is about to be built in Paris, on the space comprehended between *L'Attilé d'Antin*, that *des Vauxes*, and the road which terminates at the steam-engine of *Chaillot*.

This *Quartier* will consist of eight hundred habitations. It will be bounded on the South by the *Seine*, on the East and North by the *Champs-Élysées*, and on the West by *Chaillot*. The four principal streets are already marked out; and there is to be a fountain in the centre, the foundations of which are at present even with the surface of the ground.

ITALY.

In the night of the 15th of July, some workmen having been employed in mending the roof of the Church of Saint Paul, had, either by imprudence or forgetfulness, left a little chafing-dish alight on the ceiling, which is entirely of wood; it is not known whether some sparks fell, or whether the mere heat of this fire communicated a flame to the wood already too combustible from age. About four in the morning a traveller happening to pass by on horseback saw the flames pouring out in volumes from this magnificent edifice. He immediately, by dint of shouts and knocking at doors, awoke the neighbours; but in spite of every exertion nothing could save this noble building, the flames having been too long at work, and the distance being too great to allow of any aid arriving in time to save a monument so interesting to religion and so valuable for its contents. The beautiful cedars of Lebanon were consumed; a vast quantity of pillars lie strewed about, and some were even calcined by the heat of the flames; in short, nothing remains but the ruins of this once superb edifice.

The celebrated connoisseur and dealer in pictures, Armandi from Bologna, has gone mad here, because he has lost a lawsuit before the tribunal of Bologna, the grounds for whose decision it would be difficult to discover. Having purchased for some crowns a picture which was painted over; upon taking off the paint he found that it was a good work, and sold it for 1000 scudi, upon which the seller brought an action against him for damages, and recovered.

The ruins of the very ancient town of Norba, near Cori, will shortly be measured and designed by two German architects. If lithography were properly in use here, how many interesting things might be produced.

On the road from St. Apostoli to the Quirinal, several chambers, buried to a great depth, have been discovered: they appear to have been built at the same time as the Forum Trajani.

Bronsted's work on Greece will shortly be published in Paris. He has gone to that city. The drawings have been made here, as well as most of the etchings.

GERMANY.

General Direction of Lightning.—Hail-Chart.—It results from a series of observations made in Germany, and communicated to Kefferstein, that the general direction of lightning is from East to West, comparatively seldom from North to South. It appears from another series of observations in Germany, that most of the lightning rises in the west and extends towards the east. Numerous observations have been made on the effects of lightning on trees of different kinds. Experienced foresters tell us that the oak is often struck, but the beech seldom, even in those cases where the trees are intermixed. The Natural History Society of Halle proposes to publish a *hail-chart* of Germany, with the view of shewing its extent, position, and magnitude during a series of years. It is also proposed to publish a series of maps representing the direction lightning takes in different parts of the world, particularly in Europe.

SPAIN.

In the "*Universal*" (Madrid paper) of May 1822, the following statement is given of the present population of the respective Provinces into which Spain was divided by the Cortes in 1821:—

Provinces.	Population.	Provinces.	Population.
Allcant	249,692	Madrid	290,495
Almeria	198,762	Malaga	290,324
Avila	113,135	Murcia	252,058
Badajoz	301,225	Orense	300,870
Barcelona	353,206	Oviedo	367,501
Bilbao	104,186	Palencia	128,697
Burgos	206,096	Palma	207,765
Cadix	281,293	Pamplona	195,416
Caceres	199,205	Salamanca	226,882
Calatayud	105,947	Santander	175,152
Castellon	188,079	San Sebastian	104,789
Chinchilla	186,260	Saragossa	315,111
Ciudad Real	296,525	Segovia	145,985
Cordova	337,265	Seville	358,811
Corunna	357,970	Soria	105,108
Cuenca	296,660	Tarragona	194,782
Gerona	191,243	Teruel	105,191
Granada	346,984	Toledo	302,470
Guadalaxara	222,655	Valencia	346,168
Huelva	139,817	Valladolid	175,100
Huesca	182,845	Villafraanca	86,383
Jaen	274,930	Vigo	327,848
Jativa	161,257	Vitoria	77,463
Leon	180,567	Zamora	142,385
Lerida	136,560		
Logrono	184,217		
Lugo	253,708		
		Total	11,248,026

RUSSIA.

The vessels, Golownia and Baranof, sent by the Russian American Company to explore the coast on the N. W. of America, have returned from their voyage. They discovered a large island which they have called Mimirak, lat. N. 59° 54' 57"; and 190° 17' 12" E. long.

According to the researches of some

Russian antiquaries Tschernigof is found to be the most ancient city in Russia, of which any account can be traced. The Muscovite annals know nothing of the name of its founder; but it was among the number of those for which the Greeks, at the peace concluded with Oleg in 907, were obliged to pay tribute.

At the last general meeting of the University of Moscow, Professor Schlötter read a Latin discourse on "Statistics considered in their relation to the Moral and Political Sciences." A piece of music then followed; after which Professor Derisoff read a dissertation "On the Influence of Chemistry upon the Progress of Industry;" and M. Merzliakof some verses to Peace. Various medals were distributed. M. Dvigoubaky read the annual report, including an account of the various additions made to the library and museum. The society of the friends of Russian literature have placed 5000 roubles in the imperial establishment for foundlings, the interest of which is to be devoted to the maintenance of two students in the university, who shall be not forward in Russian literature. A lithographical press has been established in the printing-office of the university. The Committee of Censorship had examined and admitted 156 MSS. The Committee of Examination, instituted by a ukase in 1809, examined fifteen persons. M. Levitzky occupies the chair of theology. C. Schlötzer, of political economy and diplomacy. L. Tsvétaef, of law. N. Sandonof, of Russian criminal and civil law. D. Vassilevsky, of political law, and that of nations. S. Smirnof, associate, has given lectures in general legislation and the theory of Russian law. M. Malof, also associate, gave a course of lectures on civil and criminal law in general, compared to the Russian laws. M. Hoffmann occupies the botanical chair. G. Fischer that of zoology. F. Reiss of chemistry. J. Dvigoubaky of theoretic and experimental physics. T. Tchoumakof of mathematics. T. Pérélogof of pure mathematics. T. Denissof of technology. M. Parlof of mineralogy and rural economy. G. Miaghof, associate, of fortification. P. Tchepkin, associate, of analytical geometry. D. Pérévotzhikof, associate, of algebra and geometry. In medicine and surgery: MM. Loder, Monechia, Hildebrand, Moudrof, Kotelnitsky, Bongue, Risenko, Remodanovsky, Alfonsky, Goldbach, Strakhof, Fenovsky, Popof. In literature: M. Tcherepanof, history, geography, and general statistics. Merzliakof, eloquence and poetry. Gavrilof, Slavonic literature and the theory of the fine arts. Katchenovsky, for Russian history, geo-

graphy, and statistics. Boldiref, of Oriental languages. Davidof, of Latin and Roman antiquities. Rékélof, of chronology, heraldry, genealogy, and numismatics. Oulrikche of German. Pobedonostzef, associate, the principles of Russian literature. Kamenetsky, associate, of general and Russian geography. Ivachkovsky, associate, of the Hellenic tongue. Inéguiref, associate, the principles of logic and the Latin tongue. Pelt, French reader. Evenss, of the English language. Arts: Pléténof, of design. Jolio, of music. Salomoni, of dancing. Four district schools, five seminaries, and four particular boarding-schools, were established last year. One doctor, four masters, twelve candidates, thirty-seven students, quitted the University in the same time; and 141 students, twelve voluntary auditors, and twenty-six persons for medical study, entered the establishment. The number of students for the last year was 605, and of the scholars of the schools in the circle of Moscow, 10,914. Various works have also been published by different members of the University. Homer, Sophocles, the Hymns of Callimachus with philological remarks, and the Fables of Esop, have been translated into Russian from the Greek. M. Richter, physician to the Emperor and member of the University, died lately at Moscow, his life being shortened by his too close application to his studies.

DENMARK.

Return of Mr. Rask from Asia.—Professor Rask, of the University of Copenhagen, set out on a journey to Asia six years ago, chiefly with the intention of investigating the relations which exist, or have existed, between the languages of India and Persia on the one hand, and those of the Gothic and Germanic nations on the other. This learned person had previously published an excellent Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and an Icelandic Grammar, also well received. Having travelled through Sweden and Russia, he stopped at Tiflis, in Georgia, made numerous excursions into Persia; thence from Bassora to Calcutta, and afterwards traversed Indostan in various directions. Mr. Rask has brought with him a great many manuscripts in Sanscrit, Zend, Bengali, and Persian, among which are four copies of the Zendavesta, very different from that which M. Anquetil translated. He has made researches in the Buli writing, as well as into the Cuneiform writing of Babylon and Persepolis. He also repaired to Colombo, and employed the time which he was obliged to spend there, in consequence of being shipwrecked, in printing, in the Danish language, a little essay on the reading of *Cingalese* and *Pali*; an essay

which could not have been printed any where but at Colombo, because that is the only place in which the typographical characters employed in those two languages are to be found. This work at the same time affords a specimen of the *indo-latin* orthography, which M. Rask has invented for the purpose of facilitating the comparison of the Oriental languages with those Europe; and which is so much admired at Ceylon, that they have already founded the characters of it, (which are Roman letters accented,) and intend to introduce into their schools this new mode of writing.

The Biblical Society of Denmark has distributed, from 1815 to 1821, in Denmark, 44,169 copies of the New Testament; and that of Holstein-Schleswig, in the same period, 24,000 copies of the Bible. The same society has also translated into the language of Greenland some detached books of the Old Testament.

The system of mutual instruction has been introduced into 147 schools in Denmark, and is rapidly increasing. It has been adopted also in the schools of linear design with complete success.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A map of Sweden and Norway, constructed by Hagelstam in 1820, from official documents, presents the following results:

	Sweden.	Norway.
Extent in Swedish miles		
(10½ to a degree) -	3,871	2,828
Population in 1815,	2,465,066	886,470
Number of parishes and churches, - - -	2,400	840
Military force by land,	116,569	22,000
Military force by sea, - -	23,739	
Population of both, - - -	3,351,536	
Extent, { Swedish sq. miles,	6,699	
{ English ditto, -	294,000	

AMERICA.

A new work entitled the "New Monthly Magazine" is published at Boston, U. S. edited by Mr. O. Everett.

The Columbian Gazette calculates the population of the seven provinces of Orinoco, Venezuela, Sulia, Bayacca, Cundinamarca, Cauca, and Magdalena, at 2,644,000 souls. These provinces formerly composed the kingdom of Quito, and return 28 senators and 93 representatives to the republican legislature.

M. Gomez, seconded by some Chinese gardeners, has cultivated the tea-tree in Brazil with complete success.

On the western bank of the Connecticut River, at Bellows's Falls, in the State of Vermont, is a rock covered with drawings of human faces, which were known by the earliest settlers of that neighbourhood, and are universally believed to be the work of

Indians. The ledge of rocks, over which the river at this spot is precipitated with great violence, is a gray granite of a very fine grain and the hardest and most imperishable texture, very closely resembling many specimens of sculptured Egyptian granite, which have been exposed to the elements without injury for two or three thousand years. The rock in question is about six feet long and four feet high, retaining its original situation, and slightly sloping from the perpendicular according to the angle of the strata. It is situated at such a height that the water overflows it only once or twice a year, during the floods, when the sand and stones which pass over it gradually wear down the surface, and obliterate the drawings. The first sight of this rock is calculated only to excite our curiosity concerning the means by which the incisions could have been made in so hard a substance, without the use of any metallic instrument; for the forms of the faces are marked by grooves, and the nose, eyes, and mouth, are represented by holes; but, on farther examination, a superior specimen is found, which furnishes ground for more extensive and interesting research. On the end of the stone which points down the current of the river, is a face represented in basso rilievo; which, as it is protected in a great degree from the force of the water, retains much more of its original character than the others, all which were undoubtedly faces carved out of the living rock. The nose, mouth, and eyes, are mutilated, or rather destroyed; but the forehead, cheeks, and chin, are well formed, and even handsome, with nothing that I could discover of the peculiar physiognomy of the Indian. The surface in those parts is smooth, and even polished; but this has been done by the water, which has undoubtedly diminished their prominence. The lines of the brows are perfectly preserved and very bold, and the whole work betokens an experienced hand. With this elucidation, the faces on the side of the rock must be viewed as pieces of sculpture nearly obliterated, instead of the remains of a few rude drawings; and every visitor to the place must feel curious concerning their origin and their meaning. But it is impossible to find any satisfaction on this subject, unless in the tradition, or rather perhaps the conjecture, that they were intended as memorials of the persons buried on the elevated ground above, where bones and arrow-heads are dug up in such abundance as to make it probable that the place was long used as a cemetery. This was certainly a place of great resort for the Indians; for the salmon, which formerly abounded in the river, used to collect in

the basin at the foot of the falls before they proceeded farther, and here they were killed in great numbers with long spears. But if any elucidation is thrown upon this curious piece of antiquity, it must be done by means of facts at present unknown, and which it is to be hoped may be sought for and carefully examined.

Lima. The first number of a monthly publication, of a political and literary character, called "The Columbian Library," has appeared at Lima. It is a publication which appears to be conducted with talent, and which will, no doubt, prove very interesting to the Old as well as to the New world. This first number contains some curious facts respecting the *ci-devant* Spanish Colonies. It appears that the Court of Madrid ruled those vast countries with a partiality which prevented the natives from developing their natural talents. Of 170 viceroys who have governed America, 166 were Spaniards, and only 4 Natives. Of 602 captains general, 588 were Spaniards, and only 14 Americans. The same remark is applicable to the high ecclesiastical dignities, which were almost always reserved for Spaniards, and almost always inaccessible to American priests.

AFRICA.

Survey of Eastern Africa.—The *Severn*, and the *Cockburn*, tender, left Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, early in September, and arrived at Algoa Bay in the middle of the month; sailed again in three days, and reached Delagoa Bay at the end of the month, when they were joined by the *Barracouta*, which had been left behind at the Cape. Boats were manned to explore English River, the most considerable of three which fall into Delagoa Bay. While engaged in this service one of the boats was attacked and nearly destroyed by a Hippopotamus. The crew, however, succeeded in reaching the shore without loss, and the whole party encamped for the night. About midnight a fierce attack was made on them by a body of nearly 800 natives, who were however soon repulsed, and the only casualty was one of the *Severn's* men being wounded. After an absence of ten days the boats returned to the ships, where a deadly fever soon began to prevail, which in a short time swept off 37 of the crews of the three ships, among whom were Captain Lockmere and many other valuable officers. As soon as the fever shewed itself, Captain Owen sailed for Madagascar, and by the time he had reached St. Mary's the contagion had ceased. Preparations were making, at the departure of the letter, for renewing the survey; and as the unhealthy season was past, hopes of better success were entertained.

RURAL ECONOMY.

New Esculent Plant.—In the Royal Botanic Garden of Glasgow, there have been lately received, from the Baron de Shack of Trinidad, along with a large collection of rare and valuable plants from that country, several excellent roots of the famous Arracacha. The same liberal contributor had, indeed, on former occasions, twice sent roots to our garden; but they were such as had suffered so much during the voyage as never to have vegetated; whilst the present individuals have every prospect of succeeding to the utmost of our wishes. The valuable properties of this interesting vegetable were, we believe, wholly unknown to the inhabitants of the old world, until Mr. Vargas, a native of Santa Fe de Bogota, where this plant is indigenous, brought to England the information, which was published in the first volume of the admirable *Annals of Botany*, by Konig and Syme. Mr. Vargas states that the Arracacha is one among the most useful of all the vegetables of that part of America. It belongs to the order of umbelliferae, and in its habit resembles an Apium, (thus bearing some analogy to the celery and parsley of Europe,) and it is in some parts of the country called Apio. Its stalk generally divides from the upper part of the root into several stems, thickly beset with large orbicular leaves, gashed into several sinuses, and supported by large tubular leaf-stalks, exceeding a goose-quill in thickness. The roots immediately divide into four or five branches; and each of these, if the soil be light and the weather be favourable, will grow to the size, and nearly the shape, of a large cow's horn. This root yields a food which is prepared in the kitchen in the same manner as potatoes. It is extremely grateful to the palate, more close than mealy—it is so tender that it requires little cooking, and so easy of digestion, that it is the common practice in the country to give it to convalescents and persons with weak stomachs, being thought of a much less flatulent nature than potatoes. Of its fecula are made starch and a variety of pastry work: reduced to a pulp, this root enters into the composition of certain fermented liquors, supposed to be very proper to restore the lost tone of the stomach. In the city of Santa Fe, and indeed in all places of this kingdom where they can obtain the Arracacha, they are of full as universal use as the potatoes are in England. The cultivation of the Arracacha requires a deep black mould, that will easily yield to the descent of its large vertical roots. The mode of propagating it is to cut the root into pieces, each hav-

ing an eye or shoot, and to plant these in separate holes. After three or four months, the roots are of sufficient size and quantity to be used for culinary purposes; but if suffered to remain for six months in the ground, they will often acquire an immense size, without any detriment to their taste. The colour of the root is either white, yellow, or purple, but all are of the same quality. The most esteemed in Santa Fe are those of Hipacon, a village about ten leagues north of the capital. Like the potatoe, the Arracacha does not thrive in the hotter regions of the kingdom; for there the roots will not acquire any size, but throw up a greater number of stems; or, at best, they will be small and of indifferent flavour. In the countries which are there called temperate, being less hot than those at the foot of the Cordilleras, this vegetable is sometimes found to thrive, but never so well as in the elevated regions of those mountains, where the medium heat is between 58 and 60 deg. of Fahrenheit's scale. Here it is that these roots grow the most luxuriantly, and acquire the most delicious taste. By care and attention in gradually inuring individuals of the Arracacha, or their seeds, to a cooler temperature, there is every reason to hope that this valuable root may, like the potatoe, (which was introduced to us from an equally warm country) be naturalized to our soil, and add one more to our list of important economical vegetables.

Kidney Beans.—In the spring of the year we noticed the unusual appearance of these very useful vegetables sprouting from the last year's roots, and upon inquiry we find that it has been very general. Some years past, at a village in this county they were known to vegetate for several years, but it was supposed to arise from the earth they stood in being near a steam-engine, and in consequence of the heat the frost did not penetrate to the roots. It is probable that if a covering of straw and coal ashes be made use of, the curious horticulturist may next spring have the gratification of seeing them shoot a third season. It must be applied soon.—*Bath Paper.*

To make Butter of good quality.—The milk should be most carefully strained through a fine strainer so that it may be quite free from the dust and hairs that fall in the milking. The milk in the pans and churn should be kept in a cool airy part of the house or dairy, quite free from smoke. When the butter is gathered off the churn, great care should be taken in the making to expel the milk, by repeated washing with clean cold water; and after-

wards by frequent pressure of the hands—all the watery particles must also be expelled; this is a principal object, for if milk or water be left in it, a strong smell and unpleasant taste will soon afterwards be the consequence. The great fault of Irish butter is excessive saltiness. This has been long complained of, and but little improvement has yet been made. There should never be more salt used, than in the proportion of one ounce of salt to a pound of butter, which is four pounds to a firkin—even less than this is sufficient.—The finest salt should be used—if coarse, it should be bruised fine. By using the proportion of only half an ounce of salt, and one-eighth of an ounce of saltpetre to each pound of butter, it will have the sweetness of the Dutch, which is so greatly prized in the London Market. The precise proportion of salt used for one making, should be used also for the others—for, if the inspector finds one layer more salted than the rest, he must mark it with a lower character. It is a very wrong practice to keep a making of butter to the next churning, for the purpose of mixing the two churnings together; this mode invariably produces butter of soft quality, that will not harden. Where only one or two cows are kept, so that some days will intervene between the packing of each churning, it is recommended, that after the new-made butter is well packed in the firkin, it should be covered with a clean linen towel, damped with pickle. The new firkin should not, as is commonly the practice, be either steeped or scalded,

or any dry salt put in it, but the better when prepared should be packed very firmly with the hand, in the clean dry cask, and pressed tight to the sides, to prevent air becoming lodged in it. Butter should always be sent to market while new. When kept, it must degenerate in quality—and, allowing that an advance should take place in the market, the rise is seldom equivalent to the decline of character.

Black Grass.—Nothing tends so much to produce that pernicious weed, called Black Grass, as sowing on a light furrow; autumn being its favourite season for vegetating. It has been very prevalent this year on lands thus managed, and particularly so on those over cropped, with a wet subsoil, which is evident by its partiality for the furrow. There is but one cure for it, as indeed for all other such obnoxious weeds; and that is, a good system of farming, with hollow draining where necessary, but which, unfortunately, the present depressed markets will not afford. Under the alternate green and white crop rotations, with occasional use of the drill, all land is to be kept clean; but with the too common course on strong lands, of two white crops in succession, and then a naked fallow, black grass, or equally obnoxious weeds, will prevail. Land subject to the former should lie some time after landing up, before it is sown, and then advantage should be taken of a good day's rain, to secure what is called a heavy furrow.

USEFUL ARTS.

NEW PATENT.

Mr. J. GLADSTONE'S improvement in the Construction of Steam Vessels, and Mode of propelling such Vessels by the Application of Steam or other powers.—This invention consists in axles or shafts passing through the sides of the vessel; to these axles or shafts motion may be communicated in the usual way by steam or other moving powers; secondly, that upon each of these axles or shafts, on the outside of the vessel, there be fixed one or more male or female stud-wheels, drums, or cylinders, adapted for one or more endless chains, which chains are to pass over wheels of cylinders near the other end of the vessel, and are so constructed as to form a considerable curve on the side applying in the water, and to be completely kept from sliding on the wheels; thirdly, across these chains, floats, or paddles of wood, or any other suitable material, are fixed at such distances, as will freely permit the application of the chains to the

surface of the wheels or cylinders, and in such a manner as to retain the floats or paddles in a position nearly perpendicular to the position of the chains to which they are attached; fourthly, the progressive motion is given the vessel by the action of the floats or paddles in the water, during the revolution of the chains on the wheels or cylinders. Mr. G. claims, as his invention, the application of floats or paddles fixed on the chains, and applying them either on the outside of single vessels, or between double vessels, for the purpose of navigation, as circumstances may permit. The endless chains put in motion by the rotation of the wheels or cylinders round which they pass; the mode of fixing these floats or paddles, so that the greatest number of them in contact with the water shall be perpendicular to the horizon, is a circumstance which entirely obviates that loss or waste of power, arising from the oblique position of the paddles on the common paddle-wheel, both as it

enters and leaves the water; and also the method by which the chains steadily maintain their position, notwithstanding the resistance of the water and the curvature of the chains and paddles between the wheels. The advantages of the chain-paddles over the wheel-paddles depend chiefly on this principle, that the propelling power of the paddles is in proportion to the extent of surface which acts upon the water in a horizontal direction. For it is evident, that any motion they impart to the vessel, is always in a direction exactly opposite to that in which they act upon the water; whence, so far as the stroke or pressure is either upwards or downwards, so far they only give the vessel a shock in the opposite direction, but impart no progressive motion. Now, from the nearly horizontal position of the chains, the paddles always enter and leave the water in a direction nearly perpendicular, and are all either wholly or very nearly so, when in the water; whence the whole always act upon the water, and consequently propel the vessel in a horizontal direction. The perpendicular position of the chain-paddles also prevents the waste of power, as well as the shock which the vessel receives, and the dashing back of the water, arising from the wheel-paddles entering and leaving the water at so small an angle with it. Also, from the length and horizontal position of the chain, so great a number of paddles are always in the water at the same time, that a much greater surface acts upon it, than can possibly do so with the wheel-paddles.

Ingenious and useful Invention.—Among the new inventions for which Paris is famous, is a coffee-pot constructed of three pieces: the first is a plain boiler; over that is a double filterer; and at the top is an inverted coffee-pot, which fits on exactly. Cold water is placed in the first vessel, and the coffee in the filtering-box. Under the whole is a spirit lamp, which in the course of five or six minutes causes the water to boil, the vapour arising from which completely saturates the coffee. When the water boils, which is ascertained by the discharge of the vapour from the spout of the inverted coffee-pot, the whole machine is lifted from the lamp, and completely inverted; so that the pot, which was uppermost, is at the bottom, and the boiling water, which had saturated the coffee, flows through the filterer, clear, into what was before the inverted coffee-pot, where in the space of two minutes it is ready for use. This mode of preparing coffee is a saving of at least 25 per cent., and it secures the fine flavour of the berry. In another part of the service is a coffee-roaster, of glass, over another lamp of a

long wide flame. The process of roasting requires about three minutes, and even so small a quantity as an ounce may be thus prepared.

Important Discovery.—Mr. Cook, of Baskerville-house, Birmingham, has made an important discovery in the *alkalies*.—It is mentioned as rendering all sorts of cotton, linens, muslins, &c. (as well as timber itself) incombustible, by immersing them in a solution of pure alkali. This solution is perfectly clear and without any smell, and window-curtains and bed-hangings are thus rendered perfectly secure from any accident arising from fire.

Prevention of Fire.—M. Cadet Vaux, considering that fires in dwelling-houses begin, in numerous instances, in the chimney, and that means cannot always be applied in time to extinguish the fire at its commencement, turned his thoughts to the discovery of some method for effecting this purpose. He reflected that combustion cannot be carried on without the presence of vital air, and consequently if the air in a chimney on fire could be rendered mephitic, the fire must go out. This object he obtained by the simple means of throwing flour of sulphur on the fire in the grate, the mephitic exhalation of which extinguished the fire, as it would suffocate any living creature. A Roman nobleman has not only repeated this experiment with entire success, but, being desirous of ascertaining whether an ignited body suspended in the chimney would be extinguished in the same manner, he caused a fagot to be suspended in a chimney, nearly at the summit, and set on fire: though by its situation it was nearly in contact with the external air, the flames were instantaneously extinguished by throwing a handful of flour of sulphur on the coals below.

Bleaching.—Much injury is done to linen by bleaching it with lime. To prevent deception, cut off a scrap of new linen which you wish to examine, put it into a glass, and pour upon it several spoonfuls of good vinegar. If the linen contain lime, the acid will excite considerable effervescence accompanied with a slight noise. If otherwise, no effect is produced.

Dandy Looms.—A hand-loom, on a new construction, and which has received the appellation of Dandy Loom, has recently been introduced. Its principal advantage over the common hand-loom consists in its being much smaller, and in the application of a crank, by which, as in steam-looms, the number of picks of weft in an inch is regulated, and the cloth consequently made more even. We understand also that the new hand-loom weaves the yarn without dressing, which is an

expensive process; whilst, by the use of a cop-shuttle, the necessity of winding the web is superseded. The loom measures only about thirty inches in depth, from the cloth to the yarn beam, and its cost in wood is not more than 35s. or 36s. or in iron than 52s. 6d. A fair weaver, with tolerable exertion, will weave a piece of

twenty-five yards in eight or nine hours. By many manufacturers, we understand, the improvement is considered of some importance. Indeed, it is conceived that it will ultimately supersede the hand-loom on the old construction; and perhaps on some particular goods, successfully contest the farther progress of power-loom.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

M. Willoughby, Horsley Down, Surrey, for improvements in the construction of vessels so as to enable them to sail with greater velocity. June 26, 1823.

J. Green, of Mansfield, for machines used for roving, spinning, and twisting cotton, flax, silk, wool, or other fibrous substances. June 26, 1823.

W. Vere, of Crown Row, Mile End, and H. S. Crane, of Stratford, for improvements in the manufacture of inflammable gas. June 30, 1823.

T. W. Stansfeld, of Leeds, H. Briggs, of Luddenderfoot, W. Richard, of Leeds, and W. Barraclough, of Burley, Leeds, for improvements in the construction of looms for weaving fabrics composed wholly or in part of woollen, worsted, cotton, linen, silk, or other materials, and in the machinery and implements for, and methods of, working the same. July 5, 1823.

G. Clymer, of Finsbury-street, for improvements on agricultural ploughs. July 5, 1823.

J. Fisher, of Great Bridge, Westbromwich, and J. Horton the younger, of the same place, for an improvement in the construction of boilers for steam-engines, and other purposes where steam is required. July 8, 1823.

S. Fairbanks, of America, but now residing in Norfolk-street, Strand, for improvements in the construction of locks and other fastenings. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. July 10, 1823.

J. L. Bradbury, of Manchester, for improvements in the art of printing, painting, or staining silks, cottons, woollen, and other cloths, and paper, parchment, vellum, leather, and other substances, by means of blocks or surface printing. July 15, 1823.

B. Gill, of Birmingham, for improvements in the construction of saws, cleavers, straw-knives, and all kinds of implements that require or admit of metallic backs. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. July 15, 1823.

Sir Isaac Coffin, of Pall Mall, for a method or methods of catching or taking mackerel and other fish. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. July 15, 1823.

W. Palmer, of Lothbury, London, for improvements in machinery applicable to printing on calico or other woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of cotton, linen, wool, or silk. July 15, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

Interesting Roman Antiquities, recently discovered in Fife, ascertaining the site of the great Battle fought between Agricola and Galgacus, &c. By the Rev. A. Small. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Sketches of the Lives of Corregio and Parmegiano; with notices of their principal Works. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An Account of the Life and Writings of Sir T. Craig, of Riccarton. By P. F. Tytler, esq. 12mo. 9s.

Herveiana; or Graphic and Literary Sketches, illustrative of the Life and Writings of the Rev. J. Hervey. Part II. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

BOTANY.

Sylva Florifera: The Shrubby, historically and botanically treated; with Observations on the Formation of ornamental Plantations and picturesque Scenery. By Henry Phillips, F.H.S. Author of "Pomarum Britannicum," and "History of Cultivated Vegetables." 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The animated and agreeable manner in which Mr. Phillips has illustrated a subject, in itself most pleasing, cannot fail to interest every reader, even though he be one who, "in populous city pent," is compelled to content himself with the verdant of Russell-square, or, at most, with the leafy retreats of St. James's Park. To such unfortunate persons, to whom the face of Nature is "barr'd and bann'd—Forbidden fare"—these volumes will prove a rich feast, for the perusal will almost cheat them into a belief that they are wandering again through some of those pleasant shrubberies in which perchance they have passed their happiest youthful hours. For our own part, as we turn over Mr. Phillips's leaves (we have no intention of punning) it is like reading the history of so many old friends, of whose faces we have long lost sight. There is, indeed, one tree, with which we rejoice at having become "better strangers."—We allude to the birch, of the "influence" of which we have still a lively recollection. Coles, in his *Paradise of Plants*, (cited by Mr. P.) gives a valuable character of this tree. "The civil uses whereunto the birch tree serveth are many; as for the punishment of children, both at home and at school, for it hath an admirable influence upon them, to quiet them when they are out of order; and therefore, some call it *Make-peace*."

There is much illustration, historical, biographical, and anecdotic, employed by Mr. P. upon his trees and shrubs; the classical writers are pressed into his service, and the English poets afford him many beautiful allusions and descriptions. The following account of a prodigious Elm tree may serve as a companion to the anecdote in the *Memoirs of Mde. de Bonchamps*, which we have noticed in our present number:

“Madame de Genlis speaks of an elm of great size in this country; in the hollow trunk of which, she says, a poor woman gave birth to an infant, and where she afterwards resided for a long time. This tree, which is a great curiosity, is still standing in the village of Crawley; but as the parish is not willing to be burthened with all the young elms that might have been brought forth from the trunk of this singular tree, the lord of the manor has very wisely put up a door to the entrance of this lying-in-hospital, and which is kept locked, except upon particular occasions, when the neighbours meet to enjoy their pipe, and tell old tales in the cavity of this elm, that is capable of containing a party of more than a dozen. The interior of this tree is paved with bricks, and in other respects made comfortable for those that it embarks.”

The Rose, that universal favourite of all ages and nations, furnishes a very rich article; as does also the Myrtle. We are sorry that Mr. Phillips, in his observations on the Mezerion, has overlooked Mrs. Tighe's beautiful lines on that plant.

Pomarium Britannicum: an Historical and Botanical Account of Fruits known in Great Britain. By Henry Phillips, F.H.S. Author of the “*History of Cultivated Vegetables*,” “*Sylva Florifera*,” &c. Third edition, considerably enlarged and improved.

In this volume Mr. Phillips (whose pleasing work, the “*Sylva Florifera*,” we have noticed in the preceding article) has considerably improved upon his former editions; and has given additional interest to a work in which he has very satisfactorily redeemed the promise made by him in his Introduction, of “blending entertainment with useful information.” The author has pursued the same plan in both his publications, and has illustrated his subject by copious references to history, poetry, and science.

Dendrologia Britannica; or Trees and Shrubs that will live in the open air of Britain throughout the year, &c. By P. W. Watson, of Cottingham. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Instructions in all kinds of Gymnastic Exercises, as taught and practised in the Gymnastic Institutions of Germany. By a Military Officer. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

A Syntactical English Grammar, in which the Rules of Composition are briefly exemplified, &c. By D. Davidson. 3s.

FINE ARTS.

The Scenery of the Rivers Tamar and Tavy, in 47 subjects, &c. By F. C. Lewis. 2l. 10s. 4to.

The Rivers of England, from Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R. A., W. Collins, R. A., and the late T. Girtin. No. 1. Royal 4to. 10s. Proofs, 14s. to 16s.

A Series of picturesque Views of Edinburgh. Engraved in the best line manner. By W. H. Lizars. Royal 4to. Part I. 5s.

GEOLOGY.

The Stratification of Alluvial Deposits, and the Crystallization of Calcareous Stalactites, in a Letter to J. M'Culloch, M.D. By H. R. Oswald. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Marchioness de Bonchamps on La Vendée; edited by the Countess de Genlis. Translated from the French. 12mo. 5s.

Whoever has read the *Memoirs of Madame de la Rochejaquelin*, which appeared some years ago, cannot fail to feel an interest in this little publication, which contains the history of another Vendean heroine. Madame de Genlis, who has brought forward the French edition of these *Memoirs*, asserts that no romance exists whose perusal can be so attractive. This character is rather hyperbolic; for in fact the greater portion of the pages before us are occupied with details of military proceedings. The part which relates more particularly to the personal sufferings of Madame de Bonchamps certainly possesses a very deep interest. After the death of her husband she continued to follow the Royal army, with her two children, by the advice of Rochejaquelin; but being at last compelled to provide for her own safety, she wandered about the country disguised as a peasant and sustaining the extremity of hardship. When concealed in a barn, she and her little son were attacked by the small pox, which destroyed the boy, and before the mother was recovered, she and her daughter were forced to retreat into a hollow tree, where it was impossible to lie down. In this most painful situation they remained some days, receiving a scanty pittance of bread and water from a neighbouring peasant. Being soon afterwards arrested, Madame de Bonchamps was condemned to death, but obtained her pardon through the interference of a Republican whose life had been saved by her husband. The Tribunal of Nantes not despatching her pardon to her so soon as was expected, it was thought expedient to send her little daughter to demand it. The child was tutored accordingly, and approaching the Judges, exclaimed, “Citizens! I come to beg the letters of pardon for Mama.” One of the Judges told her she should have them if she would sing a song. The innocent creature immediately sang the following chorus:—

“Vive, vive le Roi,
A bas la République.”

The Judges smiled, and granted the pardon. Several curious anecdotes, illustrative of the wretched times in which it was the lot of this brave woman to be placed, are contained in her *Memoirs*. The humanity which both she and her husband displayed towards the prisoners can never be sufficiently commended.

A History of Richmondshire, in the North Riding of York, &c. By the late T. D. Whitaker. Demy, 25l. 4s.; super-royal, 50l. 8s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Considerations on the question of Law involved in the decisions of the Court of Sessions and House of Lords in the Case of Agnew v. Stewart. By A. Stewart. 8vo. 4s.

Documents respecting the Cause J. V. Agnew, esq. of Sheuchan, against the Creditors of J. Vans, of Barnbarrock. 8vo. 3s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY.

Practical Remarks on Fractures at the upper part of the Thigh, and particularly Fractures within the capsular ligament, &c. By H. Earle, F.R.S. 8vo. 8s.

On comparative Anatomy, illustrated by 171 Plates. By Sir E. Home. Vols. III. and IV. 4to. 7l. 7s.

Directions for drinking the Cheltenham Waters, &c. By J. M'Cabe, M.D. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mirth for Midsummer, Merriment for Michaelmas, Cheerfulness for Christmas, Laughter for Lady-day; forming a Collection of Parlour Poetry and Drawing-room Drollery, suitable for all Seasons, and supplying Smiles for Summer, Amusement for Autumn, Wit for Winter, and Sprightliness for Spring. 12mo. 4s.

The title of this little volume would have been rather more correct, had it been headed (with a due regard to alliteration) "Jokes from Joe Miller," for certainly the present writer is greatly indebted to that celebrated individual. A joke is like a bottle of soda water, and when the cork is once drawn, it is a vain attempt to bottle it afresh. Had the point of these epigrams been new, we should have relished them considerably, for they are not unskillfully put into verse. The following joke, we apprehend, might be traced back to a remote antiquity:—

"Life Insurance.

" In a storm, one night,
When all was fright
'Mongst the passengers and crew,
An Irish clown
Like a block sat down,
And seem'd as senseless too.

" Conduct like this
Was much amiss,
And not to be endured;
But when ask'd why,
He made reply—
' Good folks, my life 's insured.'"

The next is rather better.

"Heads and Tails.

" With open mouth, a surly cur
A sergeant did attack;
Who ran his pike, believe me, Sir,
Right through his mouth and back.

' Sure,' cried the owner, ' valiant Sir,
The blunt end might avail !'
It should, good fellow, had your cur
Attack'd me with his tail."

A Voice from St. Peter's and St. Paul's; being a few plain words addressed most respectfully to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, on some late accusations against the Church Establishment, &c. By a Member of the University of Oxford. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

A Descriptive Guide to Fonthill Abbey, &c. By John Rutter. 8vo. 4s.

Letters on the State of Christianity in India; in which the conversion of the Hindoos is considered as impracticable, &c. By the Abbé J. A. Dubois. 8vo. 7s.

On Naval Discipline; with Observations on the system of Impressment, pointing out the practicability of raising Seamen for the Navy. By Lieut. Otway. 1s.

Original Institutions of the Princely Orders of Collars. By Sir W. Segar. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The New Guide to Cheltenham; being a complete History and Description of that celebrated Watering-place. 12mo. 3s.

A Greek and English Lexicon. By J. Jones, LL.D. 1 vol. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

Planti Comœdiæ Superstites. 3 vols. 18mo. Regent's edition. 10s. 6d.

A Guide to the Giants' Causeway and the North-east Coast of Antrim, with engravings. By the Rev. G. N. Wright. 6s.

Remarks on the External Commerce and Exchanges of Bengal, &c. By G. A. Prinsep, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 5s. 6d.

Fernando; or the Hero of the Times. By Miss A. Bransby. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

POETRY.

The Battle of the Bridge; or Pisa defended: a Poem, in Ten Cantos. By S. Maxwell, esq.

The subject of this poem is taken from the History of the Pisan Republic. About the year 1005, that state, then free and prosperous, was by foreign invasion, during the absence of its army in Sicily, suddenly involved in calamities, and brought to the verge of ruin; and its deliverance was effected by the energy of a few patriots. Among these, the most distinguished was Chiniska, the heroine of this poem. She was of the house of Sismondi, of German origin, and of high consideration during part of the middle ages in the Pisan Republic. According to tradition, the state expressed its gratitude for its deliverance by the establishment of a triennial festival, the celebration

of which was finally discontinued near the end of the last century. This festival, called, from the event it commemorates, *La Battaglia del Ponte*, gives its name to the present poem, of which that event is the basis. In this poem the author has attempted a medium between the stately regularity of the ancient epic and the grotesque wildness of the modern romantic tale. We have, accordingly, a direct and intelligible thread of story, very unlike the shapeless narratives which have assumed the name of Romantic poetry from Southey downwards. The places and objects, the natural scenery and phenomena to which the poem bears reference, are in general described from actual observation; and some of the occurrences, which the author introduces, are such as he has had himself an opportunity to witness. The author has interested us deeply, and we most sincerely wish his poem success. Our limits admit but very little quotation; yet we select with pleasure the following passages of Storgu's tale. We shall begin with his description of the Hermit of Mongibello:—

"Rhodoro call'd to bid me ride,
Where, far on Mongibello's side,
A lonely hermit did abide;
Beneath the forest's darkest shade,
In cavern 'twixt huge hills embay'd:
Forest that seem'd by nature placed
As girdle to the mountain's waist:
Huge hills that rose like hillocks round
The vast wide-based far spreading mound.

"Near half the night I rapid rode,
When tired I reach'd his wild abode,
Told in brief terms my master's need,
He bade me come where he should lead.
So strange the scene I pass'd with him,
I soon forgot my wearied limb.
Far under ground we went, where ray
Of light was none, from fire or day;
But only such there coldly shone,
As if from rotten wood, or bone,
The moon—a glow-worm—or the spark
Struck from the keel-plough'd sea by dark;
Or rather such as if one glare
Were mix'd of all these cold lights there.

"In spacious subterranean room,
Capp'd by a lofty form of dome,
By viewless chain, hung moon-like ball,
Shedding its ghastly light o'er all.
Things stuff'd, of every kind were there,
That live on earth, in sea, and air,
From hugest monsters of the deep,
To smallest tribes that fly and creep.
Of every kind a skeleton;
Each kind of plant, earth, metal, stone;
And every extract art could draw
By restless toil therefrom, I saw:
In many colour'd rows, all seen
Glistening beneath the ghastly sheen;
All which, the hermit said, were store,
For works of scientific lore,
Which in these caverns refuge sought,
In times with persecution sought.

"Then stopping short and turning round;—
——'But thou'rt on other errand bound!
Thy master deems he is betray'd,
And asks my counsel and my aid.

He asks too late, even now he lies
Beginst with foes;—perhaps he dies.
Nay more! disclosing, as he said,
A prostrate form,—perhaps he's dead!
I look'd; before me seem'd to lay
My master, stiff and cold as clay.

"Lady, I need not tell of now,
The drops that started on my brow;
How my hair bristled, and how cold
My blood ran; nor boots now be told
What then my mind surmised of guilt.—
My hand was on my faulchion's hilt,—
Mine eye glanced round its mark to find,—
When sudden, as if struck stone-blind,
A total darkness o'er me came.
Quench'd was the ball of ghastly flame;
And I did stand as in a trance;
Nor sight, nor sound, to rouse my sense;
But all so still and dark, I thought,
As if I'd been crush'd into nought;
Till sudden, through eight openings wide,
Peer'd gleaming vaults on every side,
Which, far diverging through the gloom,
Branch'd like an ancient catacomb.
Along each vault, on either hand,
A rank of spectres seem'd to stand:
Some robed; some arm'd with shield and spear
And helm; all shedding light so drear,
As 'twere a grand procession show
Assembled by the powers below.
O'er each spear arm hung bridle-bit;
A fiercer glare was cast from it.
In long perspective all array'd,
Straight as a temple's colonnade
They seem'd to stand, ghost beyond ghost
Far lessening till the sight was lost.

"Lady, I marvel not to spy
The creedless aspect of thine eye;
For, by my faith in holy law,
Myself scarce believed what I saw.
As round my senses dizzy flew,
From avenue to avenue,
At once the branches closing round,
And all again in darkness bound,
Forth, clad in robes of ghastly light,
The hermit stood before my sight.
This more appall'd me than the host;
My tongue cleaved, and my voice was lost;
Till with Heaven's name I strove to arm
Its power against unholy charm."

We subjoin the following picturesque description of an Italian landscape:—

"The sun was newly set; and fair
And still seem'd all the earth and air,—
Save some light clouds that slowly flew,
As if in upper sky it blew.
I sat upon the ridge to rest,
For I had had a weary day,
And gazed upon the mountain vast,
Which full outstretch'd before me lay.
Its sides, which seem'd so smooth to lie,
Far sloping on the western sky,
From tapering top to wide-spread base,
Appear'd a kingdom to embrace.
Its motley dress; huge cap of snow;
Broad forest belt; and all below,
Chequer'd with such a varied robe
As seem'd a type of all the globe.

'Mid vine and olive-cultured spots,
 Rose towns, and villages, and cots;
 And verdant meads, and yellow corn,
 'Mid tracks of lava black and torn.
 While gazing, lo! I heard a sound,
 Like thunder muffled in the ground,
 A hollow, deep, half-smother'd tone,
 As if the mountain gave a groan.
 The locust's small, hoarse, chimy voice,
 Ringing all round with ceaseless noise,
 The blackbird's sweet song in the grove,
 The lark's the open fields above,
 At once are hush'd; and still as death,
 All nature seems to hold its breath;
 While flocks and herds, in groups around,
 Gaze toward the spot whence comes the sound."

Alfred; a Romance in Rhyme. By R. Payne Knight. 8vo.

Mr. Payne Knight, whose name has been so long known to the literary world, has again stepped into the field to contend with the poets of the present day for his share of reputation: like some grey-headed warrior of antiquity who enters into the contest of strength and skill with the grandsons of those with whom he has fought side by side. The taste of Mr. Knight was, as he himself informs us, moulded from other models than those which are the admiration of the present day; and he therefore anticipates the probability of his poem meeting with neglect. It is true that it is written very much in the style of the French school, and with that smoothness and elegance of versification which Pope carried to the highest pitch. Though the public are not at present inclined to favour this kind of composition, yet they will not fail to do justice to this poem with reference to the particular class to which it belongs, in which point of view it has many claims to merit. In his preface, Mr. P. Knight has discussed one or two highly important topics with a liberality of sentiment which may possibly surprise his readers. In some animated strictures upon the supposed blasphemous tendency of Lord Byron's "Cain," he endeavours to free the noble Author from that charge, and to shew that some of the doctrines of those who esteem themselves most orthodox are, in fact, a greater libel upon the attributes of the Deity. As his observations upon perfect freedom in religious discussion are very strongly expressed, we select a few singular passages, from which it will appear that Lord Byron has found a very stout ally.

"If, therefore, the noble dramatist can, by placing them in their true light, make men ashamed of them, and draw off such noxious insensations from the mild and beneficent spirit which they pollute and embitter, let hypocrites and fanatics call him by what names they please, he may console himself with the reflection of having done more essential good to religion, than all its orthodox expounders have done since it first acquired a legitimate political establishment. Respect, indeed, in style and manner, is in all cases due from individuals, in every attempt to reform abuse, or rectify error interwoven with the laws and constitutions of their country; but to enforce silent acquiescence by pains and penalties, least of all becomes Christians, whose

own religion arose in defiance of such restraint, and whose revered Saints and Martyrs owe their posthumous honours to direct and open violation of it, and to the punishments consequently inflicted upon them by the laws. Argument is their only legitimate weapon of defence; the principle of their religious existence standing in opposition to every other, and claiming freedom of discussion as an inheritance of right Divine transmitted to them from their consecrated founders, signed and sealed with their blood."

The Psalms of David, translated into divers and sundry kinds of Verse, &c. Begun by Sir Philip Sidney, and finished by the Countess of Pembroke, from the original MS. 12mo. 12s.

Dartmoor, and other Poems. By J. Cottle. 8vo. 5s.

Don Juan. Parts 6, 7, and 8. 12mo. 7s.; 8vo. 9s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Dissertation on the Fall of Man, &c. By the Rev. G. Holden. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Reflector, or Christian Advocate; in which the united efforts of modern Infidels and Socinians are detected and exposed. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Strictures on the Plymouth Antinomians. By J. Cottle. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Memoir of Central India, including Malwa and the adjoining Provinces, &c. &c. By Major-General Sir J. Malcolm. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 12s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

New Russia. Journey from Riga to the Crimea, by way of Kiev; with some account of the Colonization, and the Manners and Customs of the Colonists of New Russia. To which are added, Notes relating to the Crim Tartars. By Mary Holderness. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A little publication which appeared some time ago under the title of "Notes relating to the Crim Tartars," and which is now appended to the present volume, has rendered Mrs. Holderness favourably known to the public. The "Notes" were exclusively confined to a description of the Crim Tartars. In the volume before us, she describes, with the same simplicity and accuracy of observation, the manners and customs of the other inhabitants of New Russia. Much statistical information may likewise be collected from these pages, which contain, on the whole, an interesting and valuable account of the remote provinces of Russia, "beyond Danubius to the Tauric Pool." The modest and unambitious style of the writer is well suited to her sensible details of facts. The fact of Mrs. H. meeting with several of our countrymen sprinkled over this bleak and barbarous land, cannot fail to strike the reader of her journal as a strong proof of English enterprise.

We cannot forbear extracting the following account of a Saint whom Mrs. H. saw at the Monastery of Pestcherskey;

"In another place you are shewn the body, or rather the head and shoulders of a man stuck in the ground; in a vow of penance he dug a hole, in which he placed himself, standing with his hands by his sides, and then had the hole filled, so that only his head, and a little below the shoulders, could be seen: here he lived (they say) fifteen years, having food and drink brought to him, and a lamp constantly burning by his side: they still allow him a lamp, which burns day and night continually, though he has been dead six or seven hundred years; this, however, they can well afford to do, as he brings a considerable share of the riches of the Convent. The cap he wears is supposed to work miracles, and restore the sick: accordingly, hundreds come to visit St.

Antonio, and wear his cap, which is frequently the undoubted means of restoring health, though not in the way that enthusiasm and credulity imagine, but by the simple process of being the cause of their taking unusual exercise in the open air, and exercising also a temperance not habitual to them. I should not omit to mention that St. Antonio is said to sink a little lower in the ground every year, and that the world is to be at an end by the time he entirely disappears. Amongst the wonders which they relate, this can scarcely be classed as the greatest; and if time, in its mighty changes, does not annihilate the Monastery of Pestcherskey, St. Antonio will probably not disappear, while he continues so instrumental to the well-doing of his brethren."

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Œuvres de Rabelais; avec Vignettes et Gravures. 8 vols. 8vo. (The Works of Rabelais; with Vignettes and Engravings.)

The most important literary publication (properly so called) that has appeared here for some time back, is the first volume of this fine edition of the works of Rabelais. At length this most extraordinary satirical romance, which has hitherto been a sealed book, not only to the little but great vulgar, is rendered intelligible to all the world of readers. In this most witty and *bizarre* production, Rabelais undertook to describe and satirize the follies, faults, and extravagancies, of Francis I., his principal courtiers, and some of his crowned contemporaries. The enterprise required as much courage as skill, for in those good old times they had an orthodox fashion of committing those found guilty or suspected of what they were pleased to call impiety, not to a jury of twelve men and a prison, but into the hands of the hangman and the warm embraces of the flames. And yet, notwithstanding this perilous risk, Rabelais ventured to broach more impieties than Voltaire has since done in a more tolerant and less ferocious age. The romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel is divided into five books, each of which was published separately and at long intervals, and the fifth and last did not appear until after the author's demise. Rabelais adopted, as the framework of his story, the old legend of Gargantua and Pantagruel, which had been popular in France, and indeed throughout Europe, long before his time. Impelled on the one hand by an irresistible desire of pouring out upon the follies and crimes of the day the overflowing of his witty and caustic spirit, while, on the other, he was deterred by the prospective of the scaffold or the lighted pile; he was obliged to call to his aid the utmost finesse and adroitness. For this purpose he bewildered his readers, in the commencement of his work, amidst a profusion of seemingly unintelligible enigmas, and sought to hide the harsh truths he had to descant on, under a multiplicity of filthy and obscene expressions, which in those chivalric times (so much regretted of late years) passed for wit and facetiousness. But it is not until his fourth, and particularly his fifth book, that he gives the reins freely and fearlessly to his cutting and sarcastic humour.

The new editors, Messrs. Emengart and Elot Johanneau, seem incontestably to prove, with considerable talent and profound erudition, that by Gargantua is designated Francis I.; by Pantagruel, the son of Gargantua, Henry II.; by Grand Goussier, Louis XII.; by Gargamelle, the wife of Grand Goussier, Queen Anne de Bretagne. The celebrated Frere Jean des Entomeures, the most comic character in the romance, is the Cardinal du Bellay. The famous Abbey of Thelemi (the device upon which was *Fay ce que voudras*) is the Cardinal's chateau at St. Maux aux Fosses, near Paris, where Francis I. and his courtiers were accustomed to disport themselves, and which was consequently the head-quarters of all that was gay, gailant, luxurious, and profligate, at that period, in France. The famous Panurge, whose name has become a proverbial and household word in France, like that of Falstaff in England, (their characters even are not without some analogy,) represents the Cardinal de Lorraine, whose superstitious and voluptuous character is so fully developed in French annals and memoirs. The character of Panurge, which is unfolded in the third book of the romance of Gargantua, renders this portion of the work extremely interesting, and the interest has been considerably enhanced by the curious and learned notes of the editors. The Emperor Charles V., under the denomination of the giant Bringuemarilles, is so identically pictured forth, that it is impossible to mistake him. This portrait forms a fine contrast with the *spirituel*, immoral, wily, vindictive, and poltroon character of Panurge (the Cardinal de Lorraine). Gargantua and his son are always represented as giants, typifying that monarchs are great consumers and devourers, whose maintenance weighs heavily on the commonweal. This truism, now a proverb, was in 1585 a dangerous discovery enigmatically put forth. This enterprise, so ably executed by the learned editors, is not only a most important addition to the treasures of French literature, but must prove to foreigners a most acceptable offering, as it withdraws the thick veil that hitherto concealed from their eyes one of the most singularly humorous works that human ingenuity has given birth to, and which must have appeared to them little more than a shoreless ocean of ludicrous phrases and obscene expressions, thrown out with reckless profusion from a mind replete with wit, humour,

gaiety, and erudition. The work is accompanied by several good engravings, some of which are designed with considerable Rabelaisic humour, and approach within a very fair distance of the inimitable English vignettes, the despair and envy of foreign artists. The typographical part of the publication is got up with correctness and elegance, and is highly creditable to Mr. Juves Didot.

Voyage en Turcomanie et Khite, fait en 1819 et 1820, par M. Mouravier, Officier Russe; contenant la Relation de sa Captivité dans la Khivie. 1 vol. 8vo. (Journey in Turcomania and Khita, in 1819 and 1820, by M. Mouravier, a Russian Officer, containing an Account of his Captivity in the Khivia.)

This is a work not very remarkable either for its style or the talents and acquirements of the author, but it is nevertheless both interesting and useful, as it communicates some curious and novel information respecting a country hitherto but very little known.

Lettres sur l'Incendie de Moscou. Par l'Abbé Surugues. 1 vol. 8vo. (Letters on the burning of Moscow. By the Abbé Surugues.)

This pamphlet of 120 pages has been read with great avidity, as it tends to refute an impudent and unfounded statement, relative to the burning of Moscow, put forward by M. Rostopchin, *ci-devant* favourite of that barbarous Emperor, Paul I., and Governor of Moscow when Bonaparte entered that city, the 14th September, 1812. The city, as every one knows, was burnt, and all Europe, with one accord, gave the honour of the conflagration to M. Rostopchin. But, at present, the incendiary Governor, wishing to return to his father-land, swears upon his honour that it is to that convenient nonentity Chance only, that the honour of that immortal bonfire is justly due. The claims of this dubious personage he has developed in a pamphlet written with all the insolence of a barbarian favourite of a barbarian monarch. It is modestly intitled *La Verité sur l'Incendie de Moscou*. But the real truth is, that the Governor, in setting fire to Moscow, sought to do a most acceptable service to his lord and master Alexander. Moscow was the head-quarters and refuge of the Russian opposition. Those amongst the Russian nobility, who had reason or inclination to be dissatisfied with the government, resided there, and encouraged each other in "nursing their wrath to keep it warm." By thus burning them out of their holes, it was hoped they might, like other noxious animals, have abandoned the place, and taken up their habitations at St. Petersburg, under the eyes and fangs of the Autocrat. It is an incontestable fact, that M. Rostopchin had all the fire-engines removed from Moscow on the 18th of September—the day previous to the conflagration. This certainly was a most singular precaution. His barefaced exculpation might have passed unrefuted, unless by the ephemeral strictures of the daily journals, were it not that a collector of rare tracts happened to find *Les Lettres de l'Abbé Surugues*, only thirty copies of which had been printed in 1821,

and of which the public consequently knew nothing. The Abbé was an eye-witness of the burning of Moscow. In his capacity of a Jesuit he is, of course, any thing but a liberal, yet his Letters completely overturn the bold and extravagant assertions of M. Rostopchin. The secret of the affair is, that M. Rostopchin, wishing to return to Russia, found it an indispensable preliminary to endeavour to exculpate himself by writing this pamphlet.

Les Hermites en Prison. Par Messrs. Jouy et Jay. (The Hermits in Prison. By Messrs. Jouy and Jay.)

These two liberal writers had been sent to prison for having alluded to the execution of the Fauchers in 1816 as a kind of juridical assassination. Whether their confinement was deserved or not, they have contrived to turn it to very good account, for this work, which was written during their captivity, has had great success, without possessing any extraordinary merit. The bookseller paid them 5000 francs for it. The style and manner are exactly the same as a former work by M. Jouy—*L'Hermitte de la Chaux-de-Fonds*, which, in its day, attained great vogue, and in some degree deserved it; and it painted, with minute fidelity, some characteristic traits of Parisian manners, and was one of the most tolerable imitations of the Spectator. This last publication was wanting to complete the picture;—for there is no place where the levity, sprightliness, and incredible and insatiable vanity of the French character, display themselves in such vivid and amusing colours as at St. Pelagie. Of these qualities Messrs. Jouy and Jay's book affords some curious and ludicrous specimens. As this publication must be still more interesting to foreigners than to the Parisians, who form part and parcel thereof, there is little doubt but it will have the honours of translation at least in Germany, a country where the news of the day is partly formed (as Madame de Stael well remarks) of the anecdotes of the Court of Louis XIV.

Quentin Durward. 4 vols. 12mo.

This is the publication which sells best and is most generally read here at present. The French are enraptured with it—their national vanity is not a little pleased by the Great Unknown having travelled out of his own country, to illustrate with his genius a portion of their history. They, however, complain of his being somewhat of an Ultra, and of having drawn with rather too aristocratical a pencil the portraits of the turbulent burghers of Liege. They have also discovered, that the author has not studied with sufficient attention the geography of plants, or he would not have talked of groves of olives about Tournay, within several hundred miles of which no olive-tree was ever seen, unless in a hot-house. His gastronomical erudition is also a little at fault: as, in describing a modern French dinner, in the Introduction, he makes a distinction between *le soupé* and *le potage*, as if they were not two words for the same thing,—the latter he has brought in after the *bouilli*! The Great Unknown may have "swum in a gondola," but he certainly never could have dined at Very's, or even at a modest restaurateur's at 32 sous, and committed such an un-gourmand-like error as this.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE subject of **LADY MORGAN'S** New Work is the Life and Times of **SALVATOR ROSA**. It will comprise much curious and original matter, illustrative of the History of the Seventeenth Century. It may be expected in the course of October.

The Journal of the Conversations of NAPOLEON, by **COUNT LAS CASES**, being now completed by the publication of the Seventh and Eighth Parts, it is intended immediately to publish a new edition in periodical Numbers, for universal circulation.

A Life of ROSSINI, followed by an Analysis of his best Works, will shortly make its appearance in Paris, by the Author of the "Lives of Haydn, Mozart, and Metastasio." It is expected with no little impatience by the lovers of the Italian Opera, as its utility in assisting them to judge of the merits of the different works of this composer is obviously necessary among the varying opinions afloat in the world upon the subject. It will appear about the same time in an English Translation.

Early in September will be published **Letters to Marianne**. By **WM. COOMBE, Esq.** Author of "Doctor Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque," &c. &c. with a profile portrait.

The Author of "Annals of the Parish," "Ringan Gilhaize," &c. &c. announces **The Spaewife**.

A concise Description of the English Lakes, and the Mountains in their vicinity, with remarks on the Mineralogy and Geology of the District. By **JONATHAN OTLEY**.

Mr. COTTLE of Bristol will shortly publish **Observations on the Oveston Caves, with their Animal contents; dedicated to Sir Humphrey Davy.** This interesting work will contain engravings of the fossil remains of fourteen different animals obtained there, and selected from between two and three thousand specimens.

Mr. WILLIAMS has it in contemplation to publish, as soon as subscriptions for indemnity can be obtained, Designs from a complete series of Antique Friezes, commonly known as the Phigalian Marbles; comprehending the celebrated contest between the Lapithæ and Centaurs, and the Greeks and Amazons, which formerly ornamented the *cella* of the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, at Phigalia, in Arcadia, Greece; taken from those Marbles, now deposited in the British Museum, consisting of twenty-three tablets. The de-

signs are made by various young Artists of rising eminence, of the British School; and are to be engraven in exact imitation of the original Drawings, in the Lithographic manner, by **Mr. F. O. FINCH**.

The Second Edition of **Mr. GOODWIN'S** New System of Shoeing Horses is in preparation, and will speedily be published in 8vo. containing many new and important additions, with new plates, illustrative of the recent invention, which is the subject of a patent, for shoeing horses with cast malleable iron, enabling the public to obtain shoes correctly made of any form.

In the course of a few days will appear, in 2 vols. 8vo, a new edition much improved, of **Miss BENDER'S** Memoirs of **Mary Queen of Scots**, with anecdotes of the Court of **Henry II.** during her residence in France.

A Panoramic View of the City of Edinburgh and surrounding Country, comprehending the varied and picturesque scenery as seen from the top of the Calton-hill; from an actual drawing on the spot by **Mr. TYTLER**, will appear in a few days, beautifully printed in chalk by **Simoneau**, and handsomely coloured, on Imperial drawing paper, size—90 inches long by 21 inches wide.

The Continuation of **Mr. BOOTH'S** Analytical Dictionary of the English Language is now in the press, and the several parts will be published, successively, at short intervals. The printing of the Second Part was necessarily delayed for the purpose of calculating, with some degree of probability, the number of copies that would be required.

A new edition of **BLAINE'S** Canine Pathology is nearly ready, with an addition of new matter, particularly a philosophical inquiry into the origin of the dog, his individual varieties, and examination of the popular subject of breeding animals; also, a very copious account of rabies or madness.

In the press, the Life of **Lieut.-Col. Blackadder**, of the 26th, or Cameronian regiment, afterwards Governor of Stirling Castle; who served with distinguished honour during the Duke of Marlborough's Wars, and during the Rebellion in Scotland in 1715.

A Poem, entitled **Ludolph; or, The Light of Nature**, by **CHARLOTTE CAROLINE RICHARDSON**, is printing by subscription.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from July 1 to July 31, 1892.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1892.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1893.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
July 1	51	63	29.80	29.88	July 17	45	68	29.70	29.80
2	50	65	29.90	29.98	18	49	63	29.97	29.73
3	47	68	29.96	29.98	19	51	65	29.80	29.88
4	47	59	29.94	29.90	20	59	76	29.85	29.90
5	46	75	29.89	29.85	21	56	67	29.65	29.52
6	58	68	29.68	29.65	22	47	68	29.72	29.84
7	54	63	29.66	29.61	23	49	66	29.65	29.59
8	47	58	29.61	29.58	24	51	66	29.56	29.72
9	43	63	29.81	29.83	25	44	65	29.76	29.62
10	44	70	29.94	29.87	26	49	64	29.54	29.62
11	56	73	29.70	29.68	27	45	68	29.70	29.80
12	52	70	29.61	29.67	28	51	69	29.80	29.76
13	56	66	29.64	29.69	29	52	65	29.74	29.70
14	50	70	29.63	29.67	30	50	69	29.70	29.73
15	46	66	29.74	29.54	31	53	68	29.79	29.90
16	49	66	29.57	29.62					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather, which at the commencement of the harvest inspired the husbandman with untoward forebodings, has assumed a somewhat more favourable appearance, and the cutting and carting of all kinds of grain is proceeding with considerable activity.

We see no reason to alter the opinion we had formed previous to the commencement of the harvest with respect to the acreable quantity of the wheat crop, namely, that although it cannot be termed a bad one, yet that it will disappoint the expectations of those who calculate upon a heavy produce. Barley is much the better crop of the two, and except on very light soils will most probably turn out a very good one. Oats less productive, yet perhaps not deficient to a very considerable extent. Peas a bountiful crop, but of unequal growth, consequently many of the pods are still green even to the time of cutting; and as those peas invariably turn black upon the rick, the sample will be uneven and discoloured. Beans are injured by the black fly, and are very backward. Potatoes of the early sort have risen exceedingly well, and those of the winter kind are likely to prove equally productive. Winter fruits in great plenty; apple-trees well hung, and walnuts and filberts loaded to excess.

Turnips are not so universally unfailing as first appearances indicated—the turnip-fly was scarcely seen or heard of this year, and very few indeed were the instances in which a second sowing was required; nevertheless they have not come so readily

to the hoe as might have been expected, and in many instances such a number of plants have disappeared by the depredations of grubs, and from a superabundance of moisture, that one-fourth of the land is entirely unoccupied. Throughout the summer the falls of rain have been exceedingly variable in quantity and extent; so much, that in some districts no ill effects have been experienced, whereas in others the land has been poached, the crops injured, and the hay spoiled even beyond redemption.

Owing to there being but a very small quantity of lodged corn, the young layers are remarkably strong and promising; and as the grazing lands exhibit no material deficiency of pasture, we presume that feed will be sufficiently plentiful throughout the autumn.

Lean stock of every description, lambs, hoggets and store beasts, have each met with a trifling abatement in price within the last few weeks, but we fear they are still too high to afford a prospect of remuneration to the grazier during the next season. From the total clearance of the rick-yards even months ago, we were led to believe that no great quantity of grain remained in the hands of the grower; but as the supply has been fully equal to the demand, even with a fortnight's additional consumption of the old stock, by reason of the lateness of the harvest, there is not the most distant probability that the price of grain will be higher during the forthcoming year than it has been in the present.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, July 19th, 58s 6d—26th, 58s 9d—Aug. 2d, 59s 7d—9th, 60s 4d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.			POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.			Clover, Old, 110s to 120s—New, 85s to 105s—Straw, 40s to 45s.		
Beef	-	2s 4d to 3s 4d	Marsh Champ.	3l 0s to 3l 5s		St. James's.—Old Hay, 84s to 115s		
Mutton	-	2 8 to 3 4	Ware	- 2 0 to 2 10		New ditto, 70s to 100s—Clover, 97s to 120s—Straw, 80s to 45s.		
Veal	-	2 8 to 4 4	Middlings	- 1 5 to 0 0		Whitechapel.—Clover, 95s to 120s		
Pork	-	2 4 to 4 4	HAY AND STRAW, per Load.			—Hay, 84s to 115s—Straw, 84s to 44s.		
Lamb	-	3 0 to 4 0	Smithfield.—Old Hay, 100s to 115s—New ditto, 80s to 95s—					

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 26th ult. 226. —Three per Cent. Reduced, 83½. —Three per Cent. Consols, 82½. —Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, 96½. —Four per Cent. Consols, 100½ 101. —New Four per

Cent. 101¼. —Long Annuities, 21½. —2d Excheq. Bills, 31 33 pm. —Small Ditto, 32 35 pm. —Cons. for Acct. 83½. —India Stock, 263¼. —Three and a Half per Cent. India Bonds, 59 61 pm.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Aug. 25.

THE judicious have usually made a distinction between the export of the country and its home consumption; the former is properly Commerce, the latter Trade; and, though the intention of our Reports has uniformly been to announce the actual state of commerce, especially in the port of London, yet a glance at the state of our trade, or the power of national supply and consumption, considered in connexion with our internal concerns, may with propriety find a place occasionally. Sudden increase, in whatever direction, is suspicious; a gradual, regular, progressive advance in the means of enjoyment, is the only criterion that can justify reliance. And this, we are happy to say, has marked late years among us. The population of the British islands is certainly augmented; the consumption of articles not necessities of life has increased in proportion; those connected with our leading manufactures are demanded in greater quantities, and more constantly, than formerly; while the conveniences and comforts of social existence are much more solicited, and much more generally obtained than ever. We have been, partly, led into this train of thought, by observing in a late excursion the number of dwellings rising every where for the accommodation of the industrious classes—in one town of small dimensions, we counted not less than ninety—together with their better mode of construction. The dangerous thatched cottage will be in a few years almost unknown; brick and tile and slate are becoming universal: domestic utensils, also, are better made; while implements of

labour, of whatever kind, are studied with more attention and constructed with superior skill.

On the more decent appearance of the mass of our population we need say nothing: but the whole—considered as a whole, which it ought to be—triumphantly answers the innuendoes of those who conceive that this country manufactures for others, not for itself.

These sentiments are supported by returns laid before Parliament during the last Session; which, to diligent investigators of the power and resources of the British empire, will afford ample occasion of remark; and which ought to be in universal circulation, not to say, familiarity, among us.

TEA and SUGAR and COFFEE are supplied in such immense quantities, that it is wonderful by what means they find a market; the importation of Tea for the year 1822 was more than *twenty-two and a half millions of pounds*; yet we had no occasion to report any diminution of price occasioned by superabundance: and we have now to observe, that SUGARS, according to their quality, are in demand, and higher prices are asked, and obtained. It is true, that exportation has its share in this improvement; the Hamburg market has been lively; the Mediterranean houses, also, have done considerable business on liberal terms; but the grocers have been the chief strength of the market, which, in fact, has barely answered to the readiness of its customers. The principal holders anticipate yet higher prices. Foreign Sugars are in better request, and have advanced 2s. per cwt. at the public sales.

COFFEE is going off with great spirit, especially British plantation; it realizes an advance of 3s. and of 4s.: the quantities, too, are considerable, and meet with purchasers freely.

A Treasury order has lately been issued allowing Brazil Cotton received by way of Lisbon to be entered for home consumption; which was prohibited by the late Warehousing Act. It is not expected that this will have any influence on the market; which during the last few days has been rather limited, partly, perhaps, because the holders, though evidently anxious to sell, were unwilling to accommodate the buyers; for those who submitted to any decline found purchasers without much trouble. The same, we understand, was the state of the market at Liverpool.

RUM maintains its level, and the qualities usually furnished by the Leeward Islands have improved in price. PIMENTO

continues to go off with briskness, and obtains, in some instances, an advance. GINGER has met with a ready sale to a limited extent; but additional quantities offered were obliged to be taken in. East India Spices have been so fully supplied by the late sale, that little is doing in them, except in PEPPER, some parcels of which have realized a profit.

PROVISIONS, generally speaking, are steady; in Beef and Pork no decline is anticipated: the imports of Butter, this year, exceed those of last year by 20,000 firkins.

What we reported in our last, on the state of the Hop plantations, though singularly unfavourable, was, nevertheless, too flattering; instead of realizing 40,000*l.* the estimate of the duty, which is the criterion of the dealers, is now as low as 25,000*l.* a falling-off never recollected by the oldest members of the trade!

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JULY 19 TO AUGUST 16, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Union-street, oil and colourman. (Drew and Sons, Beconside-street)
Alderson, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, surgeon. (Armstrong)
Aster, W. H. Sun-street, musical-instrument-maker. (Lester, New-court)
Austin, J. Little St. Thomas Apostle, warehouseman. (Gilbank, Coleman-street)
Awty, R. H. Liverpool, dealer. (Cramp and Clements, Liverpool)
Baker, T. W. Foley-place, tallow-chandler. (Mayhew, Chancery-lane)
Bent, J. Limehouse, timber-merchant. (Beet, Stamford-street)
Bond, J. Cawston, farmer. (Fisher and Sedlow, Thavies Inn)
Broadhead, W. H. & T. B. Artillery court, coffee-house keepers. (Bourgeois-street)
Butcher, T. Holborn, victualler. (Carpenter, Farnival's Inn)
Carter, S. Stratford, chessmonger. (Argill, Whitechapel-road)
Clarke, J. L. Haniton, saddler. (Flood and Miles)
Cocher, G. H. Grenville street, bill-broker. (Wigley, Essex-street)
Consett, R. and Lee, R. Kingston-on-Hull, merchants. (Richardson, Hull)
Copp, J. High-street, Bloomsbury, draper. (Gates, Cotten-street)
Davies, M. Bodysfel, farmer. (Rogers, Lincoln's Inn)
Davies, H. Leeds, silk-mercer. (Faden)
Dicus, J. Holywell, corn-dealer. (Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane)
Drummond, W. Kingston upon Hull, draper. (Chester, Staple Inn)
Evans, E. Bollingbroke-row, Walworth, baker. (Lys, Took's-court)
Evans, D. Swansea, draper. (Hare, Bristol)
Green, G. York-street, woollen-draper. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street)
Green, J. Whitechapel-terrace, Stepney, coal-merchant (Froeman and Henthorne)
Harrison, J. Llandudrog, cattle-dealer. (Williams, Haverfordwest)
Haselden, J. Grub-street, horse-dealer. (Greg, Tycon-place)
Hawkins, J. U. Hermandsey, carpenter. (Lee, Southwark)
Hobbs, T. Westminster-road, victualler. (Bennett, Symond's Inn)

Halcyon, W. Leadenhall-street, machine-maker. (Fuchs, Surry-street)
Hapwood, J. Chancery-lane, bill-broker. (Met, Bank-street)
Hampreys, H. and Lacey, W. Liverpool, iron-merchant. (Taylor and Rogers, Temple)
Jones, T. St. John-street, stationer. (Turner, Cripplegate)
Kanning, G. Spitalfields, silkman. (Lavis and Oliver, Old Jewry)
Kirby, T. Bethnal-green road, draper. (Arden, Chiswell's Inn)
Ladd, Sir J. Cornhill, watchmaker. (Eyer, Bartholomew-lane)
Langworth, J. Liverpool, joiner. (Lanther)
Lenn, T. Liverpool, coach-maker. (Garnett)
Lynn, J. Weymouth-terrace, musical instrument maker. (Lester, New-court)
Mandale, E. jun. Seabrook Church town, lime-burner. (Falcon, Temple)
Middleton, R. King-street, merchant. (Dunnet and Co. King's Arms-yard)
Morton, J. Charlotte-street, paper-hanger. (Hill, Walbrook-street)
Nettleton, J. Cloane-square, ironmonger. (Froeman & Co. Coleman-street)
Norton, R. jun. Charlotte-street, paper-hanger. (Wallcut, Strand)
Piercy, J. & Saunders, R. Birmingham, edge-tool makers. (Whitney, Whitechapel)
Ramsden, H. Walworth, coach-master. (Chadley and Barker, Mark lane)
Righton, J. Bristol, haberdasher. (Washbrough)
Rogers, R. sen. Fiddle-Hanson, farmer. (Hine, Temple)
Rother, P. Runcorn, corn-dealer. (Pase, Altricham-bury)
Rother, E. Downham, farmer. (Courteen, Star-lane)
Shutbouse, J. Hauler, earthenware-manufacturer. (Anderson and Morley, Hanley)
Simpson, R. Watling-street, warehouseman. (Bullock, Austin Friars)
Smith, J. Canaan-street, tailor. (Duncan, New Inn)
Smith, J. Bradninch, paper-maker. (Hendall, Throton)
Smith, W. B. Bristol, ironfounder. (Short)
Squires, R. St. Albans, saddler. (Fairbairn and Lobb)
Howard, M. H. Beconside, engine-maker. (Clutton and Carter, Southwark)
Symes, R. Kingswood, clothier. (Sevan and Bruns, Bristol)
Thurston, H. Thayer-street, Italian oilman. (Fraser, Salisbury-square)

Thorp, M. Workington, malster. (Owen)
 Trueman, W. Danchurch, farmer. (Wilmot, Coventry)
 Warr, J. Davies, W. and Matthews, T. Tipton, iron-man-
 ufacturers. (Henry, Walsall)
 Watts, E. Yovell, butcher. (Watts)
 Williamson, J. Wingham, dealer. (Johnson and Co.
 Manchester)

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Matheson, tannery, Leveness
 Alexander Colville, printer, Dundee

R. W. Manson, merchant, Edinburgh
 Alexander Young, ship-owner, Perth
 Thomas Russell, planter, Glasgow
 Mackintosh and Bell, merchants, Glasgow
 James McNeil and Co. manufacturers, Glasgow
 George Neilson, spirit-dealer, Airdrie
 D. Kemp, merchant, Edinburgh
 A. Walter, merchant, Path-head
 Andrew Gardner, merchant, Edinburgh

DIVIDENDS.

ATKINSON, J. Holmes, Aug. 25
 Bainbridge, J. Whitehaven, Aug. 30
 Bardsley, J. jun. Manchester, Aug. 12
 Beaumont, G. Crowle, Sept. 1
 Beddon, T. and Bishop, E. Aston, Sep.
 12
 Bell, T. Lincoln, Aug. 22
 Bennett, S. A. Shore-ditch, Aug. 9
 Bennett, T. Dartmouth, Aug. 27
 Bidwell, T. Baginbwood, Sep. 5
 Black, J. Edward-street, Sep. 2
 Blane, T. Walbrook, Aug. 5
 Butler, T. Baker-street, Aug. 9
 Byrne, E. jun. Liverpool, Sep. 3
 Carrow, W. Bermuda-street, Aug. 9
 Carter, H. Ratchife-highway, Aug. 2.
 Sep. 3
 Cottermole, J. Framlingham, Sep. 3
 Clarke, C. Bristol, Sep. 3
 Clements, J. Newport, Aug. 18
 Cochran, T. York, Sep. 5
 Cole, W. Birmingham, Aug. 19
 Cowan, S. Barbican, Aug. 19
 Crang, T. Walling-street, Sep. 3
 Cropping, G. Lincoln, Aug. 25
 Dick, J. London-street, Aug. 9
 Dickson, G. J. Skinner-street, Sep. 12
 Douglas, J. Russell, D. and W. Fleet-
 street, Aug. 19
 Doolan, M. J. Cleveland-place, Aug.
 16
 Dawley, J. Banstable, Aug. 19
 Drakford, A. Colerhill, Aug. 26
 Dryden, J. Rathbone-place, Sep. 9
 Dunn, W. Hoxton, Aug. 12
 Ope, S. Norwich, Aug. 15
 Edwards, T. Castellbagg, Sep. 15
 Edwards, T. Gerrard-street, Aug. 9
 Edwards, R. and J. Cradley, Aug. 11
 Edwards, J. Gough-square, Aug. 19
 Fosse, G. Laurence Poultry Hill, Aug.
 20
 Fleckman, J. Deventry, Aug. 25
 Foster, H. and Dobson, C. Norwich,
 Aug. 25

Forster, W. Seaford, Aug. 15
 Graham, R. Shorter's-court, Aug. 16
 Great, W. Oxford-street, Aug. 18
 Greig, W. City-road, Aug. 19
 Hall, H. and J. Sun-wharf, Aug. 26
 Howard, S. B. Plymouth, Sep. 17
 Hayley, T. Long-acre, Aug. 9
 Hayton, W. and Douglas, M. Sunder-
 land, Sep. 4
 Hazell, W. White Lion Wharf, Aug. 9
 Higginbotham, N. Macclesfield, Sep.
 10
 Hillier, J. P. Mark Lane, Aug. 19
 Hubbert, T. Chippe-ham, Sep. 11
 Jackson, J. Domes-day-hill, Sep. 15
 Jurdice, A. Leatherhead, Aug. 30
 Jenkins, T. L. us-ha, Aug. 20
 Jenkins, F. Jacob-street, Aug. 20
 Kerr, W. Sherwood-lane, Aug. 19
 Kirkland, J. C. re-ire, Aug. 19
 Large, J. Market-hill, Aug. 22
 Lea, W. and J. L. Launceston-row,
 Aug. 19
 Leyburn, G. Bishopsgate-street, Aug.
 16
 Low, H. A. Sandierland, Sep. 4
 Mahony, J. Welbeck-street, Aug. 23
 Manning, J. Clement's-lane, Oct. 4
 Matthews, T. Bishop Wearmouth,
 Aug. 27
 Maxfield, T. Salisbury, Aug. 6
 Miles, J. Fairfield, Sep. 3
 Miller, W. Rye, Aug. 16
 Minchin, T. A. Carter, W. G. and
 Kelly, A. jun. Portsmouth-street,
 Aug. 16, 20
 Oliver, J. Broad-street, Aug. 18
 Parker, T. Moorbridge, Aug. 14
 Parry, H. and W. Carleton, Aug. 18
 Peckmore, J. Farnham, Sep. 2
 Peate, R. Coventry, Aug. 9
 Perkins, J. Coventry, Aug. 26
 Payer, J. B. and Green, J. Bristol,
 Aug. 26

Porter, H. Taunton, Aug. 23
 Powell, P. Brighton, Aug. 9
 Priddy, J. Oxford-street, July 26
 Reid, D. L. re-ace-street, Aug. 16
 Renaud, P. L. Birmingham, Aug. 20
 Roberts, P. Keenoe, Aug. 14
 Rogers, J. Sheffield, Sep. 1
 Roper, W. son, Roper, J. & W. jun.
 Darnley, Sep. 1
 Shane, M. M. holes-place, Aug. 16
 Sharp, J. B. Queen-street, Sep. 2
 Shirley, H. Hu-karsbury, Aug. 9
 Smith, J. Liverpool, Aug. 27
 Southbrook, F. C. Covent Garden,
 Aug. 17
 Spring, J. C. Langels, Aug. 22
 Squire, L. L. reth, Sep. 14
 Stowe, S. L. Sanbury, Aug. 9
 Tapscott, J. L. Faversham, J. T. Stow
 North, and J. L. Aberdare, Sep. 10
 Tate, W. L. Aston-street, Sep. 6
 Taylor, S. L. and Githen, F. Blaw-
 had's-ree, Aug. 19
 Thomas, W. L. Chester, Sep. 4
 Troughton, C. A. Newmarket, J.
 Troughton, and J. Troughton, Co-
 ventry, Aug. 14
 Turner, J. L. Faversham, J. T. Stow
 A. and Shore, D. Aug. 20
 Turner, W. L. L. reth, Aug. 9
 Walsby, S. and G. L. reth, T. L. reth
 Walsby, S. and G. L. reth, T. L. reth
 Walker, J. Ashford, Aug. 23
 Wall, C. Coventry, Aug. 26
 Wall, S. Nantwich, Sep. 5
 Warner, J. York, Aug. 18
 Warwick, J. D. L. Ashford, J. Aug. 14
 White, A. L. reth, Aug. 14
 Whitwell, S. L. reth, Aug. 26
 Wood, J. Kingston, Aug. 9
 Wright, H. Hatfield Broad Oak,
 Aug. 9
 Young, J. G. Ship-shed, Aug. 19

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Westminster Improvements.—The prepa-
 rations for the new Law Courts by the
 side of Westminster Hall, and on the site
 where the Courts of Exchequer, Common
 Pleas, &c. formerly stood, are now pro-
 ceeding rapidly. The workmen were li-
 mited in their operations, so long as the
 Parliament continued to sit; but since the
 prorogation they have actively removed
 the old buildings. There have also been
 raised fences, extending to the middle of
 Margaret-street, facing St. Margaret's
 Church, and inclosing, as well as half
 of the street, a large portion of Old Pa-
 lace-yard. The bricklayers are at work
 clearing away for, and laying down the
 foundation for the new Law Courts. The
 whole of the West side of Westminster
 Hall may now be seen. The new Courts
 will be built so as to be uniform, and in
 line with the stone buildings, now mainly
 used as committee-rooms, and leading to
 the House of Commons; and also with

the front of the grand or northern en-
 trance to Westminster Hall. There will
 be approaches to the Courts from the Hall,
 as well as from the streets by St. Marga-
 ret's; as was the case with the late Courts
 of Exchequer and Common Pleas. All
 these works are proceeding under the in-
 spection of the Board of Works; but it is
 said that the time for completing them is
 extended to "three years."

A highly respectable company assembled
 on Friday at the City of London Tavern
 last month, to resume the discussion on
 sundry resolutions proposed by Mr. Owen.
 Mr. O. took the chair, and addressed the
 meeting in recommendation of his system,
 and concluded with proposing other re-
 solutions, recommending an application
 to Government to advance money at three
 and a half or four per cent. interest, for
 the purpose of trying one experiment, in
 England, Scotland, and Ireland, but more
 especially in the latter country. Mr.

Owen then left the chair, having first declared, in contradiction to what had been asserted of him, that he did not refuse children to read the Scriptures, though it was his own conviction that it was not the best book to put into their hands, and that he was not unfavourable to machinery. Some discussion followed, in the course of which the Rev. Mr. Lee objected to Mr. Owen's plan, as separating the father and the mother from their child, and destroying all the best and dearest natural affections. Ultimately the resolutions were carried, with only one dissentient voice.

It is the intention of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Western part of the Metropolis, under the sanction of Parliament, to remove all those unsightly buildings at the upper part of Charing Cross, and on that spot to erect an exact fac-simile of the Pantheon at Rome, to face Whitehall. The exterior of this noble specimen of ancient architecture will form one of the finest ornaments that any modern city can boast; and the interior will be appropriated for public exhibitions.

The number of Coroners Inquests held during the last three years for the county of Middlesex is as follows. From July 31st, 1820, to July 31st, 1821,—280. Of these there were, Males—Accidents 41; Drowned 15; Sudden Death 73; Burning 6; Suicide 32; Murder 2; Found Dead 22; Duelling 1; Total 192.—Females—Accidents 7; Drowned 7; Sudden Death 41; Burning 12; Suicide 5; Murder 3; Found Dead 11; Poison 2; Total 88.

From July 1821 to July 1822 there were 362 deaths under the following heads:—Males—Accidents 60; Murder 2; Fighting 1; Sudden Death 91; Drowned 35; Intoxication 3; Found Dead 19; Burning 3; Suicide 25; Poison 1; Total Males 240.—Females—Accidents 18; Murder 5; Sudden Death 48; Drowned 10; Found Dead 12; Burning 21; Suicide 6; Poison 2; Total Females 122.

From July 1822 to July 1823 there were 390 inquests, viz. Males—Accidents 77; Murder 5; Fighting 6; Sudden Death 95; Burning 5; Intoxication 4; Found dead 21; Drowning 15; Ill-treatment 1; Suicide 35; Poison 8; Total 272.—Females—Accidents 10; Murder 2; Intoxication 1; Sudden Death 52; Drowning 14; Ill-treatment 1; Found dead 9; Burning 16; Suicide 12; Poison 1; Total 118.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. F. Bedford, M.A. to the valuable Living of South Ormsby, with Ketsby, Calceby, and Driby annexed.—The Rev. E. Edwards, M.A. of Huntingdon, to the

Prebend or Canonry of Leighton Bromswold, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Cowper.—The Rev. H. Rycroft, M.A. to the Vicarage of Mumby, Lincolnshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Hogarth.—The Rev. R. Bathurst, M.A., appointed Commissary of Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and Official of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk.—The Rev. W. Molineux, M.A. to the valuable Vicarage of Sheriff Hales.—The Rev. Peter Johnson, B.D. to the Vicarage of Wittenham Earls, Berks.—The Rev. W. Clark, M.A. to the Vicarage of Arrington, Cambridgeshire.—The Rev. T. Musgrave, M.A. to the Vicarage of Over, Cambridgeshire.—The Rev. James Scholefield, M.A. to the perpetual Curacy of St. Michael's, Cambridgeshire.—The Rev. W. M. Hurlock, A.M. to the Rectory of Hellington, in the Diocese of Norwich.—The Rev. Mr. Dibdin, to the Vicarage of Exning, in Suffolk.—The Rev. G. H. Greenall, M.A. to the Rectory of Moulton, Suffolk.—The Rev. M. Barnett, to the Rectory of Ludford Parva.—The Rev. R. Uvedale, M.A. Vicar of Fotherby, to the Vicarage of Hogsthorpe.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

County of Stafford.—Sir John Wrotterley, Bart. in the room of Sir John Fenton Boughley, Bart. deceased.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne.—John Evelyn Denison, Esq. in the room of William Shepherd Kinnersley, Esq. deceased.

Bossiney.—John Stuart Wortley, Esq.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue.—Hon. Sir C. Paget, Knt. Robert Williams, and Richard Worsley, Esqrs.

To the Rank of Post-Captain.—Septimus Arabin, Edward Curzon, C. Phillips, and J. Walter Roberts.

Appointments.—Commodore Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K.C.B. to the command of H. M.'s Squadron in the West Indies, vice Sir C. Rowley, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, Knt. on special service.

Married.]—31st July, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Henry Young, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and of Essex-street, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Francis Fladgate, Esq.—At St. John's, Hackney, Robert Hichens, of Peckham, to Jane, second daughter of the late Westgarth Smith, Esq.—John Vaughan, Esq. to Louise Baroness St. John.—At Hammersmith, George Haycock, to Sarah Reynolds, of Clerkenwell, Islington.—Henry Birkbeck, Esq. of Lynn, to Elizabeth Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Robert Barclay, Esq.—At Newington, Mr. J. Pierce, of Tonbridge-wells, to Priscilla, second daughter

of N. Graham, Esq. — At Paddington Church, W. Andrews, Esq. to Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Macleod. — Rev. J. Hewlett, B.D. to Caroline, third daughter of the late Richard Price, Esq. — At Battersea Church, E. Polhill, jun. Esq. to Anne Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Graham, Esq. — At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Fred. Wood, Esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of Wm. Crawshay, Esq. — H. D. C. Cole, Esq. to Julia, youngest daughter of Major Fassou. — At St. John's, Southwark, G. C. P. Living. Esq. to Miss H. Courage — At Marylebone Church, J. B. Praed, Esq. to Sophia, second daughter of the late C. Chaplin, Esq. — At the Church of St. Mary, Lambeth, Sir William Blizard, of Devonshire-square, to Miss Blizard. — At St. Mary's, Islington, J. Bowyer, Esq. to Catherine, sister of Col. Payne. — At St. James's Church, Westminster, Monsieur Robin, to Miss Outhwaite. — At Marylebone Church, A. Greig, Esq. to Mrs. Wigzell. — At Hackney Church, E. Forster, jun. Esq. to Miss E. Nicholson — At Marylebone Church, Wm. Milligan, Esq. M.D. of Sloane-street, to Elizabeth Sybil, second daughter of the late Colonel Lane. — The Hon. G. J. Milles, to Eleanor, second daughter of the Dowager Lady Knatchbull. — At St. George's, Hanover-square, Frederick Alexander, son of Sir W. A. Cunynghame, Bart. to Anne, youngest daughter of Edward Earl, Esq. — At Edmonton Church, B. Bond, Esq. to Mary, widow of the late Wm. Bond, Esq.

— At St. Leonard, Shoreditch, the Rev. J. Brooksbank, to Catherine, widow of the late Wm. Ball, Esq.

Died.] At the White Lodge, Richmond Park, in the 37th year of his age, the Hon. Henry Addington, eldest son of the Lord Viscount Sidmouth. — J. Crouch, Esq. Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Customs. — The Lady of Sir Robert Wilson, at her Ladyship's residence in Regent-street, Piccadilly. — At Dacre-lodge, Middlesex, the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, of Merchistoun, N. B. — At her house, at Highgate, Mrs. Mary Robertson. — At Larringford, aged 111, Mr. John Lock. — At Chiswick, the Rev. Cornelius Neale, A.M. — In Bedford-square, Maj.-Gen. Darby Griffith. — Leah, the wife of Mr. Sibree, surgeon, Charlotte-street. — At Egham, Mary, second daughter of Matthias Gilbertson, Esq. — Mrs. E. Parkes, of St. James's-street. — At the house of Mrs. Lister, Twickenham, Jane, widow of the late Stephen Pitt, Esq. — Mr. T. E. Keating, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square. — Ann, wife of Augustin Sayer, Esq. of Howland-street. — Elizabeth, widow of the late John Hull Harris, Esq. of Stanwell. — In Upper Wimpole-street, Lieut.-General Thomas Bridges. — General Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. G.C.B. — At Stanmore, Lady Mary Finch. — At Twickenham, Sarah Hodges, relict of Jeremiah Hodges, Esq. — Mrs. Montgomery, of Brentford. — At Lord Beresford's, Wimpole-street, Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B. C.T.S.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

“ On the 19th August, died at Shefford, in Bedfordshire, in his 57th year, Robert Bloomfield, Author of the “Farmer's Boy,” &c. &c. His constitution, naturally weak, had of late years become alarmingly impaired; every fresh attack left him still weaker; the last, it was feared, had he survived, would have fixed him in a state of mental aberration, to which himself and dearest friends must have preferred his death!” Such is the brief announcement of the departure of one of those Heaven-gifted minds, not of every day growth; of a Poet, whose unassuming but undisputed claims raised him suddenly from obscurity to fame, from the pressure of penury to comparative wealth, and from mechanical toil to literary ease. Robert Bloomfield was born in 1766, in the county of Suffolk. He was one of six children of a tailor in middling

circumstances, who was not enabled to give him more than a common education, for the acquirement of which he was indebted to his mother, who kept a school, and gave him all the instruction which she was enabled to bestow. He learned to read as soon as he could speak, and his mother having lost her husband, remarried when Bloomfield was not more than seven years old. At the age of eleven he was obliged to accept the menial office of a farmer's boy, to attend the workmen in the field. In the intervals of his labours, that native genius, which sooner or later bursts the bonds of slavery, led him to peruse such books as came within his reach, and whatever newspapers he could obtain: even at that early age he wrote a small poem, which he sent for insertion to the Editor of the London Magazine, and had the pleasure of seeing it in print. He next turned his attention to poetry during the hours of relaxation from toil, and composed many

pieces, even in the midst of his occupation; he had also a taste for music, playing very decently on the violin; his imagination, however, was heated with the fine descriptions which he had read in the Poets of celebrity, particularly Thomson; and, disengaged from the bustle and care of a city, he planned and executed his "Farmer's Boy," a work, which, as a descriptive poem, possesses original genius and a happy facility in composition. Robert married about this time, and entered into trade. His poem fell into the hands of Mr. Loft, who revised it, and prepared it for the press; bestowed on the author his protection, printed it at his own expense, and wrote the preface. On its first appearance it was highly approved of, and passed through many editions in a very short time; it fully established the claim of the author to the title of Poet, and stamped his name with the honour of genius. Of all Bloomfield's published works, no volume has alone so much interest as his "Wild Flowers," which was dedicated to his only son, Charles. "There can be no harm in telling the world," observes the poet in his Dedication, "that I hope these 'Wild Flowers' will be productive of sweets of the worldly kind; for your unfortunate lameness, should it never be removed, may preclude you from the means of procuring comforts and advantages which might otherwise have fallen to your share. What a blessing, what an unspeakable satisfaction, would it be to know that the 'Ballads,' the 'Ploughman's Stories,' and the 'Broken Crutch' of your father, would eventually contribute to lighten your steps in manhood; and make your own crutch, through life, rather a memorial of affection than an object of sorrow!" The Poet's last production is entitled "Hazlewood Hall," a Village Drama, in Three Acts; and the Preface is dated from the place of his dissolution, so recently as the 12th of April last.

CAPT. WM. CUTFIELD, R. N.

At Delagoa Bay, Africa, Nov. 30th, 1822, aged 35, Capt. William Cutfield, R. N. Commander of his Majesty's sloop of war the *Barracouta*. Capt. Cutfield was the eldest son of Mr. J. Cutfield of Deal, an old and meritorious officer, who had been upwards of 50 years a Master in his Majesty's Navy, and who during the last years of the war was Master Attendant of that dock-yard. Capt. Cutfield entered the navy in 1796, on board the *Overysse* man of war, of 64 guns, Capt. (now Admiral) Bazely. In 1799 he went in her to the Texel, and in 1802 he left her to join the *Arrow*, Capt. Vincent, and after cruising some time in the channel, sailed

in her to the Mediterranean, where he soon afterwards joined the *Belleisle*, Capt. (now Admiral) Hargood, one of the ships of Lord Nelson's squadron, then on the look out for the French and Spanish combined fleets. In the memorable action which followed, he was slightly wounded in the breast, and soon afterwards he came home in hopes of promotion; but being disappointed, he again joined the *Belleisle*, in which he served as mate for some months. In March 1806 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and soon after was appointed to the *Grasshopper*, Capt. Searle, and sailed in her to the Mediterranean, where the very active service he was employed in during the year 1807, perpetually commanding the boats in cutting out the enemy's vessels, conducting prizes into port, &c. &c. frequently caused honourable mention of his name in the Gazette of that time, and procured him his captain's commission in May 1808, at that time about the 21st year of his age. On his return home in 1809 he volunteered his services to the commander-in-chief of the naval part of the Walcheren expedition, and was appointed by him to command all the small hired craft employed; and at the close of that expedition brought home the despatches to Government from Sir Richard Strachan. He continued on half-pay till June 1814, when he was appointed to command the *Woodlark* sloop of war, which he immediately joined at Plymouth, and was employed on some active services between that port and Passages till the beginning of 1815, when he was ordered up the Mediterranean with despatches for Sir C. V. Penrose. In 1816 he returned and paid off his ship at Chatham: from that time till Oct. 1821, he remained on half-pay. In Jan. 1822, being appointed to the *Barracouta*, he sailed from Spithead in company with Capt. Owen, of the *Leven* frigate, his commodore, on a voyage to survey and explore the harbours and rivers on the eastern coast of Africa. On his return from the survey of one of the rivers in Delagoa Bay, after an absence of 14 days' arduous service in the open boats, the fever, so dreadful in those parts, appeared among the crew, and to that cruel disorder this worthy young officer, eight others, and 60 of the crew, unfortunately fell victims.

BARON HERMELIN.

At Stockholm, Baron Samuel Gustavus Hermelin, born in that city in 1744. The employment to which he devoted his time and studies was that of superintending the mines and mining establishments, first visiting the principal works in Sweden for that purpose. He afterwards undertook

journeys into Germany and France, and made a voyage to the American United States, being also charged with a political mission from the Swedish government to the president. On his return from America, he made the tour of England about the end of 1784. These excursions inspired him with an ardent ambition to improve the geography and statistics of his native country, which he considered as less perfect than those of other countries. After many surveys undertaken at his own expense, he was enabled to correct the chart of Westro-Bothnia, and Lapland; this was the commencement of a vast geographical undertaking, to which he applied fifteen years of his life, and no small part of his fortune. After the publication of these first charts, his pecuniary means being exhausted, he was obliged to relinquish to a company the sequel of his labours, which he still continued, however, to direct, so as eventually to complete an entire Atlas of Sweden. In the course of those enquiries which the construction of his maps rendered necessary, he had occasion to observe the poverty of the inhabitants in the north, and he projected plans for working the numerous iron-mines. Three forges were established in Bothnia, roads were made, communications facilitated, workmen invited, and habitations and points of cultivation raised. All these ameliorations were at the charge of M. Hermelin, but they were not seconded. Accidental obstructions arose, the resources of this scientific philanthropist were again exhausted, and his property herein acquired fell into other hands. The only indemnification which he received was a medal, struck by the College of Nobles, bearing this legend: "Presented to Hermelin by his fellow-citizens and friends, for his illustration of our country, and for peopling its desert places." In 1771, the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm admitted him a member; and, in him, made an acquisition doubly advantageous, as he was ever ready to co-operate with his talents and fortune in promoting useful undertakings. In 1815, he quitted the administration of the mines, after fifty-four years employed in it of active service. He was, however, authorized to retain the salary, and the States added to it a pension of 1000 rix dollars. On the 4th of May, 1820, he was suddenly arrested by death, to the regret of his country, his friends, and the sciences. His works are mostly contained in the Memoirs of the Academy of Stockholm. The titles of those that have been printed separately, are as follows;—

1. On the Melting and Casting of Copper Minerals.
2. On the Use to be made of

the Stones furnished by the Swedish Quarries.

3. On the Resources of the different Provinces of Sweden.
4. Tables of the Population and Industry of Westro-Bothnia.
5. A Mineralogical Description of Lapland and Westro-Bothnia; and
6. Mineralogical Charts of the Southern Provinces of Sweden.

MR. ROBERT BOWMAN.

At Irthington, near Carlisle, June 13, in his 118th year, Mr. R. Bowman. He was born at Bridgewood Foot, a hamlet about two miles from Irthington, in the month of October 1705, in the house where his grandfather had resided, and where his father also was born, both of whom were brought up to husbandry. His ancestors were Roman Catholics, and in the early part of his life he professed that religion; but many years ago he became a member of the Church of England. From early youth he had been a laborious worker, and was at all times healthy and strong. During the course of his long life he was only once intoxicated, and he never used tea or coffee; his principal food having been bread, potatoes, hasty-pudding, broth, and occasionally a little flesh meat. He scarcely ever tasted ale or spirits, his chief beverage being water, or milk and water mixed; this abstemiousness arose partly from a dislike to strong liquors, but more from a saving disposition. With these views his habits of industry and disregard of personal fatigue were extraordinary; having often been up for two or three nights in a week, particularly when bringing home coals or lime. In his younger days he was rather robust, excellent in bodily strength, and was considered a master in the art of wrestling—an exercise to which he was particularly attached. He was of a low stature, being not above 5 feet 5 inches in height, with a large chest, well proportioned limbs, and weighing about 12 stone. His vigour never forsook him till far advanced in life, for in his 108th year he walked to and from Carlisle (16 miles) without the help of a staff, to see the workmen lay the foundation of Eden bridge. In the same year he actually reaped corn, made hay, worked at hedging, and assisted in all the labours of the field, with apparently as much energy as the stoutest of his sons. As might be expected, his education was very limited; but he possessed a considerable share of natural sense, with much self-denial, and passed a life of great regularity and prudence, without troubling himself by much thought or reflection. His memory was very tenacious. He remembered the rebellion in 1715, when he was ten years of age, and witnessed a

number of men running away from the danger. In the second rebellion, in the year 1745, he was employed in cutting trenches round Carlisle; but fled from his disagreeable situation as soon as an opportunity afforded for escaping. He did not marry till he was 50 years of age, and his wife lived with him 52 years, dying in 1807, aged 81. In 1810 one of his brothers died at the age of 99, and in 1818 a cousin died aged 95; another cousin is now living, 87 years old. He has left six sons, the youngest of whom is 50 years of age, and the eldest 62; his grandchildren are 20 in number, and his great grandchildren only 11. He never had any daughters. About the year 1779 he lost all his teeth, but no mark of debility appeared about his person before 1813, when he took to his bed, and never was able to use his limbs afterwards. During the first nine years of his confinement his health and spirits continued good, and he was free from corporeal pain; but for the last twelve months his intellects became rather impaired. On the 12th inst. he was seized with illness, which in fourteen hours put a period to his protracted existence. He grew weaker and weaker as the day declined, but experienced no sickness.

BISHOP O'DONNELL.

Lately, at his house in Londonderry, the Right Reverend Charles O'Donnell, D.D. Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Derry, at the advanced age of 76. During thirty years that he exercised the prelatical functions in that bishoprick, his conduct was invariably such as to secure him the regard of all ranks and denominations. His talents and attainments, though, perhaps, not of the first order, were various and solid; of the learning peculiar to his profession, he possessed a competent share—and so retentive was his memory, that up to the period of the illness which terminated in his decease, his knowledge of the classics, and of the French language, which he spoke with fluency and elegance, continued unimpaired. He was a man of inflexible rectitude and sterling sincerity, and his conduct well exemplified what he was in the habit of inculcating on his flock—peace with all men, loyalty to the King, and unfeigned subjection to the laws. Though a Roman Catholic from conviction, yet he was no dogmatist; the liberty of conscience which he claimed for himself, he felt no reluctance in permitting to others—his mind was so happily attempered, that there was no place in it for that bigotry which is the parent of alienation, and which shuns, or passes with averted eyes, those of a different creed. In his

intercourse with Protestants, and this was very considerable, until the infirmities inseparable from age prevented it, he was unreserved and affable, and many who have met him at the social board, which he enlivened by cheerfulness, devoid of levity, can attest how valuable his qualities were, both as a companion and a gentleman. He was a friend to all, but especially to the poor, to whose necessities he administered with a liberal hand, and it should be recorded to his praise, that his benefactions were not swayed by sectarian considerations; even beyond his means he was always prompt to succour humanity in distress, it mattered not of what mode of faith. Eulogium on such a character is superfluous; his worth is recorded in the hearts of the citizens of Londonderry, whose unaffected regret, while they accompanied his remains to the grave, proclaimed the esteem in which they held him. His mitre devolves to the Right Reverend Doctor M'Laughlin, for many years his coadjutor in the Episcopal office, and formerly Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Raphoe.

ADMIRAL BOWEN.

At Shrewsbury, August 1st, aged 76, Admiral Bowen. He was of a respectable Welsh family, and attained the rank of Post Captain, Feb. 14, 1781. He commanded the *Montagu*, of 74 guns, in the partial action between Rear Admiral Graves and the Count de Grasse, off the Chesapeake, Sept. 5, in the same year. The *Montagu* afterwards accompanied the squadron under Sir Samuel Hood to the West Indies; and Captain Bowen was present at all that officer's brilliant achievements on the Leeward Island station. He also shared the glories of the 12th of April, 1782, when the British fleet under Rodney, defeated that of France commanded by De Grasse, who, it will be remembered, was taken prisoner on the occasion. The loss sustained by the *Montagu* in this battle, amounted to 12 killed and 31 wounded. A long interval of peace succeeded the above glorious event, and Captain Bowen remained unemployed until the commencement of the war with the French republic, in 1793, at which period he was appointed to the *Belliqueux*, of 64 guns, and afterwards removed into the *Veteran*, of the same force. In the Autumn of 1795, he obtained the command of the *Canada*, of 74 guns; and early in the following year proceeded to the West Indies, under the orders of Sir Hugh C. Christian, with whom he served at the reduction of St. Lucia; after the capture of which island the *Canada* was sent to the Jamaica station, and Captain Bowen continued

in command until 1797, when he removed into the Carnatic, another ship of the same rate. He was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral, Feb. 14, 1799; Vice Admiral, Nov. 9, 1805; and Admiral, July 31, 1810. During part of the late war, he commanded the Sea Fencibles in Ireland; but we believe, never served afloat as a Flag Officer. Admiral Bowen's youngest daughter was married, in 1818, to Captain Honyman of the Grenadier Guards, second son of Sir William Honyman.

THE REV. C. PHILPOT.

Lately, at Ripple, Kent, in his 64th year, the Rev. Charles Philpot, M.A. Rector of that parish, and Vicar of St. Margaret at Cliffe. Descended from a respectable family in Leicestershire, Mr. Philpot received the rudiments of his classical education at the Foundation School at Leicester, from whence he removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1780, M.A. 1787; and where he gained two Scatonian Prizes in the two successive years of 1790 and 1791, and acquired the valuable friendship of the late learned Bishop of Cloyne, Dr. Farmer, and many other literati of the day. His attainments as a scholar were of a very high order, and his love of letters remained with him through life, and was the delight and solace of the retirement in which he chose to pass his days. His mind was not less stored with elegant literature, than with the deeper and more abstruse branches of learning; and the amusement of his latter years was the writing a History of the Rise and Progress of the Reformed Church in France, embracing the manners and literature of that interesting period, and not yet printed, but which it is to be hoped may yet be given to the public.

THE REV. JOHN PLAMPIN.

Lately, at Chadacre Hall, Suffolk, aged 68, the Rev. J. Plampin. This respectable divine received his academical education at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1776; and being classed the 12th Wrangler on the Tripos, was in consequence thereof elected Fellow. In 1779 he proceeded M.A.; in 1794 he was presented by his Society to the Rectory of Whatfield; and in 1800, to the Rectory of Stanstead. The Rev. John Clubbe, the witty and ingenious author of "The History of Wheatfield," was once Rector of Whatfield, and to his memory, Mr. Plampin erected the following elegant and classical inscription. It is on a small mural tablet, in a rural temple in the

rectorial garden; and the beauty of the inscription is much heightened by the bower having been formed of the very trees and shrubs which Mr. Clubbe had planted. It is as follow:—

JOHANNI CLUBBE,
sale et facetiis ante omnes
primo,
cui olim hæc pinus
et ipsa hæc arbusta,
apprimè fuerunt in deliciis,
sedem hanc dicat
J. P.

MDCCXCVIII.

The Rev. John Clubbe, Rector of Whatfield, and Vicar of Debenham, was the father of Dr. Clubbe, the late eminent physician at Ipswich, and of the Rev. Wm. Clubbe, translator of Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy into Latin verse, and author of various works.

THE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

At his mansion, in Old Burlington-street, August 7th, the Marquis Cornwallis, Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Brome, Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, and a Baronet, Master of the Stag Hounds, Colonel of the East Suffolk Militia, and Recorder of the Borough of Eye.—By his family and his friends their loss will be severely felt, and in the neighbourhood of his estates, upon which he constantly resided, he will long be regretted for the mildness and urbanity of his manners, and the suavity and benevolence of his disposition. The state of his health had caused his physicians to recommend a visit to the continent, which he was about to undertake, when his disease terminated fatally; on no other occasion would he have deserted his country, and never would he have made the cheapness of the continent a poor plea for increasing the embarrassments of his countrymen. His Lordship was in his 49th year; he succeeded his father, the first Marquis, and the illustrious Governor General of India, who died at Gauzepoor, in Bengal, on the 5th of October, 1805. The Marquis Cornwallis was born Oct. 19, 1774, and succeeded his father, Oct. 5, 1805. He married April 17, 1797, Lady Louisa Gordon, fourth daughter of the Duke of Gordon, by whom he has left issue, Lady Jane, married to the Hon. Mr. Neville, son and heir of Lord Braybrooke, and Ladies Louisa, Jemima, Mary, and Elizabeth. His Lordship dying without male heirs, the Marquisate is extinct; the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, his uncle, succeeds to the Earldom only, by descent from his father the first Earl.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Cote, of Ampthill, to Miss S. Simpson—Mr. H. Holey, esq. to Miss C. M. Campbell, of Bloxham House.
Died.] At Bedford, Mr. J. Smith.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, W. Wakeford, esq. to Miss M. Darvall—Mr. R. Easington to Miss A. Wells—At Greenham, Mr. G. Parrow to Miss A. Goulding—At Wantage, Mr. J. Aldworth to Miss M. Plumb.
Died.] At Thatcham, Mr. Paisey, jun.—At Reading, Mr. Perry—Mr. Hodges—At Midgham, Mrs. Tull—At Newbury Bridge, Mrs. Dibley—At Chimsley, Mrs. Parsons.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitechurch, Lieut. Gardiner to Miss Reed.
Died.] At Olney, Mrs. Robn, 72—At Amersham, Mrs. A. Moody.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Preparations are commenced for the erection of the new quadrangle at Trinity college. Several trams have been filled, the carpenters' shops and other out-offices taken down, and workmen employed in excavating the ground, preparatory to the first stone being laid. The entire building will be completed in about two years, and the rooms are to be habitable by October 1856.
Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Barber to Miss A. Palmer—At Ely, Mr. J. Marial to Miss E. B. Evans.
Died.] At Linton, Mr. W. Crockett—At Ely, Mrs. M. Scott.

CHESHIRE.

The new conveyance by way of Chester to Ireland (in rivalry with the grand road through Shrewsbury to Holyhead) is said to have been successful. An experimental trip has been made from Dawpool, near Chester, in a steam-packet (laden with many persons from Chester) having the London papers sent off for Dublin, at the same time the letters were also forwarded by way of Holyhead. She sailed from Gayton, near Dawpool, at 8 in the evening, with a strong head wind, which continued all the passage; notwithstanding which she arrived at Howth, at 40 minutes after 2 the next day, upwards of three hours earlier than the Holyhead packet. A chaise was then despatched to Dublin with the mail-bag, containing the London papers, &c. which arrived at the post-office at half-past 2. On Tuesday evening the Dawpool packet left Howth at half-past 4, and arrived at Dawpool at half-past 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The passage took nineteen hours in going, and fourteen hours in returning; averaging sixteen hours and a half.
Married.] At Chester, J. Hugo, esq. of Brynbo, Denbigh, to Miss A. S. Aveling—Mr. J. H. Dixon to Miss L. Roberts—At Stockport, Mr. S. O. Clark to Miss K. Gaudon.
Died.] At Knutsford, the Hon. Mrs. B. Grey.

CORNWALL.

The Bude Harbour and Canal inclined planes and railways were opened to the public last month. These extensive works have been finished under the direction of that able engineer Mr. Green, to the three points of the railway on the N.E.—

Holworthy to the West, and Threave Hill to the S.E. from Bude, equal distant from the lake after tides; and present the consummation of the power of art over the most formidable natural obstacles.

The steam-engine at Polgooth, near St. Austin, has commenced its task of clearing the water from the mine of the water which had for a number of years been accumulating in its lower levels. The engine has an 80-inch cylinder, and does 100 gallons of water a minute. Though a simple water-engine of considerable power, the pump at present made in the reduction of the water trifling.

Married.] At Anthony, W. Clark, esq. to Miss Bode—At St. Austell, G. O. White, esq. to Miss Oude—Mr. May to Miss Roe—At Rattrick, R. Devey, jun. to Miss S. V. Pryce—At St. Austell, the Rev. O. Croghan to Miss M. Mullis.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. J. Laffy—At St. Austell, Mr. T. Ellis—At Saltash, Capt. R. Hamilton—At Harnock, W.—At Torpoint, Mrs. Latham.

CUMBERLAND.

A mineral spring (sulphuretted) has lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of Dalton, in a field nearly opposite to Grindale Colliery. It runs from a hole about four inches in diameter, which some years ago had been dug by some speculators in coal, and, with a few days, had been dug up. The water issues in plentiful stream with great force. The sand falls one at the distance of ten or twelve paces; and the water leaves a sulphureous taste on the palate; but not so strongly as the Spa of Skipton.

Married.] At Whitby, Mr. J. Goss to Miss Benn—At Crookwell, Mr. J. Huggins to Miss J. Jackson—At Carlisle, Mr. R. Bell to Miss M. Hobden—Mr. P. Hampson to Miss S. Webb—Mr. G. Lufford to Miss A. Johnson—Mr. E. Howell to Miss E. Donlay—Mr. D. Mathew to Miss M. Roulledge—At Penrith, Mr. J. Jackson to Miss M. Scott.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mrs. H. Roulledge—At St. Mary's, Miss D. Wood—Mr. J. Collis—Mr. J. Martin—Miss M. M. Loughlan—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Wilson—A. Newrick, Mrs. Mayne—Miss Wood—At E. side, Miss Stewart—A. Wilson—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Lufford—At Penrith, Mr. J. Huggins—At Cockermouth, Mrs. Scott—At Dalton, Mr. J. Lufford—At Ambleside, Mr. J. Huggins—At Wigton, Mr. Pearson—At Mrs. A. Martin—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Moore, jun.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. J. Nixon to Miss C. Chawner—At Derby, E. H. Hart, esq. to Miss C. Strutt—Mr. S. Eyre, of Hemmer, to Miss E. Ward.
Died.] At Whitwell, Mr. J. Rattry—At Ashover, Mrs. Brady.

DEVONSHIRE.

It is expected that the Saltash projected bridge will be immediately erected, and that will be the present location of the Tamar, an addition in elegance, convenience, and extraordinary superstructure, not to be surpassed by any thing of the same kind in the world. The bridge will be so scientifically above the surface of the water to admit of frigates passing under without striking the jury-masts.

Married.] At Cradock, W. John, esq. to Miss Shute—At Exeter, Mr. W. Darch to Miss Shute.

At Thornbury, H. Connick, esq. to Miss P. Edgcombe—At Hermitree, Lieut. W. P. Johnson to Miss Dannel—At Badleigh, Mr. H. Stone to Miss F. Tucker—At Plymouth, Mr. E. Nugent to Miss Yeoland.

Died.] At Thornford, Mrs. Jeffrey—At Dartmouth, Mrs. Duncan—Miss S. B. Hunt—At Derri-ford, near Plymouth, Mrs. Langmead—Near Horrabridge, the Rev. H. F. Pengelly—At Blackawton, Mrs. Cleave—At Bramfordspeke, Miss F. Welland—At Ashburton, Mrs. Palk, 83—At Exeter, Major C. Hall—Mrs. S. Sprent—At Plymouth, P. Westlake, esq. 72—Mrs. Kroger, 95.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Charmouth, Mr. R. Hayball to Miss J. Cosens—At Shipton Gorge, Mr. Lewis to Miss K. Stone—At Lyme, Mr. Swayne, of Bridport, to Miss Trent—At Milborne Port, Mr. Geago to Mrs. Arenberg.

Died.] At Sherborn, Miss Vicary—At Poole, Mrs. Young—At Lyme, Mr. H. Swan—Mr. C. Murley, of Bridport—At Dorchester, Mr. J. Greening, 89.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Darlington, Mr. J. Naisbitt to Mrs. Hodgson—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Powe to Miss J. Howe—At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. J. Bradley to Miss M. Oldham—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. W. Charlton to Mrs. M. Nelson—At Sunderland, G. Emmerson, esq. to Miss J. Joplin.

Died.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Reay—Mr. P. Taylor—Mr. W. Merriman—At South Shields, Mr. A. Purvis—Mr. Cleugh—Mr. W. A. Thompson—Mrs. Raffield—At Durham, in New Elvet, aged 92, Mr. James Brown, an eccentric character, well known as "the Durham Poet." His literary productions, if not of the first rank, were at least distinguished by originality; and so versatile were his talents, that the first critics of the age would be puzzled to determine in which he most excelled—his poetry or his prose!—At Hartlepool, J. Cooke, esq. 76—At East Rainton, Mr. T. Whales, 76.

ESSEX.

A meeting was lately held at Colchester, Sir Henry Smyth, Bart. in the chair, when a Botanical and Horticultural Association was formed, entitled "The Colchester and Essex Botanical and Horticultural Society."

Married.] At Dunmow, Mr. W. Ram to Mrs. Foakes—At Harwich, Mr. Miles to Miss E. Beckwith—E. Brackenbury, esq. to Miss Child, of Chelmsford—At Great Braxted, Mr. Oranger to Miss Nash—At Great Oakley, Mr. Golding to Miss Ferris—At Chipping Ongar, Mr. R. Stokes to Miss E. Shadrach.

Died.] At St. Osyth, Mr. R. Mayhew—At Colchester, Mr. W. Game—At Lexden, Mrs. Round—Mrs. Hailes—At Halsted, J. Haughton, esq.—At Chelmsford, Mrs. E. Mace—At Little Waltham, Mrs. Pitts—At Sutton, Mrs. Moore—At Ridgwell, Mr. J. Cock.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Bridges, of Upton St. Leonard's, to Miss E. Franks—At Cheltenham, J. Orrock, esq. to Miss M. Cockburn—Capt. J. H. Morrison to Miss L. A. Smith—Mr. W. Moore to Miss C. Bowden, of Gloucester—Mr. H. Granger to Miss R. M. Wadham, of Frenchay House—At Gloucester, J. E. Winsloe, esq. to Mrs. Williams.

Died.] At Siddington, Mrs. E. Walker—At Cirencester, Mr. G. Harvey—At Cainscross, Mrs. Holmes—At Gloucester, Miss S. Luke—Mrs. Legge—Mrs. Dobbins—Mrs. Gardner—Mrs. W. Holder—At Stroud, Mr. T. Jones—E. Cresswell, esq. of Bibury House—At Moreton in the Marsh, Mr. Robins, 82—At Shirehampton, Mr. T. Onion.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Gosport, Mr. Slaughter to Miss Fletcher—At Andover, Mr. Langstaff to Miss Carter—At Arreton, Mr. J. Smith to Miss Blake—Mr. Bull to Miss G. Atkins—Mr. Northover to Miss A. Harris, of West Cowes—At Whitchurch, E. Twynom, esq. to Miss Fern—At Winchester, Mr. C. H. Wheeler to Miss E. Gilmore.

Died.] At Portsea, Mr. Blake—At Wick, J.

Sloman, esq.—At Westore Farm, Mrs. Hamby—The Rev. T. Butler, rector of West Tisted—At Winchester, Miss E. Toomer—The Rev. B. Holmes, rector of Freshwater, I. W. 72—At Penton, Mrs. Pearce—At Cowes, Mrs. Hobbs.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Stokes, of Hereford, to Miss Minton—Mr. H. Bibbs, of the Hall House, Ledbury, to Miss E. Fawk.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Knill—Mrs. Williams—At Goodrich, Miss L. Morison—At Bumhill, Mrs. E. Lansley—At Leominster, Mr. R. Trotter.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Laystone, the Rev. W. White to Miss E. Dewe—The Rev. M. Bland, rector of Liley, to Miss Templeman—The Rev. J. Hawlett to Miss C. Price, of Elstree.

Died.] At Great Berkhamsted, Mrs. Walker—At Watford, H. Steward, esq. 73.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Willoughby, of Huntingdon, to Miss E. Brown.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. F. Cole—Mrs. Wilson—At Elton, Mr. Godwin.

KENT.

Married.] At Dover, Mr. T. Sulling to Miss Bullard—Mr. W. Chalk to Miss E. J. Back—C. B. Ladd, esq. to Miss J. Hodges—At Woodchurch, Mr. S. Fullegar to Miss E. Coomber—At Rochester, Mr. J. Rochester to Miss J. Eve—At Canterbury, Mr. H. Wraight to Miss F. Baker—Mr. J. G. Chaplain to Miss C. Wright—At Hythe, H. Thompson, esq. to Miss A. H. Bell—At Lewisham, J. Canning, esq. to Miss A. Absalom.

Died.] At Whitstable, Mrs. M. A. Sutherland—At Canterbury, Mrs. A. Shepherd, 72—Mrs. Rolfe, 94—Mr. T. Cooper, 84—Mrs. M. Terry, 90—At Rochester, J. Dick, esq.—At Faversham, J. Smith, esq.—At Blackheath, S. Kent, esq.—At Sheerness, Capt. R. Jenkins—Edward Quin, esq. His literary acquisitions and talents were of no ordinary description, and a few years ago powerfully contributed to the public press of the metropolis. He was distinguished for social qualities, good humour, manly spirit, easy manners, and instructive as well as amusing conversation.

LANCASHIRE.

The Liverpool Royal Institution intends to exhibit a gallery of paintings, selected from the best collections of the town and neighbourhood. The Corporation have voted 1000*l.* towards the objects of this society.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Courts to Miss A. Davies—Capt. Faraher to Miss J. Williams—Mr. P. Laing, of Liverpool, to Miss Shaftoe—The Rev. P. N. Shuttleworth to Miss E. M. Welch, of High Leek—Mr. J. Vianna to Miss S. Kitchen.

Died.] At Ulverstone, T. Sunderland, esq. 79—At Liverpool, Mrs. Dawson—At Preston, the Rev. John Harrison, curate of Grimsargh, and late one of the masters of the Free Grammar School at Preston. He was preparing for publication an "Etymological Enchiridion," great part of which is printed, and was transcribing a part of the copy, and had at that moment finished writing the line "Subpœna, a summons," the ink of which was wet on the paper when he was found a lifeless corpse on the floor.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wimeswold, Mr. R. Judd to Miss J. Potter—At Leicester, Mr. Burton to Miss M. Bish.

Died.] At Nether Broughton, Mrs. Gill—At Melton, Mrs. Manchester—At Grooby, Mary Frost, 100, leaving 98 descendants—At Bosworth Park, Mrs. Pochin—At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. S. Cooke—At Leicester, Miss Hardy—At Market Harborough, Miss C. H. Shuttleworth—Mr. Higgs—At Stockerston, Mrs. Walker—At Waltham, Mr. R. Hickling—At Hallaton, Mrs. Mason, 84.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The rivers in the streets of Crowland are about to be arched over. One reason for the rivers of

the town being still open, has arisen from a divided opinion on the fate of the antique curious triangular bridge, which, it is supposed, was built during the Saxon heptarchy, and which constitutes one of the most interesting relics of the taste and ingenuity of that remote period.

Married.] Mr. T. Griffin, of Borough Fen, to Miss M. Parkinson—At Witham on the Hill, J. Ray, esq. to Miss M. C. Hawkins—At Spalding, Mr. W. Halford to Mrs. E. Rodgers—Mr. W. Wright to Miss A. North—At Boston, Mr. J. Bradbury to Miss S. Casswell—Mr. J. Jackson to Miss M. Cope—At Louth, Mr. J. Marshall to Miss S. Cotton—Mr. E. Brackenbury to Miss Child.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Chapman—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Brumfield—At Southwell, Mrs. Barrow—At Sibsey, Mrs. Warren—At Couingsby, Mr. C. J. J. Babington—At Grantham, Mrs. Parkinson, 85—At Ludford, J. Parkinson, esq.—At Louth, Mrs. M. Pape—At Boston, Mrs. Worley—At Cleethorpes, Mr. W. Broadley—At Holton, Mr. Lee—At Horbling, Mrs. Hall—At Grantham, Mr. Barnes.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. J. G. Hughs to Miss L. Harris.

Died.] At Pont y Pool, R. Smith, esq.—At Panteague Parsonage, Mrs. Probert.

NORFOLK.

Several interesting experiments were lately made before the Norfolk Committee for managing the Life-boat at Mundesley, with Captain Manby's apparatus for saving life in cases of shipwreck on the coast. A plan was also exhibited for enabling men to reach the shore, by means of a tin case made air tight, which encompasses the body under the arm-pits. The life-boat was next tried; and its capabilities as an instrument of humanity, in truly bold and skilful hands, were displayed in a manner which confirmed the most sanguine expectations of the Committee. After these proceedings, the Committee adjourned to the New Inn, where an elegant silver cup, purchased by subscription, was presented to Francis Wheatley, Esq. (Deputy Vice-Admiral of the county) on the part of his friends and neighbours, as a token of their high sense of his great exertions, so often and so successfully employed, to save the lives and property of individuals shipwrecked near Mundesley.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Capt. R. Woolstone to Miss S. Johnson—Mr. R. Fleming to Miss Contes—At Gorleston, Mr. B. Woolsey to Miss Gold—At Norwich, Mr. H. Ladbroke to Miss E. M. Bagg—Mr. W. Bell to Miss E. Pearce—Mr. T. Tillet to Miss A. Ward—Mr. H. B. Livock to Miss S. Riceborough—Mr. S. Lurwood to Miss Woods—Mr. S. S. Campin to Miss A. Vainish—T. M. Montgomerie, esq. of Garboldisham, to Miss M. Roberts.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Rivett—At Norwich, Mrs. J. Partridge—J. Wright, esq. 79—Mr. Crowe—Mr. A. Gedge—Mrs. E. Baker, 74—At Larling, Mr. J. Lock, 110—At Ruston, Mrs. E. North—At Mile End, near Norwich, Mrs. Barritt—At Thorney Abbey, T. S. Watson, esq.—At Burlingham Parsonage, Mrs. Denison, 76—At Stiffkey, Col. H. Loftus—At Hockham, S. Kitton, esq.—At Yarmouth, S. Badley, esq. 82.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, the Rev. G. Cole to Miss M. A. Blissard—At Peterborough, Mr. T. Peacock to Miss A. Hill—At Geddington, near Kettering, Mr. J. Baines to Miss M. Branson.

Died.] At Wellingborough, Mrs. Gill—At Kettering, Mr. W. Hawthorn—Mr. W. Harding—At Peterborough, Mr. T. Felton.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The new Road, which is so important an improvement in the parish of Tynemouth, the coun-

try adjoining, and public in general, is going rapidly forward; a considerable part is already above the reach of the water, and in the course of a few months (the funds proving adequate) a safe carriage-road will be effected into the Low Town of North Shields, at all times of tide, from the want of which many serious accidents have occurred.—The work is principally carried on by voluntary subscription. The Corporation of Newcastle, seeing the advantage, in its preventing the washing down of many hundreds of tons of rubbish annually, have, with their usual liberality, subscribed one hundred guineas.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Galton to Miss M. Sinton—Mr. R. Brown to Miss H. Hart—Mr. C. Stafford to Miss H. Rathford—Mr. W. Forster to Miss E. Brown, of North Shields—Mr. J. Robson to Miss M. Bushby, of Hexham—At Morpeth, R. Drewe, esq. to Mrs. Downing—Mr. L. Skelton to Mrs. E. Reed, of North Shields.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. A. Gray—Mr. Richardson—Mrs. A. Clark—Mrs. Turner—Mr. Binney—Mrs. Jones—Miss Jack—Miss M. Baker, of Sugley House—At Tynemouth, Mr. E. Johnson—Mrs. Collins—Mr. R. Aynsley—At North Shields, Mr. W. S. Galbraith—Mrs. J. Tate—Mr. W. Wilson—Mrs. J. Elliott—Mrs. A. Armstrong—Mr. R. Thoburn—Miss J. Scott—At Hexham, Mr. P. Armstrong—Mrs. Whitfield—At Harton, Mr. J. Gibley—At Lemington, near Alnwick, J. A. Wilkie, esq.—At North Berwick, Mr. R. Oliver, 80.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At New, Mr. W. Reynolds to Miss M. Haywood—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Gibson to Miss M. Tomlinson—Mr. J. Rayner to Miss M. Alvey—Mr. S. Orrel to Miss A. Toome—Mr. J. Martin to Miss M. Henson—Mr. E. Green to Miss J. Speed—Mr. J. Ellis to Miss M. Bradley—Mr. J. Simpson to Mrs. A. Bonsall—Mr. J. Higgins to Miss A. Greenwood—At Mansfield Woodhouse, Mr. C. Kene to Miss M. Unwin.

Died.] At Holme Pierrepont, J. Cleaver, D.D. 79—At Nottingham, Mrs. Pettitt—Mrs. S. Glover—At Newark, Mrs. Midgworth—At Rufford, Mr. J. Clark—At Wicksworth, Mr. F. Jebb—At Cuckney, J. Dowland, esq.—At Caythorpe, Mr. J. Hingley—At Park Hall, near Mansfield, Major-Gen. Hall—At Sneinton, Lieut. R. Hall—At Hawton House, Mrs. M. Shaw, 81.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. P. Bliss, of St. John's College, to Miss S. Bell.

Died.] At Brixhampton, Miss H. M. Farnock—At Oxford, Mr. J. Palmer, 83—The Rev. James Hinton—The Rev. T. Klyne, of St. Edmund's Hall.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Cottesmore, Mr. J. Gamble to Miss C. Parnell.

Died.] At Croxton, near Belvoir, Mrs. Shepherd—Mr. E. Hopkins, late of Uppingham—At South Luffenham, Miss Trollope.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Drayton, T. Brocklehurst, esq. to Miss Unett—At Vron End, W. Beaumont, esq. to Miss S. M. Roberts—S. G. Benyon, esq. of Ash Hall, to Miss C. E. Thorp—At Middle, Mr. W. Teece to Miss Bate—At Ellesmere, Mr. Mearns to Miss H. Rhodenhurst—Mr. Watkins, of Llandral, to Miss S. Bradley—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Minion to Miss Strange—Mr. B. Jones to Miss Atcherley—At Onibury, near Ludlow, R. S. Hall, esq. to Miss M. Pryce.

Died.] At Brocton Grange, R. Phillips, esq.—At Bridgnorth, Mr. B. Lello, 80—S. Isard, esq.—At Ludlow, the Rev. T. C. Rogers—At Trefonen, Miss Rogers—At Chillington, T. Giffard, esq.—At Oswestry, Miss Edwards—Mrs. Owen—At the High Downes, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Jones—At Shrewsbury, — Baxter, 104—Mr. H. Bowman—At All Stretton, Mr. Hall.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A new and commodious carriage-road is just completed in Bathwick, connecting the bottom,

ster, of Salwarp Mill, to Miss M. Rao—T. W. Coventry, esq. to Miss A. Coventry, of Spring Hill—Mr. Herbert to Miss M. Stevens, of Pershore—At Powick, Mr. E. Lone to Miss Wooddyatt—At Pershore, Mr. W. Woodcock to Miss S. G. Bedford—At Evesham, W. Beale, esq. to Miss E. M. Hyatt.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Hardy—At Upton-on-Severn, Mrs. Aycrigg—Mr. J. Winnall, of Bruce's Leigh—At Upper Wick, T. Bund, esq.—At Powick, C. Bathom, M.D.

YORKSHIRE.

The noble organ in York Minster has been recently completed. It is said to be the largest and most complete instrument in Great Britain. The total number of stops is 82—pipes 3254. There are three sets of keys, viz.—one for the great nave organ—one for the choir organ—and one for the swell, exclusive of pedals. There are movements for enabling the performer to play two or three sets of keys at once, or to detach the great and choir organs, with the pedals, in addition to the pedal pipes. The Haarlem organ, which is the largest in Europe, contains 60 stops.

Married.] At Bradford, W. Taylor, esq. to Miss Mossman—At Selby, Mr. T. Weeks to Miss Bulmer—At Huddersfield, Mr. Peel to Miss M. Cook—At Horbury, Mr. T. Dickenson to Miss S. Rhodes—Mr. G. Gough, of Leeds, to Miss J. Booth—Mr. J. Rowntree, of Old Malton, to Miss S. Smithson—At Skipton, Mr. S. M. Cousen to Miss M. A. Bacon—At Wakefield, Mr. G. Haigh to Miss E. France.

Died.] At Leeds, Mr. W. Moxon—Mr. J. Goss—At Stepney, near Hull, Mr. D. Smithson—At Sowerby Hall, near Halifax, Miss Jennings—At Rensfield, near Doncaster, J. Sturges, esq.—At Aakam, near York, Mrs. Haslam—At Pontefract, Mrs. Harrison, 84—At Potter Newton, Mrs. A. Lund—At Doncaster, C. Dowse, esq.—At Great Driffield, Mr. G. Harrison, 91—At Huddersfield, the Rev. W. Moorhouse, 81—Mr. R. Fell—The Rev. J. Coates—At Knaresborough, Mrs. Ellison—At Wakefield, Mr. W. Scott, 82—At Great Horton, Mrs. Wilkinson—At Knottingly, Mrs. Barker—At Halifax, Mrs. Jardine—Mrs. Greenwood—Mr. R. Bark—At Otley, Mr. W. Milnorpe—Mr. J. Rawlings—Mr. T. Calvert.

WALES.

Married.] At Manaven, Mr. E. Evans to Miss Pryse—At Chirk, Mr. J. Jones to Miss M. Jones—At Llanbadarnfawr, P. T. Gibb, esq. to Miss E. Hughes—At Tottenhall, Lieut. W. P. Gardiner to Miss E. A. Wynne, of Peniarth—R. B. Phillipson, esq. to Miss E. Wynne.

Died.] At Bronwylfa, near St. Asaph, Mrs. Browne—At Newtown, Miss M. A. Hamer—At Corwen, Mr. E. Edwards—At Llangirrig, Mr. R. Thomas—At Pool, Montgomery, Mrs. Parry—At Buckley Mountain, Flint, Mr. E. Lloyd—At Chirk, Mrs. Roberts—At Glanilyn House, G. Richards, esq.—At Aberystwith, Miss H. Hickox—At Brecon, Mrs. Williams—At Bodweni, R. E. Williams, esq.—At Tynllechwedd, Mrs. E. Ellis, 102—At Bangor, Mrs. Lythall.

SCOTLAND.

The improvements in the harbour of Portpatrick are now going on briskly. To protect the harbour from the western surge, a breakwater has been constructed; which is now nearly completed, and into which many hundred thousand tons of stone have been thrown. These stones are obtained from a quarry in the immediate neighbourhood; and, very recently, the workmen disengaged, at one blast, a mass of rock which was calculated to weigh 100 tons. About a month ago, the foundation stone of the new pier was laid, which is to extend from the extremity of the breakwater on the one side, and from a ledge of rock on the other, 90 feet into the sea, terminating in angles of 60 feet each. The depth of water will be 22 feet at ebb; and the whole

expense of completing the harbour will fall but short, it is said, of 150,000*l.* sterling. The safety and despatch of the King's packets are, of course, the objects which Government have chiefly in view. For the conveyance of the mails, the Admiralty have ordered two steam-boats to be built, which are speedily expected at the Port, and which will easily complete the passage in two hours. With a favourable breeze, the present packets sometimes scud across in much the same space; but, speaking generally, from six to eight hours are consumed in the passage; and not unfrequently the mail-coach has to leave the port even when the cutter heaves in sight, and is smothered up against an adverse wind.

Married.] At Greenock, A. Ramsay, esq. to Miss J. Baine—At Paisley, Mr. W. King to Miss M. Kerr—At Newhall, W. Davidson, esq. to Miss A. Hussey—At Leith, Mr. R. Donaldson to Miss E. Anderson—At Edinburgh, the Rev. A. McPherson to Miss A. Young—R. Davidson, esq. to Miss J. Matthewson—Mr. J. Harrison to Miss C. Bells—Mr. A. Williamson to Miss J. Sibbald—L. Erskine, esq. to Miss M. Athill—H. Murray, esq. to Miss C. Burlin—At Glasgow, J. Wakefield, jun. esq. to Miss F. M'Arthur—At Elgin, A. Bremner, esq. to Miss E. Grant—At Portobello, Lieut. J. R. Farquhar to Miss M. M. Cockburn.

Died.] At Glasgow, Miss M. Balderston—Capt. A. Cathcart—At Paisley, the Rev. Dr. Boag—At Helensburgh, Mr. P. S. Whyte—At Portobello, Mr. Morrison—At Aberdeen, Mrs. A. Morrison, 85—At Louth Hall, Louth, Lord Louth—At Perth, E. Lawrie, esq.—At Rothie House, J. Leslie, esq.—At Pitkaithy, J. Watt, esq.—At Ladykirk, Mrs. A. Campbell, 82—At Ashes, P. Goddes, esq. 78—At Edinburgh, D. Hamilton, esq.—The Rev. J. M'Intyre, 89—Mrs. H. Cockburn—Mrs. E. Kelly—Mr. A. Anderson—Mrs. F. Hay—A. Pearson, esq.—At Greenock, J. Gardner, 108—At Otley, Mrs. M. Ward—At the Manse of Wilton, the Rev. J. Thompson—At Pittfour, J. Richardson, esq.—At his seat, Brerogill Castle, near Thurso, in the 57th year of his age, the Right Hon. James Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, Lord Lieutenant of that county, and Post Master-General for Scotland.

IRELAND.

The number of inhabitants in Ireland is estimated at 6,846,949, and the number of Irish acres at 6,800,750; so that there is more than one individual to an acre. In England, the number of English acres is 32,842,400, and the inhabitants 11,486,700, or nearly three English acres (about two and a quarter Irish) to an individual. But the difference between the relative size of the tenancies is far greater. In a barony of about thirty square miles, in Ireland, nearly one half of the farms are less than five acres, and only one in thirty is above fifty acres.

Married.] At Birr, H. W. Hobbs, esq. to Miss M. Bayley—At Dublin, J. C. Wallington, esq. to Miss A. J. Mason—Mr. J. Nevins to Miss M. Kellan—J. F. Carroll, esq. to Miss E. Aston—At Davidstown, R. Cassidy, esq. to Miss E. Archbold—At Cove, T. Pool, esq. to Miss M. Freeman—At Belfast, Capt. Rea to Miss Fisher—At Crogan, R. L. Page, esq. to Miss E. Ball—At Stewardstown, co. Tyrone, Mr. J. Kennedy, 84, to Miss M. Alder, 76.

Died.] At Dublin, C. Brady, esq.—Mrs. Gamble—Lady Sutton—Mrs. Pethrick—Mrs. Ridgway—Mrs. E. Reynolds—A. Walsh, esq. 85—Mr. J. Grace—Capt. J. Busby—At Limerick, Miss Maunsell—Mrs. Kane—At Kilashee, co. Longford, the Rev. R. Bagnell—G. Haze, esq. of Ballyburn, co. Limerick—At Woodpark, co. Clare, M. E. D'Alton, esq.—At Kilrush, Miss E. Runley—At Rockview, Cort, Miss Stephens—At Flintfield, B. Cotter, esq.—At Kinsale, T. Cochrane, esq.—At Ballyrichard, co. Tipperary, Mrs. Hughes.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

OCT. 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE is little or no domestic intelligence worthy of note during the last month, if Ireland, the never-failing source of misery and crime, be excepted. The manufacturing and commercial interests of the country are prosperous, and the national finances hold out an object for the astonishment of the world. The net amount of taxes, being about fifty-eight millions a-year, is more than four pounds a head for every man, woman, and child, in the population. Of this sum 23,348,408*l.* 4*s.* are raised from the following articles, none of which can be strictly styled necessities of life.

Beer, hops, and malt	£7,073,756	12	7
British spirits . . .	3,477,863	5	9½
Cider and perry . . .	25,052	14	9½
Foreign spirits . . .	2,456,094	3	11½
— wine, &c. . .	958,596	4	9½
Sugar	3,579,412	12	1½
Tea	3,430,188	8	3
Coffee, cocoa, &c. . .	387,265	15	10½
Tobacco and snuff . .	1,960,178	5	10

Were Ireland as tranquil and flourishing as Great Britain, and consequently an equal contributor to taxation in proportion to her population, between a third and a fourth of the present amount of taxes might be applied to extinguish the national debt annually.

On the 25th of August, a dinner was given in the town of Liverpool to Mr. Canning, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Hughs, *Chargé d'Affaires* from America to the Court of Sweden, Mr. Huskisson, &c. It was remarkable for the conciliatory and excellent political spirit exhibited by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In giving the health of Mr. Hughs, Mr. Canning alluded to the "clear community of interests" which binds the two countries to each other, and to the "true interests of two nations united by a common language, a common spirit of commercial enterprise, and a common regard for well-regulated liberty."

A grand political dinner was given to Messrs. Brougham and Denman at Glasgow on the 12th ult. Lord Archibald Hamilton presided. Numerous

speeches in favour of a parliamentary reform, and on the advance of its principles in Scotland, were made upon the occasion.

Actions of great atrocity have been perpetrated in Ireland. On the 9th ult., a party of Whiteboys attacked the house of Mr. T. Franks, near Fermoy, and murdered that gentleman, his wife, and son, with circumstances of peculiar cruelty. The grudge borne against this unhappy family by these banditti, was in consequence of Mr. Franks and his son having prosecuted one Sheehan for assaulting them with intent to rob them of their arms. Under the operation of fear, Mr. Franks had been obliged to retire into a neighbouring town for safety, and had only visited his house a few days before he was inhumanly put to death, in order to attend the getting-in of his harvest. In the county of Limerick, one hundred and fifty men, part of them armed, attacked an agent of the Countess of Ormond, near Rathkeale, where he was valuing tithes with some proctors, accompanied by four police men, at whom three shots were fired, which they returned, and two of the attacking party fell, but were carried off by their friends. One was taken, named Joy. Women attended the party, and were seen urging it on. Numerous threatening letters have been received, principally relative to tithes and tithe collectors, and every thing indicates that worse outrages are only restrained by the severe measures of repression adopted. Such is now, and such will be, the state of this fine island, until measures striking at the root of the evils under which its population suffers, shall be seriously carried into effect. Want is ever the parent of crime and rebellion. The committals to prison in Ireland in 1806 were but 1996, in 1814 they amounted to 5167, and in 1823 they are reported to amount to 12,284!

At a meeting of the Greek Committee on the 13th ult., a report was communicated to the society from Edward Blaquiére, Esq. relative to his

visit to the Morea, for the purpose of enquiring into the state of the Greek cause at the present moment. This document is long, and possesses great interest. Mr. Blaquiere landed at Pyrgi, a small cove opposite the island of Zante, on the 30th of May last. From thence he proceeded, by Pyrgos through the Morea, to Tripolizza. The meeting of the Congress at Astros is described. Its first object was to make correct the articles framed before at Epidaurus. The most liberal institutions of Europe were adopted as models. The report then alludes to the origin of the Greek contest, states that it had no connexion with the events passing in the rest of Europe; notices the charges of cruelty brought against this brave people by the enemies of their independence in this and other countries. The bravery and high spirit

which, indeed, could alone have enabled them to support the unequal contest with their tyrants, are mentioned in high terms, and their efforts to establish schools, and extend the progress of knowledge, are done justice to. In short, the document altogether adds weight to the claims of this heroic people to support from Christian countries. There is yet one nation on the continent of Europe that, undaunted by disparity of numbers, destruction of property, torture, and death, gives a bright example of heroic courage and resistance, even to the knife, against an overwhelming despotism. When states, deeming themselves more civilized, discover equal energy and bravery in the cause of independence, they may presume to censure them,—all others should be silent.

THE COLONIES.

Accounts have reached England from Sierra Leone, which state that the American colony at Cape Messurado, established for the same purposes as the British at Sierra Leone, was going on well. The French, to the eternal disgrace of an administration conspicuous for insincerity and bad faith, are still the most active in the slave trade, and carry on the infamous traffic to an enormous extent. An officer of the American vessel of war Cyane, had boarded two belonging to the port of Nantes, on his passage from Cape Messurado to Sierra Leone. The Sixth Anniversary of a Bible Society had been held at Freetown, and upwards of one hundred pounds subscribed for its support.

Letters from Algoa Bay, dated in June, state that the *Leven*, 28, Captain W. F. Owen, and *Barracouta*, Captain Vidall, had just completed their provisions, and were about to sail for Delagoa Bay, to resume their survey of the rivers of Southern and Eastern Africa. Lient. Brown, Mr. Forbes, botanist, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, who are going on the difficult and dangerous Sena expedition, were on board the *Barracouta*. They are to be landed at Quilamane, whence they are to make their way into the unknown interior, and, if possible, reach the Cape of Good Hope. The *Barracouta*, if she can pass the bar of the entrance of the Quilamane,

will survey that river as far as the town, where the Portuguese have a settlement. The *Barracouta* will then survey the Inyamban River.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Madras on the 2d of March, extending through the Nilgherry and the country in that direction, as well as generally along the coast. The shock was also perceived in Travancore, but twenty minutes later than at Madras, and also in the island of Ceylon. The sum subscribed for erecting an equestrian statue in honour of the Marquis of Hastings, amounted at Calcutta, on the 11th of March, to 17,450 rupees, above 1300*l.* sterling. The new rule of the late Governor-general for regulating the press in India was published at Calcutta on the 15th of March. It ordains, that after fourteen days from the registry of the rule, no newspaper or book containing intelligence or strictures on the government shall be published without a licence from the Governor-general. Those licences may be resumed or recalled immediately after notice given by the Governor-general, or the chief secretary, which notice will be deemed sufficient on its publication in the Government gazette. All persons concerned in publishing the works before described, if carried on without licences, or continuing to do so after their revocation, to forfeit 400 rupees. The fines to be determined in

a summary manner before two Justices of Peace, with power, on failure of payment, to seize the goods of the offending parties.

A number of unfortunate persons, who had been induced, by the false representations of Sir Gregor M'Gregor and his agents, to embark for the Poyais country, found themselves, on

their arrival there, completely deceived in the representations made to them, and would in all probability have perished, but for the interference of the British superintendent at Honduras, who removed them to Belize. They were 203 in number, but several died from want and exposure in a torrid climate.

FOREIGN STATES.

The affairs of Spain are drawing rapidly to a crisis. Corunna surrendered, and the French troops entered that city on the 21st of August: the terms of capitulation were, that the garrison should put itself under the orders of Morillo. The Duke of Angoulême arrived at Port St. Mary, near Cadiz, on the 16th of Aug. on the 17th proposals were made for the surrender of the city. The terms were declined in a letter said to have been written by the King himself. The Duke, therefore, announced his intention of pushing the siege with vigour to a conclusion. On the 31st of August, after considerable preparations, the Trocadero fort on the peninsula of that name was carried by assault. The Spaniards are said to have lost 150 killed, 250 wounded, with 900 prisoners, and 50 pieces of cannon. The French loss has not been stated, but there is no doubt it was considerable. On the 3d ult. General Alava reached the French head-quarters from Cadiz, with proposals for a capitulation, in answer to which the Duke demanded the liberty of the King, as the preliminary step. A peremptory refusal was the consequence, the negotiation was broken off, and General Alava returned to Cadiz. The Duke is reported to have offered those members who did not wish to remain in the peninsula, the use of the French fleet to take them wherever they wished to retire. In the mean time, the distractions of the country increase. The Regency of Madrid has employed itself in thwarting the views of the French, and endeavouring to extend its vengeance against all who are any way obnoxious to it. The decrees which have issued from this *ultra* assembly go to nullify the treaties between the French and the Constitutional chiefs. Only about one hundred persons have been set at liberty in Madrid, in obedience to the Anjudar decree; against

which the Regency addressed the following remonstrance to the Duke of Reggio.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY.—The Regency of the Kingdom has been officially informed, that last night three French officers presented themselves at the city prison, with several gendarmes, and that they have set at liberty twenty-two Spaniards detained under the authority of the laws. The Regency has learned with surprise an event which attacks the Sovereignty of the King, in whose name it governs, and, not being able to endure this encroachment upon its dignity, it protests, in the face of Europe, whose assistance it implores, against the violence of this act. Upon hearing of this proceeding, the Regency of the Kingdom would have been glad if it had had the power to abandon the reins of Government; but, reflecting on the situation of the Sovereign, the necessity of preserving union between the two nations, and of maintaining public order in the interior, it felt the duty of continuing its functions, in spite of the outrage offered to the authority with which it is invested. The Regency of the Kingdom orders me to address this Protest to your Excellency, in reply to the official communication which it has received.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"Aug. 15, 1823."

The French have in consequence been obliged to explain away the objectionable part of their decree, and the Regency continue their measures of imprisonment and violence uncontrolled. The conduct of the Regency is probably sowing materials for a civil war. All the purchasers of national domains have been turned out of their property, and the priests and monks every where incite the dregs of the people against those who are believed to have been friendly to the Constitution. All those who have filled civil or military employments since 1820 are among the proscribed; and the fanaticism of the priests, adding fuel to the licentiousness of the lower classes, may be ex-

pected to produce dreadful disturbances, should the French cease to hold a vigilant eye over them. Should the latter evacuate the country after the restoration of the king and their unprincipled invasion, a reaction may take place, or the appearance of it may furnish the French ministry with an excuse for a long occupation of the country, and establishing a paramount influence over it too firm to be shaken, fatal to the interests of England in the Peninsula, and conferring a vast addition of strength on the Bourbon despotism in both countries.—The cities of Barcelona and Tarragona still kept Marshal Moncey in full employment. The garrison of the former city made a sortie on the 23d of August, and forced the French post of Garcia, but was ultimately compelled to retire. The garrison of Tarragona also made a sortie, which, according to the French accounts, was unsuccessful. The siege of Pampeluna commenced on the 3d ult. by Marshal Lauriston, who carried the suburbs of La Madeleine and of Rocheappela by assault. On the 17th, after sustaining a severe bombardment, the town and citadel surrendered, the garrison being prisoners of war. Santona had also surrendered, and the Constitutional officers Rosella, Vigo, and Palarea, with 1500 officers and men, had capitulated, without an effort, to the French general Marguerye. St. Sebastian still held out; and a disorder of a most alarming nature had made its appearance at Passages. A military council had been formed at Madrid by the Regency for the organization of the army, of which General Castanos had been nominated the President. The people paid no taxes, and the Regency, which had expected, or been promised money by the French, being disappointed, was entirely destitute of means to carry on the government business.

A Spanish account of an engagement with Marshal Moncey on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 22nd of August, has been published, and claims the advantage. The commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces of Catalonia, united with Lloberas, after a combat of six hours repulsed the French, and drove them from their positions with a loss of 600 killed, 900 wounded, and 170 prisoners; together with 100 mules

laden with baggage. The Spanish loss is estimated at 250 killed and 350 wounded. The French, therefore, have a difficult task to execute in Catalonia, if this statement be correct.

In Portugal the affairs of the Government remain in a very unsettled state. The violence of the party in power increased. Foreign intrigues augmented the divisions: one party was said to be in the interest of France, and another in that of England. No form of a Constitution could be agreed upon. Soldiers had been sent to Madeira for the purpose of suppressing a revolution which was apprehended to be ready to break out there. It is extremely probable that the French interest will also have the upper hand in Portugal, should the *ultra* party succeed in establishing an absolute government. Some apprehension was said to be felt in respect to the conduct of the army; and the Court of Lisbon was by no means free from fear, owing to the disunion that prevailed in the country. Sir H. Thornton, the British minister, arrived at Lisbon on the 4th ult., and, being known to the King, called upon him without the formality of previously delivering his credentials, which had given offence to M. de Neuville, the Ambassador of France. The English agent for Lloyd's, Mr. Whitney, was murdered while returning from Figueras to Lisbon on the 30th of August, as supposed by robbers. Only twenty-two of the Portuguese vessels out of sixty which were expected from Brazil, in consequence of the evacuation of Bahia, had arrived; and it was feared Lord Cochrane had captured most of the remainder. Sir Robert Wilson has either been deprived of the Order of the Tower and Sword conferred on him for past services, or has resigned it in consequence of the treatment he experienced from the Portuguese Government at Lisbon. A letter from Sir Robert to the King, returning the Order, seems to make it a spontaneous act of his own, while the King's decree is dated earlier than his letter by two or three days.

Accounts from Switzerland state, that notes were presented on the 20th and 21st of August to the Federal Directory at Berne, from the Courts of Austria, Prussia, Russia, France, and Sardinia. These Notes relate to the Refugees who have been suffered to

enter Switzerland, that may be obnoxious to these powers, and respecting whom a ministerial conference of the Allied Powers was held at Paris on the 31st of July last, and before that on the 21st of April.—The demand that they shall be expelled from Switzerland is renewed; and as the Sovereigns who make this demand will not allow them to reside either in their dominions, or in Spain or Portugal, they are to receive passports for the United States of North America, to which they are to proceed by way of Hamburg or Bremen. The Federal Directory communicates the new list, which contains above two hundred names, to the Cantoneal Government, to obtain information. It is probable that very few of the individuals mentioned are now in the country. The Ordinances of the Diet have laid down the mode of proceeding to be adopted by the Cantoneal Government. The French Minister has besides demanded, in a Note of the 31st of July, that Switzerland shall consent to arrest and deliver up the deserters and refractory conscripts who have taken refuge in that country. A similar demand, which was made formerly by Austria, was not acceded to.

The death of that insignificant potentate the Pope, the temporal power of whom, small as it was, was too much for the happiness of its poor population, has set on foot numerous intrigues for a successor, whose spiritual influence it is of great moment, in the view of some high branches of the Holy Alliance, to secure on their own side. It is supposed that Austria will be successful in influencing the election of God's new vicegerent, and thus by spiritual as well as temporal means rivet yet faster the chains of unfortunate Italy.

The autocrat of Russia has at length abandoned the absurd claim he put forth respecting the North-west coast of America, and the boundaries of the Pacific. He left Petersburg on the 27th of August for Moscow, the Crimea, and Poland, to review the different corps of his army.

The Janissaries have expressed their dissatisfaction at the Ottoman Government, owing to the state of public affairs, by setting fire to the city of Constantinople. Three attempts were

made for that purpose on the 18th, 20th, and 24th of July. The arsenal was with difficulty preserved. Two thousand houses were destroyed: the Mosque of the Sultan was in imminent danger, and a first-rate line-of-battle ship was burned to the edge of the water. Accounts from Ancona state, that a battle had been fought between the Thebes and Zeilouny, in which the Turks lost 4000 killed and wounded, and 460 prisoners. The Turks were much more numerous than the Greeks, but yet were driven back into Thessaly. Lord Byron had sailed for Greece, with a number of English officers on half pay, and accoutrements for 1500 men. A rumour had been circulated at Petersburg that the Porte has made proposals of peace to the Greeks: it has offered to grant them the same rights as are possessed by the people of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Greek Government has not returned any answer to these proposals. In the letter from St. Petersburg, this step of the Turkish Government is attributed to the representations of the British Minister, who recommended it in the name of all the Powers assembled at the Congress of Vienna. It is too late to make such an offer with effect, the Greeks being resolved on independence.

At the conclusion of the Congress at Vienna, two of the greatest German Powers united to take steps for the assembling of a German Congress at Vienna, to which it was intended to invite all the Powers of the German Confederation, and at which the act of the Confederation of 1814 was to be revised, in order to remove from it all traces of the concessions which the dangers of the moment had extorted from the Ministers of that day. The endeavours of the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna were fruitless, and Prince Metternich was obliged to content himself with having destroyed the spirit of opposition which had been formed in the bosom of the German Diet. But the views of Austria were only adjourned, and that Power has now sent a circular to several German Governments to invite them to a Congress, which is to be held at Vienna. The object of this Congress is to introduce into the system of Government in Germany, more similarity and uniformity, thereby to strengthen the ties which

must unite all the members of the Confederation, &c. This circular has caused it to be generally believed and reported, that the affairs of Germany are to be regulated at Vienna, under the influence of the Holy Alliance. The Bavarian Government has refused to send a representative to this Congress, and Wurtemberg has imitated the firm conduct of Bavaria.

General Madeira quitted Bahia on the 2d of July, without any capitulation with the Brazilians; and Lord Cochrane had succeeded in capturing many of the squadron. The Brazilian brig of war Bahia arrived at Pernambuco on the 8th of July, with four prizes from the Portuguese fleet, having from 400 to 500 troops on board.—When the Bahia quitted Lord Cochrane, he had taken 21 sail, and was still in pursuit, with the hope of capturing the Dom Joao VI. a first-rate, with General Madeira and the plunder of Bahia on board. The Bahia sailed again from Pernambuco on the 14th, and took two vessels.

Two Envoys had arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 25th of May from the Spanish Government at Madrid, and it had been instantly communicated to them that no intercourse of any description could be held with them, unless they were prepared unequivocally to acknowledge the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Buenos Ayres.

Information has also been received from Lima by no means favourable to the independence of the Peruvian States; for the Royalist General, La Serna, at the head of an army of 6000 men, was within 25 leagues of the capital, and had caused great consternation amongst the inhabitants. The strangers and principal citizens had removed to Callao, for the garrison consisted of only 3000 men; and if the reinforcement of 4000 men, which the Colombian General (Bolivar) had detached to assist the Peruvians, did not immediately arrive, little doubt can be entertained of the fall of Lima to the power of the mother country. It appears that a plot had been discovered for the surrender of the Castle of Callao to the Spaniards, and that, in conse-

quence, about fifty persons, chiefly Europeans, had been arrested and thrown into prison. A report prevailed of a revolution against the Royal Cause having broken out in Cuzco, but it received very little credit. Colonel Millar had returned from his tour of observation, and had reported that the Spaniards occupied Pisco, Ica, Janja, and Pasco, in considerable force. The transports had sailed to bring up the Colombian troops from Guayaquil. Later accounts state that the Royalist forces, under the command of General Centerac, were estimated at 7000 men. The Patriots had 6000 troops, besides 700 arrived from Bolivar. Bolivar had ordered 3000 men to be embarked for Callao, 1000 of whom sailed on the 17th of March, and 700 of them arrived in Callao between the 1st and 11th of April. The Government invited General Bolivar to take the command of the whole forces of Peru, and it was expected he would accept of it. In Mexico, St. Ana, who revolted against the Government, had surrendered to the forces sent against him at San Luis de Potosi, before which place he had encamped his army. Previous to his surrender, he had seized Spanish property to a considerable amount on the road to Tampico. His army, which amounted to 3 or 4000 men, had made the roads between San Luis de Potosi very unsafe, particularly for the conveyance of Spanish property. General Bermudez, it is said, had sailed from La Guira, to take command of the Colombian army at Rio de la Hacha, to act against Morales. The City Council of Guadalajara has wisely resolved to establish a Lancasterian school, or school for mutual instruction. The person they selected to carry into operation the most useful system of primary schools, is Mr. Theodore Turren Linieres, son of the French Gen. Baron de Linieres, twenty years of age, and uniting all the qualities necessary for the task to the satisfaction of the Council and utility to youth. He enjoys a salary of 3000 dollars from the Corporation, which, added to what he receives for the education of a part of the children, will augment it to at least 4000.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THIS establishment has been going on right gallantly during the fine weather—*making hay while the sun shines*. Its attractions have brought together more good company than we thought was to be found in London at this season, when no persons of consideration, except Old Bailey lawyers, and editors of magazines, are supposed to remain within the dust of the great city. If any thing could reconcile us to our fate, and make the huge brick piles of London tolerable when untenanted by friends, it could be the pleasures of Mr. Morris's theatre. Within its magic circle, we have been contented to forget the bright skies and russet fields of September; to laugh at happy foibles, and sympathize with happy faces; to shoot only "folly as it flies," with Liston for our unequalled game-keeper; and to breathe the fresh air of Southampton, in Mr. Kenney's healthful play. The company, indeed, is one of the most complete we ever remember, collected in the most favourable summer. There is Liston, about whom the comic lights revolve, the king of good fellows; sun of the manager's table; who never played more richly, and hardly ever so chastely, as he has done within this narrow sphere. Vining, the gayest of the gentlemanly comedians, is a very pleasant fellow—not so characteristic as Jones at his best, but generally more lively himself, and the cause of greater liveliness in others. Terry is the most caustic promulgator of sharp satire—the stoutest moralist in town—not excepting even the "adorable preacher" of the Caledonian chapel. Then there is West, an agreeable copy of Knight—Harley, the best of Fidgets—and Williams, whose quarrelsome poet, in the "Suicide," will live as long as most of our "living poets." The female department is also rich in mental and personal charms. Here is Mrs. Chatterly, the fair, the lively, and the loud—Miss Ohester, the sentimental and the winning—Miss Love, whose notes are rising to a higher premium than ever was expected—and Madame Vestris, safely returned to laugh at the Scottish ear which would not hear her. But

the chief female vocalist (Madame Vestris assuming rather to lead the male line) has retired to the country, to recover her health and perform at concerts, and has drawn after her all the vengeance of a play-bill. The Beggar's Opera is lamentably supplied without her, and, like the table of Goldsmith's host, exhibits—"In the middle a place where Miss Paton is—not." In reply to the denunciations of the manager, the ex-prima-donna has alleged, that her health was unequal to the exertions of the theatre, but allowed her singing a few songs in the pure air of Devonshire—which we can well conceive to be true,—and yet think the advisers of this lady rather deficient in taste and wisdom. We entirely acquit Miss Paton, individually, of choosing to give herself airs, instead of bestowing them on the town: for she is very young, and evidently a very sensible and unaffected girl. We saw her once in a trying situation, where an affected woman is sure to betray herself; the witness-box in the Court of King's Bench, to which she was called to give evidence, in the delectable suit which is denominated, in the Scandalous Chronicle, "The great Ogilvie Cause,"—and certainly, a more modest self-possession, and more decided good sense, were never shewn by any lady appearing for the first time in the character of a witness. Mr. Scarlett put his questions in his own genteel style, and Miss Paton sustained her part in the little duet to admiration.

But we have strayed unawares into a sphere quite out of our province, where, with Liston and Vining in the best farce of the season, we shall find ourselves "Fish out of Water." This is certainly the most fortunate novelty, in which Liston has indulged his humour since he rioted in the extravagance of Peter Finn. It is not necessary to trouble our readers with the machinery of the plot—but it will be sufficient to give them an idea of its happiest scenes. The sentimental son of a portly alderman applies for the post of secretary to an envoy, in order to obtain the opportunity of running away with his daughter, while Samuel Savoury makes interest for the

scarcely less important post of cook to the embassy. By one of those mistakes which occur so often in farces, the cook is inducted into the post of secretary, and the candidate for the secretaryship finds that his only remaining chance is to take the place of cook, for which he is about as well fitted as his rival is for literary avocations. The mutual embarrassment of these "Fish out of Water" is amusing in the extreme: at first they obtain some relief by performing each others duties, but the great trial of Savoury comes, when he can obtain none to help him. Only imagine Liston, as the cook, directed to endite a penitent letter—all the gradations of his awkwardness and dismay—the rich blunders in orthography—the vain attempts to escape—the utter amazement at the long words which he cannot remember—the overtoppling misery—till he is happily dismissed to the kitchen! Let our readers, who are lounging away their autumn listlessly by the sea-coast, think of it and envy us!

A farce, under the title of the "Great Unknown," met with a less favourable reception, though its idea was not bad—Mr. Liston taken for the author of the Scotch novels! He is really a vulgar speculator, engaged in some iron-works in Derbyshire, and, having fallen into the snow, is carried to an old mansion, where an inveterate craniologist resides with his maiden sister. The lady, who, though arrived at an unromantic age, is perfectly mad after the sentimental and the antique, is delighted to find the dress of her guest answering in every particular to the authentic description given by that veritable person, Dr. Dry-as-dust, of the author of *Waverley*, and, not doubting that she is in the presence of her favourite author, studies to entertain him in the best manner which her dilapidated larder will allow. In order to fascinate her illustrious visitor, she arrays herself in a dress of Queen Elizabeth's time, and has the good fortune to find, in all his tastes and expressions, a confirmation of her conjecture. Her brother, equally credulous, lays all sorts of schemes for obtaining a cast of his head—finds the organs indicative of his powers, in the bumps which he has derived from his oversetting, and follows him about with his bason and his bowl, to effect

his purpose. The lady is, of course, overjoyed to receive an offer of marriage from the Great Unknown. But here our report must stop, for the house did not allow the conclusion to be heard. The speeches were too long and prosing; the wit was indelicate; and the craniologist was as tiresome as the science itself, and as barbarous as its language. Literary follies are always dull on the stage; they have not enough of reality of flesh and blood about them, to furnish out amusement at second-hand. Mr. Liston anticipated the fate of the farce, for, though he dressed his character, he had scarcely read it, and the other performers were generally imperfect. The managers of this theatre shew sometimes too great an eagerness for the production of novelty; they announce farces before they are read; and the consequence is, either that they are performed before they are studied, to the detriment of the author; or that they are postponed, to the confusion of those honest critics who do not attend the theatre, but who register the damnation of pieces in the just confidence that they were duly acted!

O'Keefe's laughable *Extravaganza*, "The Highland Reel," has been revived here with much greater success than it obtained on its original production. It is one of those pieces which the English first damn and then enjoy, as they do French cookery; they think it beneath their dignity to entertain such absurdities, but, when the vagaries have once obtained currency, they are delighted to be entertained by them. Miss Love was the Moggy of the farce, and played and sung with much spirit; but Miss Kelly is worth a thousand of her, in such a part, notwithstanding her lack of voice. Liston was Shelt, the comical piper, and gave his jests in his most natural style. There was a world of sense and fun in his little dialogue with the rascally soldiers who try to enlist him, worth a great many of those grimaces directed to the orchestra and the performers, which, we are glad to perceive, he is learning to spare. A true Highland reel, capially danced at the end, set the spirits of every one in lively motion, and well supplied the place of a warbled finale.

"Sweethearts and Wives," has been played nearly fifty nights, to the most brilliant houses of the season.

This popularity it owes even more to its serious than to its farcical scenes; especially to the recognition, by the Admiral, of his old friend's daughter, which is admirably managed, both by the author and the actors. It is a felicitous prose version of the passage in *Cristabel*:—

“Sir Leoline a moment's space
Stood gazing on the lady's face,
And the youthful lord of Triermain
Came back upon his heart again.”

The glimpses of good writing scattered through this play, naturally suggest the wish, that its author would attempt something decidedly pathetic. With his knowledge of stage effect, and his insight into character, he could scarcely fail to turn his serious vein to good account in a higher walk of the drama.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

This establishment has been fruitful in novelty since our last: comedies have been cut into operettas—farces have been studded with songs—“*A Dun a day*” has been presented to the town—and Mr. Mathews has been all abroad and all at home, in rapid interchange of character. The first adaptation, taken from Mrs. Centlivre's supplemental comedy of “*Marplot in Spain*,” though successful, was not brilliantly attractive. The original piece is too like most continuations, where the old jests are worn threadbare, the characters exaggerated, the incidents repeated, and the spirit attenuated and frittered away, if not wholly lost. Its scene also is laid in Spain, which secures all the tiresome apparatus of duennas, rope-ladders, veils, intrigues without passion, and perplexities which it is a vain attempt to unravel. Plays of this kind are an everlasting puzzle; we care nothing about the hero or heroine, but are always wondering why they get into scrapes, and how they will get out of them. The altered piece of the English Opera has the advantage of compression; and, though there is neither wit nor interest, there are two practical jokes which tell—the ascent and descent of a chimney by Mr. Wrench, the *Marplot* of the farce—and his entrance after a sound ducking, which his insatiable curiosity had brought on him. Miss Louisa Dance gave new proofs of

VOL. IX. NO. XXXIV.

her comic talent in this piece; Mrs. Weippart exhibited her agreeable flippancy; and Mr. Pearman sported his immense opera hat of two yards long, for which he has been duly admonished by the daily critics. The Spanish farce went on for some time, but will scarcely be often repeated.

Another more important operative arrangement, in which the comedy of “*A Bold Stroke for a Wife*” was the subject of the operation, was effected, for the purpose of giving Mr. Mathews an opportunity of playing his old part of Colonel Feignwell. We never greatly admire a comedy in five acts, which is founded on a gross absurdity, adopted for the purpose of shewing how quickly one actor can change his dress, and how adroitly he can assume five characters. Such a piece seems to us “beside the very purpose of playing.” It does not hold the mirror up to Nature, but to a particular actor, on whose versatility of talent and quickness of movement its whole interest depends. It is an exhibition, not of human follies or feelings, but of the dramatic or mimetic art itself, and tends to destroy every vestige of illusion. Nothing but the extraordinary powers of the performer could have given it success on its production; and only those of Mathews could have rendered it attractive in its present form. It is now freed from a considerable portion of dulness; a little coarseness, and one of the disguises; but, on the other hand, it is garnished with songs, which the jealousy of rival managers renders necessary evils, and which are introduced even more ludicrously than is usual in regular operas. Thus the Stock-jobbers of the Exchange join in a commercial chorus; the old Steward sings a song after announcing the death of his master; the Colonel sings when acting a Quaker to impose on Prim; and Miss Lovely favours her guardian with an air, to shew that she is converted to the ranks of the faithful! Mr. Mathews did not look like the original character of a gay young soldier; nor did he very delicately hit off the assumption of a superfine beau; but he masqueraded as the Dutch merchant and the old steward, Mr. Pillage, in excellent style. The last was the most wonderful transformation we ever saw. The actor who a minute

before swaggered a broad bluff Dutchman, was now a man of eighty, the remains of a stout frame, his wrinkled forehead still bearing traces of its former ruddiness, his hair white as snow, his eyes running over with dotage. There was not a tone, not a shake of the finger, which was not in admirable keeping: the scene was really pathetic; for it seemed shocking that a head "so white and old" should be scheming to obtain a new lease, and Col. Feignwell was forgotten in Pillage. The last disguise—that of the Quaker—was the least effective, because Mr. Mathews chose to exhibit the Quaker of the meeting and the corn-market, and not the Quaker of the stage, which bear little resemblance to each other. There is no class of persons whose peculiarities are less fitted for exhibition on the stage than the society of *friends*. They wear, it is true, a plain dress, and generally use the pronoun *thou* instead of *you*; but, in all the rest, they are scarcely to be distinguished from their neighbours, except that, as they decline the pleasures of the world, they are sometimes more eager to realize its gains. The stage Quaker, on the other hand, is entirely a fantastical personage; he speaks in doleful recitative, wears his hair straight over his eyes, and closes every sentence by raising himself on his toes and uttering a profound hem! Just at present these nondescript personages swarm so much on the stage, that one might fancy the theatre a Quaker's meeting. Those at the Haymarket are the Sadboys; at the English Opera the Priins, Grace Gaylove in the Review, and several little Quaker girls in farces, who certainly become those plain bonnets beneath which so much beauty and self-satisfaction are occasionally revealed. Miss Kelly, however, did not look well as Anne Lovely, and though she played the part better than any one else could have done it, did not seem quite to relish its sophistications. Her natural and earnest style is decidedly her best, though she has several others in which she is successful. Bartley, as Obadiah Prim, looked "round, fat, oily," and "glistened with ungodly dew." These caricatures, in which sensuality is imputed to sectaries as sectaries, cannot fail to make the charitable and judicious grieve; and, though the Friends are

likely, by their abstinence from gaiety, to lose some of the more genial qualities of life, they too rarely obtrude on others, to give any excuse for representing them as contemptible or odious.

The "Highland Reel" was revived here for one night, and might have competed with itself at the Haymarket, had not Mr. Pearman, who should have played Charley, met with an accident, which compelled the manager to send on Mr. W. Brown with a book in his hand. Mathews, it is true, made nothing of Shelty, and he might have made a great deal of it, without approaching Liston; but Broadhurst, as a singer of Scotch music, is better than Mr. Leoni Lee, or any one else; Miss Povey is almost as much superior to Mrs. Garrick; and Miss Kelly, in Maggy Mac Gilpin, is exquisite. The archness with which she sang the song "Though I am now but a very little lad," was quite unequalled; she seemed to enjoy it herself, and made every one else delighted. What, however, is to be done when, in the most grotesque part of a farce, one of the principal actors is spelling out with difficulty the words of his part? This was no fault of Mr. Brown, who has shewn some original humour in *Matty Marvellous*, but it spoiled the piece, which has not been repeated.

If Mr. Mathews failed as Shelty, he made a palpable hit in "Hit or Miss," where he played Dick Cipher, the sporting attorney, rectified to the fanciful meridian of 1893. There is nothing in the part to act; but the two new songs, one describing a fight, and the other including a boat-race, an auction at Tattersall's, and a horse-race, were absolute epitomes of the Tom-and-Jerryism of the age. The quantity of imitations, jests, characteristic sketches, and bird's eye views of high, low, and eccentric life, was quite astonishing, and they were judiciously varied on the encore, which some foolish people resisted—as if Mr. Mathews had not always two songs to every tune, and did not keep his best till it was asked for! We confess ourselves, though at great hazard, to be devoid of taste for slang, which seems to us idle affectation, without any thing hearty or cordial to redeem it; and, therefore, we are quite satisfied with this quintessence which has been so well extracted by

this subtle analyser of living follies. In *Caleb Quotem* Mr. Mathews did not seem to us to rattle so pleasantly as Fawcett, but he sang a song descriptive of a volunteer field-day and sham fight, in his happiest style of humour. The march—the firing—the ludicrous distresses of the gallant corps—and the concluding speech of Colonel Pattypan—were described and varied with a rapid felicity beyond all competition. This song seemed to us worth all the rest of the farce, which is in itself as common-place an affair as ever ultra-loyalty called into being.

One of the lucky pieces peculiar to this theatre, founded on a single incident, and contained in a single act, has been produced under the appalling title of “*A Dun a day*.” A young gentleman, who has not a little exceeded his allowance, has six duns, each of whom, by the judicious management of his servant, are brought into the salutary practice of calling on a day of the week appropriated to his grumblings. Mr. Plush, the tailor—who, appearing in the portly form of Mr. Bartley, is rather more than less than man—is the Friday dun, and happens to call when the young spendthrift is expecting his father’s consent to his marriage with an heiress, whose affections he has won, but who refuses to marry him without the parental sanction. Instead of a consent, however, an exposition arrives; on which the rogue of a servant prevails on his master to pass off the jolly tailor as his father, and thus to cheat his mistress out of her hand and fortune. As the dashing heroes of modern farce are generally reckless scoundrels, Mr. Rakely assents to this honourable proposition; and the dun is introduced in due form to Miss Caroline, who is a little astonished at the vulgarity of her intended father-in-law, and his frequent allusions to his *cloth*. As the plot is about to

succeed, the real father arrives, who has summoned all his son’s creditors to meet him, and, discovering the cheat, turns the tables on Mr. Plush, by assuming the part of the lady’s father, and setting all the other creditors with all their bills upon him. A very ludicrous scene ensues, which is extremely well acted by Bartley, and ends in the payment of all the bills except Plush’s, the pardon of the scapegrace, and the discomfiture of the poor tailor, who has lost his time, his cognovit, and his character! The servant Shirk is acted with much characteristic pleasantry by Mr. W. Chapman; and Mrs. Weipart, whom he marries in the sequel, is quite his match. The piece, which is full of point, and managed with evident knowledge of stage effect, has been attributed to Mr. Beazley; but it seems impossible that ingenious writer and architect can find time for all the works which are said to proceed from his hands. He has just built a very elegant portico in front of the theatre; and it is seldom that the same person adorns the outside of a house and at the same time fills it by his wit with spectators.

Mr. Rayner, who made so powerful an impression as Giles in the *Miller’s Maid*, has played several rustic characters with much *naïveté* and quiet humour. He is more unpretending, and identifies himself more entirely with the parts which he undertakes, than any performer who has recently appeared on the stage. His large participation in the truth and earnestness of Emery, at first, was an obstacle to his success, as many were determined that the old favourite should have no recognized successor. Mr. Rayner, however, is now vindicating his own originality, and must permanently be established in Emery’s line at one of the winter-theatres.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Belzoni.—The following extract of a letter, dated Gibraltar the 20th June, has been communicated by a friend of Mr. Belzoni’s, in Cambridge:—“I am not, my dear Sir, in the least acquainted with the rules of philosophy; but thus far I know, from the experience of reverses, that such help may be derived, which,

united with perseverance, may bring our intended views to a complete success at the end. I have met with an unexpected stop to my progress, as, owing to some intrigues, his majesty the Emperor of Morocco has not permitted me to proceed on my journey through his country. This, I am told, is owing to the convulsed state

of the country through which I should have to pass, and the Emperor thought that it would not be safe for me to make the attempt; but I have reason to believe that my refusal has been owing to some underhand measures from other quarters—but they are woefully mistaken who think that they can turn me back with one blow. The only consequence of this reverse is, that owing to what I have gathered of information, I shall be able to proceed with better prospects in another quarter; and by the time you will receive this, I shall probably be one-third of my journey farther south than I have been on my last route. All that I regret are the five months I employed in this affair, and the heavy expenses necessarily incurred, which, united to the presents made to his Majesty, his ministers, and his attendants, would be something more than I could support if I should be obliged to repeat that part too often." A subscription has been set afoot in that University for defraying the expenses of Mr. Belzoni's journey to Fez, where his farther progress to the South was so unaccountably stopped after the fairest prospects of success.—It appears that letters have reached the friends of that gentleman, from Teneriffe, dated so recently as the 25th of July, in which he expresses a determination not to turn his face towards Europe, happen what may, till he has reached the intended point of his expedition.

Action of Phosphorus on Water.—Mr. Phillips has ascertained, by direct experiments, that when phosphorus is preserved in water, there is a mutual action attended with decomposition of the fluid. The oxygen of the water forms, at first, oxide of phosphorus, and, eventually, phosphorous or phosphoric acid; whilst the hydrogen, combining with phosphorus also, forms phosphuretted hydrogen. These changes take place much more rapidly when light has access, than in the dark.—*Ann. Phil. N. S.*

Engraving.—The members of the Artists' Fund, established in 1810, have commenced a plan for publishing prints in aid of that Institution. The body of members is so numerous (about 120,) that they rely on their own individual exertions for the sale of whatever they may publish, by which means they save for their fund the great per-centage, which has hitherto been allowed to dealers in works of that kind. Mr. John Pye first conceived and promulgated the idea of this project, and a committee has been appointed to carry the object into effect. It consists of J. S. Agar; G. Clint, A.R.A.; A. Cooper, R.A.; W. and G. Cooke; W. Daniell, R.A.; D. Dighton; W. Finden;

J. Green; W. Mulready, R.A.; C. Muns; J. Pye; and R. R. Reinagle, R.A. The Committee have selected the picture entitled the Wolf and Lamb, in the possession of His Majesty, painted by W. Mulready, R.A. to be engraved by J. H. Robinson, for the first plate.

Bitumen in Minerals.—In a curious paper upon the analysis of minerals, lately communicated to the Royal Society by the Right hon. George Knox, he demonstrates the existence of bitumen in a great variety of mineral products where it has hitherto escaped observation, such as basalt, greenstone, serpentine, mica, &c.; and shows the necessity of attending to this volatile ingredient in all cases of analysis, where it has been generally suffered to escape observation from the loss by ignition having too commonly been ascribed to water. He recommends, with this view, that distillation, in a proper apparatus, should always precede the other steps of analysis, and that the nature of the volatile products, thus obtained, should be particularly examined.

Lansdown Manuscripts.—A Catalogue of the "Lansdown Manuscripts" has been printed by authority of the Royal Commission on Public Records. The Preface contains many interesting particulars. This collection of Manuscripts was purchased in 1807, by a vote of Parliament, of the Representatives of the then late Marquis of Lansdown, for the sum of 4925*l.* The Catalogue is divided into two parts—the first consisting of the Burghley Papers only, the second comprehending the remainder of the Manuscripts in general, including the Caesar and Kennet Papers. Of the Burghley Papers, one volume contains Copies of Charters, &c. of an early period; but the remainder, amounting to one hundred and twenty-one volumes in folio, consists of State Papers, interspersed with Miscellaneous Correspondence during the long reign of Queen Elizabeth; and among these is the "Private Memorandum-book of Lord Burghley." Exclusively of the larger series, this collection of manuscripts comprehends many valuable works on different subjects. In British History, Topography, and Jurisprudence, the collection is particularly rich. It contains a beautifully illuminated manuscript of "Hardyng's Chronicle," as it was presented by its Author to Henry VI. It deserves especial notice. It was formerly Sir Robert Cotton's, and it differs from the printed copies of the Chronicle (which come down to Edward IV.'s time) so much as not even to admit of collation. Also, a fair transcript of the "Chronicle of Andrew of Wyntown;" and three volumes of original Correspondence,

the first containing Letters written by royal, noble, and eminent persons of Great Britain, from the time of Henry VI. to the reign of his present Majesty. The most important document in the other two volumes is, the memorable Letter of Lady Jane Grey, as Queen of England, to the Marquis of Northampton, requiring his allegiance against what she calls "the fayned and untrewed claymes of the Lady Mary, bastard daughter to our great uncle Henry th' Eight, of famous memorye." There is likewise a valuable "Treatise on the Court of Star Chamber," written in the time of King James the First and King Charles the First, by William Hudson, Esq. of Gray's Inn.—In Biblical learning, the collection contains two volumes of particular interest. One is a fine manuscript of part of the Old Testament, in English, as translated by Wikcliffe; the other is a volume elegantly written on vellum, and illuminated, containing part of a French Bible, translated by Raoul de Presle, or Præles, at the command of Charles V. of France; a version of extreme rarity even in that country. There are also some fine classical manuscripts: amongst them a fac-simile of the celebrated Virgil in the Vatican Library, made by Bartoli in 1642. In poetry, beside two beautiful manuscripts of the fifteenth century, on vellum, one containing the "Sonnets of Petrarch," the other the "Comedia of Dante," there is a very fair and perfect copy, also on vellum, of the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer, written about the reign of Henry V.; in the initial letter of which is a full-length portrait of the author. Likewise a volume, partly on vellum and partly on paper, being "A Collection of the Poems of John Lydgate, Monk of Bury," many of which have never been printed; and an unpublished Poem, by Skelton, entitled "The Image of Yppocresye," believed to be the author's autograph. And there is a volume containing twenty very interesting Treatises on Music of the fifteenth century, originally belonging to John Wylde, Precentor of Waltham Abbey, and afterwards to Thomas Tallys, organist to Henry VIII.; a manuscript volume that has been particularly noticed and commented upon by Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Burney, in their respective Histories of Music.

On the Theory of Falling Stars.—M. Bellani, in a memoir on the meteors called falling stars, supports the theory that they are formed by the combustion of trains of inflammable gases or vapours in the atmosphere. He thinks that these trains may exist in the higher regions without being dissipated, in consequence

of the general and perfect tranquillity which may be considered as existing there. He endeavours to combat the difficulty which is generally urged to such a theory, of the diminished inflammability of any gaseous or vaporous mixture by expansion, by referring to the vapour of phosphorus, stating, "that phosphorus becomes luminous, or suffers a slow combustion, at a temperature so much the lower as the quantity of oxygen gas in a determinate space is rendered smaller, either by mixture with other gases, or by rarefaction;" and then ventures the conjecture, that there may be other substances, capable by natural operations of being reduced into the state of vapour or gas; and which, though at common temperature and pressure not inflammable, may become so by being elevated in the atmosphere.—*Giornale di Fisica.*

Royal Academy of Music.—The Report of the Committee in which the management of this Institution is vested, after describing its origin from the suggestion of Lord Burghersh, its patronage by the King, and the various steps taken to bring it to maturity, furnishes the following information:—"The present funds of the Institution are sufficient to enable the Committee to proceed, on the present limited scale, until a more beneficial conviction of its importance shall be produced on the public mind by a display of the talent which the Royal Academy of Music now cultivates, and will soon produce.—The house (taken for the Academy, it is stated,) unites, with the convenience of situation for those who almost daily superintend, and for the Professors, whose time is of so much value, a reasonableness of price which scarcely could have been expected in the outskirts of the metropolis. It possesses, too, the indispensable property of being capable of separation, by which all communication between the parts of the building allotted to the male and female branches of the institution is completely cut off."

Aware of the importance of inculcating sound moral principles in students of the musical profession, after "much inquiry as to his character and abilities, the Rev. Mr. Miles, a clergyman of the established Church, and of high reputation, has been selected and appointed superintendent of the male department. The choice of the superintendent of the female department was much more difficult. In addition to the necessity of an unblemished reputation, and of ability for the charge, it was important to find a gentlewoman whose mind and manners might be an example to the pupils placed under her care; and this important charge has been confided

to Mrs. Wade, the widow of the late Col. Wade, a selection which appears to be most judicious.—As soon as a place of reception was provided, instructors engaged, and sufficient funds collected to warrant a belief of stability, the Committee directed their attention to the reception of the pupils. The number of candidates for admission amounted to sixty; but with the most anxious wish to extend the benefits of the institution, the Committee were obliged to limit the number of students to twenty. One boy more was added, who had the honour of being recommended by His Majesty.—Since this election, which took place on the 8th of March, the Committee, by some trifling alterations, and by repairing the attics, have been enabled to accommodate eight more boys, and the same number of girls. It was a subject of much reflection, of what class of students this addition should consist. The Committee felt a most anxious wish that they should have been elected by ballot, but the imperious necessity of increasing the funds claimed their attention, and forced them to admit only extra students or boarders, who pay a much larger sum for their education.—In the case of extra students a subscriber recommends, an examination takes place as to aptness and musical disposition, and the Committee decide.—On this occasion the candidates were numerous, and the solicitations in favour of some most urgent; but (it is affirmed) the Committee listened to no voice but that which superior merit at the examination forced to be heard.—In order to give the pupils the benefit of a moral and religious education, they are taught the principles of English grammar, to enable them to speak and write their own language correctly; and as the Italian language is so intimately connected with music, an acquaintance with it is considered as likely to be very beneficial to them; they also receive some instruction in arithmetic, and to these points is confined all the tuition given, except in such studies as are immediately connected with the profession of music, which of course occupy much the largest portion of the time of the pupils.—The Professors and Teachers employed in the Academy are as follows:—

“*For the Boys.*—Harmony and Composition, Dr. Crotch and Mr. Lord; Piano-forte, Messrs. Potter and Haydon; Singing, Sig. Crivelli; Violin, Messrs. F. Cramer and Spagnoletti; Violoncello, Mr. Lindley; Harp, Mr. Bochesa; Hautboy, Mr. Cooke, sen.; Italian Language, Signore Caravita and Cicchetti; Writing Music, Mr. Goodwin.

“*For the Girls.*—Harmony and Com-

position, Dr. Crotch and Mr. Lord; Piano-forte, Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Bell; Madame Biagioli and Miss Adams; Singing, Madame Regnaudin; Harp, Mr. Bochesa; Italian Language, Signore Caravita and Cicchetti; Dancing, Monsieur Finart; Writing Music, Mr. Goodwin. In this List of the Professors, at the head of every branch there stands a name of great eminence. To these the sole direction of that branch is intrusted, and they alone have the recommendation of the Assistant Professors.”

On the Action of Nitrogen in the Process of Respiration.—Dr. Edwards, who is well known as an intelligent physiologist, concludes, from different experiments, and from the circumstance of the opposite results which they give, some indicating a diminution of the nitrogen of the air, others an increase of it, during inspiration, that this gas is absorbed into the circulation, and afterwards discharged from it; and that each of these actions is regulated by the constitution, habit, and circumstances of the individual, and by the influences to which he may be subjected, the absorption being to a small extent, while the exhalation is considerable, and vice versa.—*Journ. de Phys.*

Charters of England.—That there might be a complete edition of the Statute (which is now in progress of printing, under the sanction of Parliament,) the Royal Commissioners of Public Records lately caused the most extensive examinations to be made. For the purpose of examining all charters, and authentic copies and entries thereof, two Sub-Commissioners have occupied one whole summer in making a progress through England and Ireland, to every place where it appeared such charters, copies, or entries might be preserved; and searches have been made successively at every Cathedral in England which was known to possess any such documents, also at the Universities, &c. They have made some most valuable and interesting discoveries. Besides the rare *Chartularies* or collections of charters found in Rochester, Exeter, Canterbury, and other Cathedrals, in Lincoln Cathedral they found also “An Original of the Great Charter of Liberties granted by King John in the 17th year of his reign,” in a perfect state. This charter appears to be of superior authority to either of the two charters of the same date preserved in the British Museum. From the contemporary endorsements of the word *Lincolnia* on two folds of the charter, this may be presumed to be the charter transmitted by the hands of Hugh, the then Bishop of Lincoln, who is one of the Bishops named in the introductory

ause ; and it is observable that several words and sentences are inserted in the body of this charter which in both the charters preserved in the British Museum are added by way of notes for amendment, at the bottom of the instruments.

New Literary Institution.—The new Metropolitan Literary Institution proceeds with its formation. A suitable house has been offered in Chatham Place, Blackfriars ; the number of proprietors has been augmented to two hundred ; and the remaining deposit of ten guineas is to be called for in order to be expended in the purchase of a Library.

Mémoire on the Density of Vapours, by M. Cés. Despretz.—The process followed for comparing the weights of gases, has never been applied to vapours, because it was foreseen, that, on taking the densities at the boiling points of the liquids, the contact of the cool sides of the balloon would cause a portion of vapour to be liquefied. It would not be so, if the experiments were made at the temperature of the surrounding bodies. We might then weigh vapours as we weigh gases. M. Despretz conceives himself to be the first person who has done this. We obtain, adds he, vapour perfectly pure, and at the actual temperature of the surrounding bodies, by fixing a stop-cock to a barometric tube, whose internal diameter is triple that of the ordinary tubes, and by introducing into this tube the liquid whose vapour we wish to weigh. We adapt a balloon to it, well exhausted of air ; this is soon filled with vapour ; an ordinary barometer is plunged into the same bath, so that we know the elastic force of the vapour weighed, by the difference of height of the mercury in the two tubes. Lastly, we judge if the elastic force is at the maximum, and consequently, if the space be saturated, by the inspection of a third barometer-tube. In this third tube, there is liquid in excess, which will not be the case with the tube which furnishes vapour to the balloon, except in so far as the mercury in it is at the same height as in the first.—*Ann. de Ch. et de Ph.*

Botany.—A large *Liriodendron tulipifera*, (tulip tree) a native of North America, where it is a tree of the first magnitude, has flowered at Whiteknights.

The flowers are produced at the end of the branches, composed of six petals, three without and three within, forming a sort of bell-shaped flower, whence the inhabitants of North America give it the name of tulip ; the petals are marked with green, yellow, and red spots, making a beautiful appearance when the trees are charged with flowers ; when the flowers fall off, the germ swells, and forms a kind of cone, which does not ripen in England.

Expansive force of Coal Gas.—The whole mechanical power of an explosion of 15,000 cubic feet of a mixture of coal gas, and common air, is equal to that of the explosion of 6 cubic feet, or 4 barrels, of gunpowder ; and if we suppose the heated gases in both cases to escape, and mix with the common air in a building containing 30,000 cubic feet, so as to produce an effect commensurate to the temperature of the whole mixture, the explosion of about 15 cubic feet, or 10 barrels of gunpowder, would be required, in order to produce, like the gas, a force of about 10 atmospheres for the whole space. It must, however, be recollected, that gunpowder, thus disposed, is very unfavourably situated for producing violent effects ; and that a much smaller quantity, in ordinary cases, would be more formidable than the explosion of the coal gas.—A more precise idea of the effects of such an explosion may be obtained from the calculation of its projectile effects, which would carry some parts of the wall of the surrounding building to a height of nearly 150 yards, and others to a distance of nearly 300. If the walls were in immediate contact with the gasometer, the height and distance would be about twice as great. But a roof of carpentry and tiles being lighter, would be carried higher, while the lateral force of the explosion would be diminished.—Supposing the explosion of the gas to be unconfined, the shock would throw down a brick wall, 9 feet high, and 18 inches thick, at the distance of about 50 feet from the centre ; it would probably break glass windows at 150 yards, and at 300, would produce an effect similar to the instantaneous impulse of a very high wind.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

THE Annual Sitting of the French Academy in honour of St. Louis was numerously attended, first at the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and afterwards in its own Hall. A report on the prize

poems was read by M. Raynouard, perpetual secretary. The subject of the competition was the "Abolition of the Slave Trade." The Secretary began by some observations, sufficiently strong and perfectly just, on the infamous character of

this odious traffic ; and then proceeded to the examination of the different pieces, amounting in number, to the no small delight of the friends of humanity, to fifty-four. The poem that carried the prize was composed by M. Victor Chauvet, already known as having gained an *accessit* last year on the subject of the *Peste de Barcelonne*. The piece to be crowned was first read by M. Picard, and, for both beauty of versification and energy of thought, it appeared to merit the high honour awarded by the Academy. Several extracts from other poems, deemed worthy of honourable mention, were also read ; one produced a very great impression, and drew tears in abundance from the eyes of the female part of the company. It was the description of a negress endeavouring to soothe and hush to silence her infant, because the captain of the slave-ship had ordered the babe to be killed if it continued to disturb his slumbers by its cries. Had the literary merits of this part of the Sitting been less evident and gratifying, the moral interest would still have been inspiring and delightful. What a reward to the labours of the virtuous, patient, persevering friends of Abolition, to see fifty-four prize Essays on that subject heaped on the table of the French Academy ! Certainly this fact is a counterpoise to another, not less notorious, viz. the zeal and enterprise which have been manifested of late years by French speculators in prosecuting this abominable and abhorred commerce.—The Bishop of Hermopolis, *directeur* of the Academy, followed M. Picard, and in a short exordium laid down as a principle, that if it be well to say, it is much better to do ; and that of course the Academy ought not to have less pleasure in honouring a good action than in crowning a good poem. He then related the various acts of virtue which had merited the prizes founded by M. de Montyon. The first, of 1500 francs, was awarded to the Sieur Becart, for having devoted himself to the relief of the wife of his old master, when she had fallen into want and sickness. He had begged for her support, and had nursed her through long illness, during which he had never slept but in a chair, lest he should sleep too soundly to be awoken at the instant by the feeble voice of his former mistress, whose temper, soured by age and misfortunes, was so unpleasant, that she only repaid his devotion and his services by constant reproaches and by threats of driving him from her employment. Four prizes, of 1000 francs each, were then adjudged to as many females distinguished by their humanity, and who, themselves scarcely above want, had la-

vised their time and resources, and given the most touching attentions to their fellow-creatures sinking in age and anguish.

The pictures of M. Horace Vernet, which, in consequence of some dispute between the artist and the administration of the Musée, were withdrawn from the last Exhibition at Paris, are about to be engraved and published in numbers.

Some workmen digging in ground belonging to M. Holley, jun. of Lillebonne, found, about three feet from the surface, a statue of copper, gilt, measuring six feet two inches and four lines in height, and the gilding of which, though very ancient, is perfectly preserved. This statue, found in a town formerly inhabited by the Romans, attracts many persons of distinction to Lillebonne, and is supposed to represent a Roman emperor.

M. Michel Berr has addressed a letter to the Editor of the "*Révue Encyclopédique*," respecting an article on the Jewish religion in that publication. He does not think that the permission lately given to the Jews by the Assembly of Rabbis and Elders of the Vairode of Plotzko, to celebrate their sabbath on Sunday, can be regarded as a new proof of the progress of civilization among his religious brethren. He doubts also whether the Jews of Poland surpass those of other countries in intelligence and knowledge ; and while he approves of the relaxation of the observances of the Talmud, and still more of the mysteries of the Cabala, he believes that it is by other means that truly useful and moral information must be promoted among the Jews. Finally, he observes, that he would enter into farther details on the subject, were he not aware that the multiplicity of the topics treated of in the "*Revue*" would not allow him to do so ; and were he not on the point of co-operating with several distinguished French Jews in the conduct of a periodical work, in which he trusts the moral and social interests of the Jews of the nineteenth century will be defended with prudence and success.

Catalogue des livres imprimés sur vélin de la Bibliothèque du Roi : à Paris, imprimerie de Crapelet, libraire des frères Debure, 1822 : five vols. 8vo. which correspond with the five general divisions of libraries, viz. Theology, Jurisprudence, Sciences and Arts, Belles Lettres, and History.—Vol. I. pp. iv. and 348. The preliminary remarks contain some general information concerning books printed on vellum. These books are not so numerous as we might believe, if we consider as authentic an edict of Henry II., ordering all printers to print upon vellum one volume of every work

for the library of the Louvre. This edict, which is mentioned in the book called "*Dicœarchiæ Henrici progymnasmata*," never existed. The King's library, which is the richest in books printed on vellum, possesses only 1467 articles of this kind. Of the other public libraries at Paris, the one which has the most is that of St. Geneviève, where there are 164. But M. Renouard, the bookseller, has collected a greater number; and there were 601 in the Macarthy library. In the description of those of the King's library, the letters vv are used, to distinguish those on calf vellum (*velins de veau*), which are white on both sides; vAM those on lamb still-born (*agneau mort-né*), which are extremely thin, of a brilliant whiteness, and fit for small editions; vAV those on lamb that has lived (*agneau vivant*), which are not so white; and VM those on sheep (*mouton*), which are yellow on the wool side. The height of each copy is also marked; and the same notices are given with respect to books printed on vellum, which are preserved in other libraries than that of the King, and which there has been occasion to mention. Among the 475 articles comprised under the head of Theology, we shall notice the description of the polyglot of Antwerp, and that of the *Rationale Durandi* of 1459, a celebrated typographical production, of which there is also a splendid copy at St. Geneviève (vv, 413 milli-m.)—Vol. II. pp. vi. and 120. One hundred and seventy-eight articles of Jurisprudence, among which are *Constitutiones Clementis V.* 1460. The library of St. Geneviève also possesses a fine copy on vellum of the *Clementines*, but only of the edition of 1467, vv, 424 milli-mètres.—Vol. III. pp. vi. and 84, contains one hundred and twenty articles of Sciences and Arts. We do not find among them the *Vitruvius* of 1513, in 8vo. printed at Florence by Philip Junte, a copy of which, on vellum, is at St. Geneviève.—Vol. IV. pp. viii. and 332. Four hundred and ninety-four articles, under the head of *Belles Lettres*. The *Priscian* of 1470, first edition, is upon vellum, both in the King's library and St. Geneviève, as well as the *Rhetorica Ciceronis ad Herennium*, Venice, Jenson, 1470. The King's library has, on vellum, only one vol. of the *Orations of Cicero*, 1519, in 8vo. the three volumes are at St. Geneviève; where there is likewise upon vellum, as at the King's library, the *Homer of Aldus*, 1504, two vols. 8vo.; the *Anthology* of 1494, 4to.; and the *Theurdaunk* of 1517.—Vol. V. pp. vii. and 380. One hundred and ninety-five articles of History, which finish at page 165, are followed by a Supplement, seven tables, additions and corrections.

By observations continued for the last seventeen years at the Port of Brest, M. de la Place has succeeded in perfecting the theory of tides, and explaining every apparent anomaly agreeably to the influence of the solar and lunar bodies.

The French Academy have offered three prizes, to be adjudged on the 25th of August, (St Louis's day) 1824. The first is the prize of Eloquence; being a gold medal of the value of 1500 francs, for the best Essay on the Life and Works of J. Aug. de Thou.—The second is the prize of Virtue, bequeathed by the late Baron de Montyon to the poor man (a Frenchman) who shall be proved to have done the most virtuous action in the course of the preceding year.—The third is a prize also bequeathed by the late Baron Montyon, to the Frenchman who shall compose and publish the most moral book in the course of the preceding year.

The Academy has adjudged the first great prize in sculpture to M. Dumont, pupil of his father and of M. Cartelier; the second great prize to M. Duret, pupil of M. Bosio; the first of the smaller prizes to M. Debay, pupil of his father and of M. Bosio; the second of the smaller prizes to M. Dentan, pupil of M. Bosio. M. Debay is the brother of the young artist of that name who carried off the principal prize in painting.

GERMANY.

University of Halle.—A Dutchman of the name of Losthausen has been publicly exhibiting for money at Berlin two young Chinese, who show a great deal of intelligence, and who possessed no other means of living in Europe. The King purchased their liberty, and has sent them to the University of Halle, where they will study the living languages of Europe, and teach their own.

Fossils.—Some bones of an extraordinary size, which, it is believed, are those of a mammoth, have just been discovered in an argillaceous bed, on the banks of the Necker, near Stuttgart.

Longevity.—M. Neumark, of Ratisbon, has just published a curious Treatise on the means of attaining to an advanced age. The examples which he has quoted of persons who have lived to between ninety and a hundred years of age, are from twelve to twenty of every year in that interval. Those of centenaries, and up to a hundred and fifteen years, are more numerous; but the number diminishes of those who have attained the age of from a hundred and sixteen to a hundred and twenty-three years, being not more than from four to nine. The examples of persons of a greater age than

a hundred and twenty-three years, are naturally more rare. M. Neumark has quoted only one of two hundred, two of two hundred and ninety-seven, and one of three hundred and sixty. The individual who reached the last-mentioned age was called *Jeande Temporibus*; he was equerry to Charlemagne, and died in Germany in 1128. It is remarkable, that there are few people of rank, and few physicians, among the centenaries. Hippocrates and Dufournel (the latter of whom died at Paris, in 1805, aged a hundred and fifteen years,) are almost the only ones. Among monarchs, except Frederic the Second, who lived to the age of seventy-six years, few have passed seventy. Among three hundred Popes, only seven have reached the age of eighty years. Among philosophers who have become old, may be reckoned Kepler, Bacon, Newton, Euler, Kant, Fontenelle, &c. Among poets, Sophocles, Pindar, Young, Haller, Voltaire, Bodmer, Goethe, &c. The most numerous examples of longevity have been furnished by Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, and Great Britain.

Dr. Ehrenberg and Dr. Hemprich, the Prussian naturalists travelling in Egypt, are not now coming back to Europe, as some journals have reported. On the contrary, they are on the point of undertaking a new expedition, which they have been enabled to do by the farther support given them by his Majesty the King of Prussia. In a letter from Suez, dated June 8, this year, they give the following outlines of their plan. They intend first to visit the coasts of the Red Sea, and to make the longest stay at Tor and Akaba. They will then embark for Mocha, from which place they will make excursions (carrying with them as little baggage or incumbrance of any kind as possible) to the Abyssinian coast, and the islands about Bab-el-Mandeb. After this they will go to Suakim; and, if circumstances permit, they will endeavour again to penetrate to Nubia and Sennaar, in order to make themselves better acquainted with the fruitful countries which they saw there on their first journey, and of which they only partially skirted the frontiers. They purpose then to return to Cairo by way of Cosseir and Gineh. An uncommonly rich consignment, containing, in thirty large chests, the fruits of their Nubian expedition, arrived here some months ago, and affords the most interesting information respecting the natural productions of those countries, hitherto so imperfectly known. What they have since collected has been embarked for Trieste, and may be expected here by the end of the year.

We may confidently expect that the exertions of gentlemen so well informed, and animated by such indefatigable zeal, will be of the highest importance to the study of natural history, and greatly enlarge our knowledge of those countries and their inhabitants.

SWEDEN.

In the Royal Library at Stockholm, there exists a very remarkable manuscript, the *Codex Giganteus*. It was taken from a Benedictine monastery at Prague, during the thirty-years' war. It is two Swedish ells in height, and of proportionate breadth. It contains, besides the Vulgate, a collection of writings upon the Jewish antiquities, by Josephus, Isidore, &c.; also the *Comæ Pragensis Chronica Bohemæ*; and a treatise on magic, ornamented with an illuminated figure of the devil.

A very curious work is publishing in numbers at Lunden and Stockholm, called "*Icones algarum ineditæ*." The author is M. Agardh. It is devoted to the illustration of those minute and obscure classes of beings forming the limits of the animal and the vegetable kingdoms, and which, despicable as they appear, offer a variety of facts calculated to throw great light on a number of physiological difficulties of great importance. Among its interesting developements is the discovery of a link between plants and animals, which has hitherto eluded observation. It consists of a kind of animated atoms nourished in a vegetable womb, from which having escaped, they frisk about in the little pool, their domain, until, the period of their animal existence terminating, they attach themselves to some water-leaf, and become, by degrees, distinctly vegetable filaments, inert and insensible, and much resembling silky greenish hairs!

ITALY.

In the first volume of the Transactions of the Milan Institute,* M. Oriani demonstrates the formula of Lagrange, in his paper "*On the Origin of Planets and Comets*." M. Brieslack points out many correspondences between the hypothesis of that illustrious mathematician, and that which he himself propounds in his "*Introduction to Geology*." Charles Amoretti undertakes the defence of the celebrated Guillemine, or Guillemette, who, on arriving at Milan, gave herself out as the daughter of Constance, Queen of Bohemia, pretending that he had been miraculously conceived, like Jesus Christ, and that he was the Holy Ghost incarnate, sent upon earth to save Christians, Turks, and Jews. Upon these principles she

* See page 357 of this volume.

established a mysterious sect, which was charged with heterodox opinions and lewd conduct, and several of the members of which, men and women, were condemned to various punishments, and some of them burnt. M. Amoretti renews the efforts made by the Canon Puricelli, to exculpate Guillemine, and to devote to execration the Inquisition which had burnt either innocent persons or madmen. M. Cesaris examines the oscillatory movements of buildings, especially of observatories. M. Michel Araldi engages in the solution of various difficulties relative to the theory of the resistance of fluids. Several other papers have been published separately; such as that of F. Venini, on lyric poetry, ancient and modern; of V. Brunacci, on the new method of increasing the range of bombs; of M. Oriani, on the comet discovered at Viviers on the 25th of March 1811; of Louis Brugnattelli, on artificial cold; of Ange Bellani, on the theory of the combustion of phosphorus; of M. Configliacchi, on the property which the violet ray possesses of magnetising iron points; of M. Cesaris, on astronomical clocks, &c.—Ermene-gildo Pini has also devoted himself to the study of the metaphysics of the first operations of Algebra; Alexandre Volta maintains the hypothesis which considers ærolites as small planets revolving round the sun; M. Araldi offers some new remarks on Molinæux's problem; the respectable C. Moscati describes the Thermometrograde, lately improved by M. Bellani; L. Bossi furnishes a dissertation on the use of sugar by the ancients; and M. Joseph Mangili another on the venom of the viper, and the usefulness of the ammoniacs, &c. That part of the printed Memoirs which relates to Philology and Moral and Political Science, contains a commentary on the works of Virgil, by Araldi. The author treats particularly of imitative harmony; and revives the opinion of P. Sacchi, who could perceive no essential difference among the ancient Greeks and Romans and the moderns, with respect to measure and the division of time. According to him, the harmony of the versification of the one, as of the other, consists in the skilful distribution of the accents. Thomas Nani has applied himself to the defence of the Prerogative of Mercy in all Governments, and especially in Monarchies. He examines, first, if the laws of nature, the consent of nations, and the divine laws, are in opposition to the exercise of that prerogative; secondly, from what source it is derived in the monarchical government; and, thirdly, if it is capable of defeating penal justice, and of becoming fatal to the safety and the happiness of the citizens. A third

paper, by M. Simon Stratico, comprehends an essay on the principles which ought to regulate the judgment in works of civil architecture. It is followed by a translation into triplets of the sixteenth and seventeenth odes of Theocritus, by M. Louis Rossi. M. Stratico has also furnished a paper on the boats impelled by oars, used in war by the ancient Greeks and Romans; and a treatise on the *fluctus decumanus*, or *decimus* of the Latin poets, &c. &c. &c.

Rome: Palimpseston Edition.—M. Angelo Mai, the Prefect of the Library of the Vatican, has just published a second edition of the fragments of "The Works of Fronto," which he found in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, but which have been considerably increased by the recent discoveries among the treasures of the Vatican. The literary world will, no doubt, hear with pleasure, that among these additions are a hundred letters from Fronto, Marcus Aurelius, &c. This edition is dedicated to the late Pope.

They have lately discovered at Rome a circular basso-relievo in a private house, covered with grease and dirt. It has been cleaned and carried to the Gallery, and bears strong marks of M. Angelo's vigorous hand. It is a companion, in size and execution, (for it is unfinished,) to the one Vicar had, and which Sir G. Beaumont bought in Rome. The group consists of a woman and two children, one of whom appears to be learning to read, and a very wry face the urchin is making.

Turin.—By an ordinance of the King, the public colleges for instruction in the provinces, suppressed about a year ago, are to be revived and confided to the order of the Jesuits. The regulations for this purpose consist of fourteen articles.

The Academy of Della Crusca has given notice that the prize of 1000 crowns given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany every five years, for the best literary work in prose or verse, is open for competition, and works will be received until the 31st of December 1823.—The Anthologia at Florence announces the publication of the third volume of the work of Baron Ugoni "Della Letteratura Italiana."

RUSSIA.

Petersburgh.—The Academy of Sciences, acting under the authority of the Emperor, has purchased General Suchtelen's magnificent cabinet of ancient Medals. This cabinet consists of above 11,000 articles, in gold and silver, as well as in bronze, selected with the care and the taste of an enlightened amateur. Next to the acquisition of the Oriental Manuscripts belonging to M. Rousseau, the French Consul at Aleppo, a collection for which the Academy is indebted to the Emperor,

that of General Suchtelen's medals is the most important that the Academy has made. A special Institution for the study of the Oriental languages, has just been added to the College of Foreign Affairs. Twenty young persons are to be admitted, and qualified to serve as Interpreters to the Russian legations in the Levant. The two Professors of this Institution are Messrs. Demanges and Charmoy, pupils of the Royal School for Oriental Languages in Paris. Their annual salary is to be 6000 rubles.

On the 9th of August, the *Enterprise* corvette, of the Imperial navy, sailed from Cronstadt under the command of Captain Otto Von Kotzebue. This vessel was built, in the course of the last winter, expressly for this Expedition. It carries twenty-four cannon, and has a crew of thirteen officers and eighty men, all of them volunteers from the royal navy. There are besides two physicians, both well versed in natural history, an astronomer, a mineralogist, and a naturalist. One of the physicians is Dr. Eschscholz, who accompanied Captain Kotzebue in his voyage on board the *Rurick*. The astronomer is M. Preiss, assistant in the University of Dorpat. The mineralogist and the naturalist are Messrs. Lintz and Hoffman, both likewise from Dorpat. The ship is bound to Rio de Janeiro, then round Cape Horn to the South Sea. This will be Captain Kotzebue's third voyage round the world. The first was twenty years ago, with Captain Krusenstern; the second on board the *Rurick*, fitted out at the expense of Count Romanzow. Captain Kotzebue touched at Portsmouth, and took in the astronomical instruments and the chronometers, which had been previously ordered by the Russian government for this Expedition. The astronomical instruments are made by the celebrated Troughton, who is considered throughout Europe as the worthy successor of Ramsden, and by Jones, instrument-maker to the Admiralty. The chronometers are by Parkinson and Frodsham, whose improvements in these instruments have obtained much well-merited praise, since their superiority has been so fully proved in several of the late scientific voyages, especially Capt. Parry's to the Polar Sea, and Capt. Sabine's to the coast of Africa. The object of this Expedition is said to be not so much for new discoveries as to make accurate surveys, and most strictly to determine, by astronomical observation, the real situation of many important points. Captain Kotzebue's destination is to Rio Janeiro, round Cape Horn to Kamtschatka, where he will find farther instructions, which are to be forwarded overland through Siberia.

ICELAND.

On the 22d of June last, a terrible noise began in Myrdals Jökul, on the south side of Iceland; and on the 26th of June, there was a most dreadful volcanic eruption from the crater Kotlugian, which had been quiet since 1755. Pumice-stone and ashes were thrown to a great distance, and even covered ships that were 90 miles from the coast. At length, the accumulated ice on the summit of the mountain was rent asunder, and prodigious masses rolled down the sides into the sea; while torrents of water were thrown from the crater, and covered all the adjacent country with mud and slime. Three large farm-houses, with their out-buildings, are totally destroyed, and some cattle have perished; but no human lives are lost. There were three distinct eruptions, since which the glacier has been tranquil. This new volcano lies from six to eight leagues to the East of Eyafalle Jökul, which broke out in December last year, and about twelve leagues South-east of Hekla.

AMERICA.

A "Narrative of an Expedition of Major Long and Party to the Rocky Mountains," by order of the Government of the United States, has been published in America, in two 8vo volumes, with an atlas, geological sections, and views. The successful execution of this enterprise reflects credit on all parties concerned. Their commission included the geography and physical features of the country, details of botany, zoology, geology, and mineralogy, &c. The account of a vast sandy desert for 500 miles from the feet of the Rocky Mountains, presents a frightful waste, scarcely less formidable to men and animals than the desert of Zahara.

INDIA.

A new journal is to be published at Calcutta every three months, under the title of the *Asiatic Observer*, or Religious, Literary, and Philosophical Miscellany. Another Journal has just been commenced at Macao: it is in the Portuguese language, published every Thursday by the Portuguese of Macao; its title is *A Abelha da China* (The Bee of China.) The first number was published on the 12th of Sept. 1822. This periodical paper, of which we have several numbers before us, is very well printed, and the plan appears good. Besides acts of the Portuguese government at Macao, it contains the news of the neighbouring countries, and of China in particular. In No. 11, Nov. 21, 1822, there is an account of the late fire at Canton, containing more minute statements than those which have appeared in the English prints. From No. 8, we learn that the Chinese are at this moment engaged in war with some Mongol or Tartar nation.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the Cultivation of Strawberries in Forcing-houses.—Strawberries are in such general estimation, that a plentiful supply of them, during the seasons when they cannot be obtained in the open ground, is one of the principal objects of the fruit-gardener's attention. The produce of outdoor strawberries is terminated by the frosts at the end of October, from which time, until the following June, the assistance of the forcing-house is required to furnish the dessert with this sort of fruit. The alpine are the first to be brought into bearing by artificial heat, and these must be raised from seed, which ought to be obtained, in summer, from the largest and best fruit. The berries from which the seed is to be taken must be gathered when quite ripe, and being dried, the seed may be cleared from the pulp, and kept for use; in January it is to be sown, and covered with about a quarter of an inch of mould, in shallow boxes or pans, three or four inches deep: these must be placed in a gentle heat, such as that of a succession pinery, or an early peach-house: when the rough leaves of the seedling-plants appear, remove them to a cooler position, to harden them, for potting in May. The pots for this purpose should be six inches deep, and six inches in diameter on the top; three plants must be put into each pot, and they must be kept, through the summer, plunged in the earth, in a shady part of the garden, care being taken to keep them clear from weeds, and well supplied with water. In October, before the frosty mornings set in, put them under shelter; they will, at this time, if not injured by frost, be in flower, and in the latter part of November may be admitted into the forcing-house or pinery, where they will bear fruit through the winter. The next sorts for forcing are the Bath Scarlets, and Common Scarlets: these are to be potted in May, or early in June, using pots of the size mentioned above, and three plants are to be put into each pot; the late runners of the previous year are the best plants for the purpose; some of them will be shewing bloom at this time, which is to be picked off, as well as any flowers or runners which the potted plants may put forth in the summer. Until the plants are well rooted, keep them in the shade, watering them frequently; then plunge the pots into the earth, in an open part of the garden, till they are wanted. In January place them in the forcing-house, on shelves, eighteen inches from the glass; as they grow, water must be given them, as often as they get dry; but as I have found it injurious to wet the crown

of the plant, especially when the blossom is making its appearance, I place the pots in pans, and fill these with water as required. The Scarlets will force in a peach-house, or vinery, but will bear well in a stronger heat, provided they have plenty of air when in bloom: when the fruit is set, and begins to swell, it is advisable to pick off some of the leaves, keeping not more than three to each plant: this, I find, causes the fruit to become larger and higher flavoured; no runners, of course, must be allowed to grow from the plants. To insure a good supply of fruit, it is better to provide a succession of plants in beds covered with frames; if these beds are made with leaves, place the pots on the surface of the leaves, close together, within a foot of the glass, and fill up the interstices between the pots with old tan, or light mould; if dung be used for the beds, the plants would suffer if the pots were placed directly upon it, a layer therefore of old tan, or mould, three or four inches thick, must intervene between the dung and the bottom of the pots; air must be admitted at the back of the frames, daily, until the plants are in flower, when it should be given more freely, by removing the lights whenever the weather is fine: thus the fruit will set plentifully, and when it is set, the pots may be carried into the pine-stove, or any other forcing-house, to ripen. The Pine Strawberries succeed the Scarlet, in order of time, for forcing; the directions for potting the Scarlets are applicable to this sort, except that two plants only are to be placed in each pot; the sort of runners to be preferred, and the management after potting, are precisely the same as are set down for the Scarlets. The Pines are to be taken into the house, for forcing, in February or March; they do best in a peach, or other moderately heated house, until the fruit is set, when they are to be shifted into the pinery to ripen. The leaves of this sort must not be picked off, as is recommended in the management of the Scarlets, but the system of watering is the same with both sorts. When the Pine Strawberries are ripe, the sun and strong heat will cause them to shrink, and destroy their flavour; this may be prevented by removing the pots, which have full ripe fruit, into a cool and shaded room. It is essential, in order to secure a good flavour to the fruit of forced Strawberries, that they have as little water as possible when they are nearly ripe. After the fruit has been gathered from the plants, the pots should be plunged into a shady border, giving them a good watering, and at the

same time cutting off all the leaves : when thus treated, they will, in the year following, produce as good crops in forcing as fresh potted plants; if not wanted for this purpose, they may be turned out into the natural ground, and will then bear a crop in the autumn of the same year.—*Trans. Horticult. Society.*

Turning Arable Land to Pasture—is as commonly disadvantageous to the tenant as the former process is profitable; and if natural justice is regarded, the rent will be as much lowered in this case as advanced in the other. In particular instances, where the land is likely to remain long in the same family, there are tenants who voluntarily lay down land for permanent pasture; but, in most cases, this alteration takes place at the desire or the command of the landlord, in which case it is, of course, designed expressly for his benefit. Where land is adapted in nature to become moderately fertile in a state of pasture, it will, probably, in the course of ten or fourteen years, be improved in value 5s. an acre beyond arable land of similar quality, and this improvement, like most others, will generally cost the tenant, in the interim, 5l. per acre in the diminution of his profits. It has long been the custom, in many places, for the landlord to gain this additional income for no greater cost than 10s. or 12s. per acre, being the value of the Dutch clover made use of. In this process, the first two or three years' seeds may, perhaps, be on a par with the other clover, &c. on the farms, and the landlord's allowance, before-mentioned, may, perhaps, prevent any loss accruing till the end of the fourth year. From the fourth to the tenth year, the total loss is seldom less than 10s. per acre, and is sometimes more than double that sum for a much longer period. The loss consists not merely in the deficiency of crops, for new sward is usually depastured for many years, and also receives an extra quantity of manure, &c. to the injury of the other arable and pasture land in the same occupation. In cold soils, unkindly for grass, tenants have been known to sustain a heavy annual loss for twenty years together, before the proprietor, or his agents, would consent to the return of the plough.

Caterpillars.—In many gardens the caterpillar makes terrible ravages among the gooseberry bushes. A respectable farmer mentions a very simple, but, as he has found, a pretty effectual method of destroying these insects. "When the bush has only one stalk, I can manage them famously; but when it divides into a number of branches, with leaves to the very ground, the enemy burrows in the inside, and can scarcely be dislodged by any means. In the first place, I rise betimes, and spreading a good lock of tar round the bottom of the bush, give it two or three hearty shakes, caring very little though the small and cankered berries should fall among the vermin. The first shake is by far the best, for, like the limpet on the rock, the caterpillar has the art of keeping a firm hold when fairly warned. The smell of the tar soon makes the worms shy of creeping up again, and when spread over a whole plot, prevents them from shifting from a bush bare and riddled to one better clothed with leaves."

Parsnips—Contain a very considerable portion of sugar. In Thuringia, the country people evaporate the juice until it has the consistency of thick syrup, when they eat it on bread instead of honey, and use it in many cases as a substitute for sugar. Marmalade made with parsnips, and a small quantity of sugar, is thought to excite appetite, and to be a very proper food for convalescents. Wine made from these roots approaches nearer to the Malmsey of Madeira and the Canaries, than any other wine; it is made with little expense or trouble, and only requires to be kept a few years to make it as agreeable to the palate as it is wholesome to the body; yet fashion induces us to give pounds for foreign wines, when we can obtain excellent wines of our own country, for as many shillings. In the northern parts of Ireland the poor people obtain a sort of beer from parsnips, by mashing and boiling the roots with hops, and then fermenting the liquor.

Wall Fruit.—On the principle that *black absorbs heat without reflecting it*, it is ascertained that all walls, against which fruit trees are trained, should be made as dark-coloured as possible, and for which purpose the Cambrian black is the best.

USEFUL ARTS.

NEW PATENTS.

Mr. ROXBURY's for Improvements on, or Additions to the Quadrant.—This improvement consists, first, in substituting a rack and pinion in lieu of the tangent-screw, by which means an accurate observation may be taken with a quadrant having such

an appendage in less time, and consequently with greater certainty, than by any other means hitherto known. 2dly, in constructing, combining, and applying, certain parts herein set forth and explained, called a finder or director, and also a part called a guide, by the use of which

a more certain and effectual artificial horizon will be obtained than was ever before used. The value of an artificial horizon at sea is best known to the navigator who has to conduct his vessel into the English Channel after a long and perilous voyage in the winter season, or to the navigator who has to cross the banks of Newfoundland at any season of the year; but more particularly to those who are bound to Halifax or the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Upon those banks you frequently see the sun as bright as possible, while the ocean, not more than three hundred yards distant, is obscured by fog; the bold navigator, although he cannot obtain a correct observation, will frequently risk his life and his ship, and sometimes lose both, by attempting to make his destined port; but the cautious navigator will keep at sea rather than run the risk of making the land; yet in spite of all his caution he is frequently driven upon a lee-shore, and shares the same fate with the bold navigator who has been unfortunate. An artificial horizon, upon a simple and correct principle, will, in all probability, enable the navigator to keep clear of these dangers, and will oftentimes free his mind from that intense anxiety, which is only known to those who have charge of so many lives and so much valuable property. The patentee has also affixed to this quadrant a small compass, which can be taken away and affixed again in a minute; which, being placed close to the horizon glass, enables the observer to discover the variation of the compass with great precision, without the assistance either of books or tables. When the sun (or any other heavenly body) is upon the meridian, the observer can take an amplitude or an azimuth with it, and find the variation with as much precision as he could with any amplitude or azimuth compass, and with more ease and facility.

Machine for Cutting Hat-tops, by Mr. Rider.—The top of the crown of a hat, unless capable of more resistance than the other parts, would be peculiarly liable, from its exposed situation, to be beaten in and damaged, especially at the edges. In order to give the requisite strength, in the cheapest and most effectual manner, the manufacturers are in the habit of fixing on the inside of the hat, beneath the top of the crown, two or more round pieces of stiff paper or pasteboard, which, in the language of the trade, are called *tips*. These tips are generally made by laying the hat block on a sheet of paper, or pasteboard, and, by means of a pencil, carried round the edge of the block, describing on the paper a circle of the proper size, which is afterwards cut out by

a pair of scissors. This method possesses the advantage of perfect simplicity, but consumes a considerable quantity of time; and as the tips thus made are never perfectly round, the support which they afford to the hat is unequal. By Mr. Rider's machine, several tips may be cut at once, of any required diameter, and of a truly circular outline. Leather for the tops of caps may be cut in the same manner, and the machine may be applied to various other similar purposes.

On the Alloy of certain Metals with Cast-Steel.—When bar-iron, steel, and particularly grey cast-iron, surrounded by a great deal of carbon, are exposed to a violent fire for several hours, there is formed on the surface of the fluid metal a kind of graphite or carburetted iron, which appears in very thin scales, brilliant like oligist iron, but soft, and capable of marking paper, like pencils. Their form is very irregular. The author took an ounce of this artificial graphite, and an equal weight of pure alumine pulverised, and exposed this mixture, in a well-luted crucible, for half an hour, to a degree of heat strong enough to melt malleable iron, which answers to about 160° of Wedgwood's pyrometer. After having removed the crucible out of the furnace, and suffered it to cool, a regulus or button was found in the bottom, weighing exactly half an ounce, and the fracture of which was granular, of a silvery-white inclining to yellow. The residue was a black powder, weighing likewise half an ounce exactly, and giving off a strong smell of sulphur. The author melted this regulus again in another well-luted crucible, with five ounces of cast-steel. The mixture being very liquid, instead of running it into an ingot-mould, M. Fischer contented himself with laying the crucible in a horizontal position, or taking it out of the furnace, the covering being sufficiently luted to prevent the liquid metal from running out, which on cooling took the lengthened form, resulting from the situation of the crucible. When the whole was become cold, he broke the crucible, and found the ingot crystallised at its surface in rays diverging from various centres, an impression of which had been taken by the scoria which covered it. The upper surface of this scoria was as it were silvered, or rather covered with a metallic varnish, resembling the coating of pottery made with platina. The fracture of this ingot, which weighed exactly five ounces and a quarter, was found highly crystallised in vertical laminæ, some brilliant, some dull. This ingot yielded to the hammer without breaking, but exhibiting extraordinary resistance and hardness. After having been

drawn out into a bar eleven inches long, heated only to a brown red, and afterwards hardened, the grain became so fine that it could no longer be distinguished by the naked eye. The fracture was greyish white, resembling that of porcelain. The hardness which this bar had acquired by tempering was surprising: it scratched the best-tempered steel, and resisted the action of a very good graver. The polished surface was damasked very speedily when exposed to the action of dilute sulphuric acid; but nitric acid gave it a deep dull grey colour. Some penknives made of this steel preserved for a long time the sharpest edge. The author has likewise attempted to form the alloy of steel and silver in the large way, according to the process of Mr. Farraday. For this purpose he filled two crucibles, each with twenty-five pounds of cast-steel. Presuming that all or a part of the silver to be added, was liable to volatilised by the powerful heat, he put it together with the steel in one of the crucibles only. For the other he waited the complete fusion, and then threw the silver upon the liquid steel, into which it fell immediately on account of the excess of its specific gravity. The mixture was stirred with an iron bar covered with a thin coat of refractory earth,

and afterward run into an ingot-mould. The crucible into which the two metals were put before fusion was allowed to cool in the furnace. After having drawn out these two masses by hammering, there was not the smallest difference found between them; and what is very remarkable is, that the alloy welded very readily. *Biblio. Univers.*

Mr. J. Rider's Engines.—Mr. J. Rider of Belfast, has invented a patent Rotary Steam Engine, three of which have been lately erected for Messrs. Grimshaw and R. Bell and Co. in that neighbourhood. These engines require less room for erecting, less weight of metal, are less expensive in first cost, and require considerably less fuel; besides, the expense of foundation work is considerably reduced. By this important improvement, so long sought after, the operation of the steam upon the piston is completely uniform, and the power may be communicated to any purpose without the loss occasioned by the use of lever beams, crosses, cranks, fly wheels, &c.—and, of course, renders these engines advantageous for steam-vessels, for which they appear peculiarly well adapted, their wear and tear being less than that of any other kind of engine yet made.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. H. Horrocks, of Portwood, cotton-manufacturer; for a new and improved method applicable to preparing, cleaning, dressing, and beaming silk warps, and also applicable to beaming other warps. July 24, 1823.

R. Gill, of Barrowdown; for a method of preparing, dressing, and dyeing sheep-skins and lamb-skins with the wool on, for rugs for carriages, rooms, and other purposes. July 24, 1823.

W. Jeakes, of Great Russell-street; for an apparatus for regulating the supply of water in steam-boilers and other vessels for containing water or other liquids. July 24, 1823.

W. Davis, of Bourne, Gloucestershire; for improvements in machinery for shearing and dressing woollen and other cloths requiring such process. July 24, 1823.

H. Smart, of Berners-street, Middlesex; for improvements in the construction of piano-fortes. July 24, 1823.

M. Turner and L. Angell, of Whitehaven; for an improved process to be used in the bleaching of linen or cotton-yarn, or cloth. July 24, 1823.

J. Jackson, of Nottingham; for improvements in the construction of the locks used for the discharge of guns and other fire-arms, upon the detonating principle. July 29, 1823.

J. Bower, of Hunslet, Leeds, and J. Bland, of the same place; for an improvement in such steam-engines as condense out of the cylinder, by which improvement or invention the air-pump is rendered unnecessary. July 31, 1823.

J. Bainbridge, of Bread-street, Cheapside; for improvements upon machines for cutting, cropping, or shearing wool or fur from skins; also for cropping or shearing woollen, silk, cotton, or other cloths and velvets, or any other fabric or fabrics thereof respectively, whether made or composed entirely of wool, silk, cotton, or other materials of which cloth or velvet is made, or of any mixture or mixtures thereof respectively, and also for the purpose of shaving pelts or skins. Communicated to him by a foreigner, resident in the United States of North America. July 31, 1823.

L. J. Pouchet, of King-street, Covent-garden; for machinery or apparatus to be employed in the cast-

ing of metal types. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. August 5, 1823.

R. Dickenson, of Park-street, Southwark; for an improvement in addition to the shoeing or stopping and treatment of horses feet. August 5, 1823.

J. Barron, of Wells-street, and J. Wilson, of Welbeck-street, Middlesex; for improvements in the construction and manufacturing of window-blinds. August 11, 1823.

W. Wigston, of Derby; for improvements on steam-engines. August 11, 1823.

H. C. Jennings, of Devonshire-street, Marykbone; for an instrument or machine for preventing the improper escape of gas, and the danger and nuisance consequent thereon. August 14, 1823.

R. Rogers, of Liverpool; for an improved layard for the shrouds and other rigging of ships and other vessels, and an apparatus for setting up the same. August 18, 1823.

J. Malam, of Wakefield; for a new mode of applying materials hitherto unused for that purpose, to the constructing of retorts, and improvements in other parts of gas apparatus. August 18, 1823.

T. Leach, of Friday-street, London; for improvements in certain parts of the machinery for roving, spinning, and doubling wool, cotton, silk, flax, and all other fibrous substances. August 18, 1823.

R. Higgin, of Norwich; for a new or improved method of consuming or destroying smoke. Aug. 18.

G. Diggles, College-street, Westminster; for an improved bit for riding-horses, and for horses used in single and double harness. August 19, 1823.

E. Elwell, of Wednesbury-forge, Staffordshire; for improvements in the manufacture of spades and shovels. August 20, 1823.

M. A. Robinson, of Red Lion-street, Middlesex; for improvements in the mode of preparing the vegetable matter, commonly called pearl-barley and grits or groats, made from the corns of barley and oats, by which material, when so prepared, a superior mucilaginous beverage may be produced in a few minutes. August 20, 1823.

J. Goode, of Tottenham; for improvements in machinery, tools, or apparatus for boring the earth, for the purpose of obtaining and raising water. August 20, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of a Young Greek Lady; or Madame Pauline Adelaide Alexandre Panam, versus his Serene Highness the Reigning Prince of Saxe Cobourg. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

It is impossible, upon an ex-parte statement like the present, to form a correct judgment on the truth of the very heavy accusations preferred by Madame de Panam against the reigning Prince of Saxe Cobourg. He is charged in these Memoirs with seducing her, an unprotected orphan, at the age of fourteen, with inveigling her to Germany, and, after a course of cruel and capricious treatment, with abandoning her to absolute poverty. He is even accused of attempting the life of the woman whom he had thus outraged. In confirmation of the authenticity of her narrative, Madame de Panam has given various letters, some purporting to have been received from the Prince himself, others from his mother, and others again from persons in his confidence. Should these Letters, or should any part of the tale itself, be a fabrication, it is certainly incumbent upon the parties who lie under such grave imputations promptly to step forward and disprove falsehoods so injurious to them. If report speak true, the character of the fair memoir-writer does not stand altogether free from reproach. As the names of many individuals are introduced, ample means must exist of contradicting the statements of Madame de Panam; but should her narrative be correct, it certainly places the character of her seducer in the darkest point of view. Objections have, we believe, been made to the moral tendency of these Memoirs, but without foundation. They display none of the high-colouring of vice, but a shocking picture of its consequences. Exceptions might, with greater justice, be taken to the volume on account of its want of interest, for it contains little beyond a catalogue of tiresome court intrigues, and accounts of the repeated neglect and cruelties of the Prince of Cobourg.

Memoirs of the Baron de Kolli, relative to his secret Mission, in 1810, for liberating Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, from Captivity at Valançay. Written by himself. To which are added, **Memoirs of the Queen of Etruria.** Written by herself. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A very small degree of interest attaches to the character of so mean a personage as Ferdinand VII.; and yet from the singular and momentous circumstances in which he has been placed, some curiosity is naturally felt respecting him. At the time when he was detained in France by the command of Napoleon, the English Government, anxious that the Spaniards should not be deprived of so wise and beneficent a monarch, devised, by the assistance of the Baron de Kolli, (a

most disinterested person, who had "given sufficient pledges of his fidelity and devotion to the cause of the Bourbons and of loyalty,") a plan for the liberation of the illustrious prisoner. So far as related to the thorough-going attachment of their emissary to the cause of absolute kingship, the Baron de Kolli, who talks with horror of the "monstrous work" of the late Revolution, appears to have been a very proper person; but in discreetness, and other qualifications, the event shews that our ministers might have made a wiser choice. He contrived, in the first instance, to select, as the companion of his enterprise, a young man absolutely unfitted for the undertaking. He then betrayed himself, while on board the squadron which was conveying him to the coast, to a brother spy, who appears to have been paid both by the French and English Government, and to have deceived the latter; and, lastly, he took into his confidence at Vincennes, a Sieur Richard, who was far too wily for the sentimental Baron. The following is the conclusion of De Kolli's address to his new friend:—"At that moment (says this 'Spy of feeling') I presented to him a portrait of the unfortunate Louis XVI."—"To die for one's captive sovereign is not paying too dear for immortal glory! You turn pale, Richard! Are you afraid of sharing the fate of the faithful, whose ghosts are still trembling on the shores of Quiberon, in the desert of Grenoble, or under the walls of Vincennes?" "This apostrophe," adds the Baron, "which escaped from my enthusiasm, astonished Richard," (as it well might) "without at all touching his soul." The consequence of the Baron's ludicrous enthusiasm was, that "the Sieur Paques, inspector-general of the general police," appeared one morning at his residence, and, binding him hand and foot, conveyed him to Paris. The incapacity of poor De Kolli was here manifested afresh. When examined by M. Desmarest, at the office of the police, he frankly confesses that "he was led, without perceiving it, to answer questions which he had previously determined to evade completely," and that at last, his ideas "being jumbled together," he resolved to hold his tongue—a precaution which he might as well have taken in the first instance. The prison of Vincennes was the natural termination of the Baron de Kolli's scheme.

It appears that the French Government were acquainted with the whole of the plot even before the departure of De Kolli from London. By his own shewing he is convicted of the grossest imprudence and folly; and it certainly does not redound to the credit of our cabinet, to have employed so very weak an instrument. We do not pretend to give any details of the plot, which will be found to afford a good deal of entertainment, though the narrative is much disfigured by the Baron's sentimental rhodomontade. The translation is not executed with all the care that could be wished.

The Memoirs of the Queen of Etruria, written by herself, and appended to the Memoirs of De Koll, do not give a very high idea of the writer's good sense. "This was the first time," says the Queen, speaking of her arrival at Florence in 1801, "that the daughter of the King of Spain, accustomed to be served in gold and silver, saw herself obliged to eat off porcelain!" The unfortunate Queen had afterwards to complain of more substantial sufferings.

The Life of Isaak Walton, including Notices of his Contemporaries. By T. Zouch, D.D. 8vo. 12s.

A Life of Sadi, with a Translation of his Gulistan, &c. By J. Ross, esq. *alias* Gulchin. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Graphical and Literary Illustrations of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts, &c. By John Britton, F.S.A. Imp. and med. 4to.

Among the improvements of the age calculated to delight the eye, enlarge the sphere of knowledge, and transmit to posterity the labours of the past and present time, none has been cultivated with more success than the branch of topography, if it may be so denominated, to which the present work belongs. Mr. Britton has been the most eminently successful in this walk of literature and art combined, of any individual in the nation; and no other country can presume to offer a competition with us in it, or even make a distant approach to the surpassing beauty of our embellishments. It seems almost impossible to carry the art of the graver to higher perfection than has been done in some of Mr. Britton's Cathedral Antiquities; and we confess, though Mr. B. has attempted something like an excuse for some of the engravings in the present work not coming up to his expectations, that taste must, indeed, be fastidious that can point out their blemishes.

The present work contains eleven fine engravings of the exterior and interior of the most splendid, and it may be truly added, most noble building ever erected for a private residence. A certain number of copies having been taken, the plates have been destroyed. The magnitude of the different parts shews the enlarged conceptions and expanded views of the mind that planned them, and makes us wish that millions more were at its disposal, to improve and perfect an edifice so much at variance with the stunted notions of modern economy, and the pigmy ideas of most professional men. The octagon room, 128 feet high, must have a most imposing *coup d'œil*, and the tower over it rising to the height of 270 feet, or 60 feet higher than St. Bride's, in Fleet-street, may afford the reader, who has not seen this building, an idea of its grandeur. Mr. Britton has described the mansion and grounds, the genealogical memoirs of the family of Beckford, and the architectural character of the edifice. Parts of its interior are also given in coloured engravings; and, on the whole, this work must be regarded as a monument of the genius of the founder of Fonthill;—of Mr. Britton's graphic elegance, and of the exquisite style of Le Keux, in his depart-

ment of art, which has rarely, perhaps never, been surpassed.

Mr. Britton has given us the following stanzas from the pen of the late Proprietor of Fonthill. They are entitled "A Prayer."

Like the low murmur of the secret stream,
Which through dark alders winds its shaded way,
My suppliant voice is heard:—Ah! do not deem
That on vain toys I throw my hours away.
In the recesses of the forest-vale,
On the wild mountain,—on the verdant sod,
Where the fresh breezes of the morn prevail,
I wander lonely, communing with God.
When the faint sickness of a wounded heart
Creeps in cold shudderings through my sinking frame,
I turn to thee,—that holy peace impart
Which soothes the invocers of thy awful name:
O all-pervading Spirit!—sacred beam!
Parent of life and light!—eternal power!
Grant me through obvious clouds one transient gleam
Of thy bright essence in my dying hour!

Twelve Illustrations of the Book of Common Prayer. Engraved by J. Scott, from Drawings by Burney and Thornton. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Works of Canova, engraved, in outline, by H. Moses. Part XI. Imp. 8vo. 4s.

HORTICULTURE.

Hints on Ornamental Gardening; consisting of a Series of designs for Garden buildings, useful and decorative. Fences, railings, &c. &c. By J. B. Papworth, Landscape Gardener to the King of Wirtemberg. Imp. 8vo. 17. 11s. 6d.

Mr. Papworth has here proffered an elegant and amusing work on one of the most delightful subjects that can be tendered to the lover of Nature in her cultivated trim. In the introduction to the work he takes a cursory view of his subject, its origin, and progress to its present state of perfection in England, and its different improvers, such as Kerst, Brown, Repton, and others. He gives us a brief analysis of the style of each, and also of the best mode of constructing country residences. These are illustrated by plates, explanatory of the method of ornamenting and improving a rough site, and arranging the various edifices. Plates are also given of the various decorative buildings, which are handsome and unique, displaying a tasteful and fanciful imagination. His observations on fences are useful, and on the treatment of forms of ground judicious. His remarks upon water are particularly correct, being too much neglected in many otherwise charming grounds:—"Ground, trees, and water," says Mr. P. "are the chief and legitimate materials of landscape; and if the latter be dispensed with, a full proportion of the means of creating its picturesque beauty is abandoned also."

We have not space to follow Mr. P. farther, which we should otherwise willingly do. The

love of ornamental gardening is so delightful a passion, that we could dwell long upon it, nay, we now hardly know where to leave off. This work will be a valuable addition to the library of the country gentleman, who relishes the charms of nature, and will furnish him with useful hints for embellishing his domain. To those who make the cultivation and decoration of the soil a pursuit and livelihood, it will furnish much useful information, and doubtless present new hints for heightening the practice of a calling, which, while it is the oldest followed by man, has never been exceeded in healthfulness, pleasure, and beauty, by any of his multifarious labours.

Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London. Vol. V. Part II. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY.

Results of Experience in the successful treatment of Epilepsy; pointing out a safe and effectual remedy for that disease. By T. J. Graham, M.D. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Seventeenth Report of the Directors of the African Institution, read at the General Meeting, held on the 16th Day of May, 1823. 8vo. 4s.

No one who regards the interests of humanity can hear, without the deepest concern, of the atrocities still perpetrated by foreign nations in carrying on that execrable traffic in human beings, which is the disgrace of the age. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of our own Cabinet at the Congress of Verona, the French Government, which appears to look with equal abhorrence upon freedom in every part of the globe, has refused to take any measures for the prevention of the Slave Trade, and the most enormous cruelties continue, with great propriety, to be practised under the protection of the French flag. A full account of the important negotiations at Verona, upon this subject, will be found in the present Report, which likewise contains much interesting information on the progress which has been made in various parts of the world towards abolishing the traffic in Slaves. A short notice is also given of the societies which have been formed, and still are forming, in various parts of England, for the purpose of promoting the gradual abolition of slavery in our colonial possessions. By means of these societies, it is to be hoped that the public will be put into full possession of the best information upon the question, and that they will, on the next meeting of Parliament, freely express their sentiments by petition. We apprehend that the evils of slavery in America do not come within the province of the African Institution, as we find no information on that head in the present report; but we know that those evils are rapidly increasing, and that, unless the friends of justice and humanity in that country make the most vigorous exertions, the national character of the United States will suffer an irremediable wound. We have heard that it is in contemplation to introduce slavery into some of the States where it does not at present exist. Can this be possible?

A Voice from Jamaica, in reply to W. Wilberforce, esq. By the Rev. G. W. Bridges, B.A. 8vo. 2s.

Memoirs of the Wernerian Society, for 1821, 1822, 1823. Vol. IV. Part II. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Compendium of the Practice of stating Averages, for the use of Counting-houses, &c. &c. By M. Martin. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The East India Military Calendar. 4to. 2l. 10s.

Debates, Evidence, and Documents, connected with the Investigation of the Charges against the Sheriff of Dublin, &c. 8vo. 12s.

Letters to Marianne. By W. Coombe, esq. author of "Dr. Syntax's Tour in Search of the Picturesque." 1 vol. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

An elementary Treatise on Algebra, Theoretical and Practical, &c. By J. R. Young. 8vo. 12s.

Gretna Green Marriages; or, the Nieces. By Mrs. Green, author of "Who is the Bridegroom?" 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The Three Perils of Woman; or Love, Leasing, and Jealousy: a series of Domestic Tales. By James Hogg. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Influence and Example; or the Recluse, a Tale. By the Author of "Dangerous Errors." 12mo. 6s.

A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns; containing Anecdotes of the Bard, and of the Characters he immortalized, with numerous Pieces of Poetry, original and collected. Crown 8vo. 8s.

This is a lively and entertaining volume, though occasionally a little extravagant, and not a little unintelligible to an English reader. It is written with a mixture of the jocular, the serious, and the sentimental, which gives it considerable piquancy, and renders it an agreeable companion for an idle hour. The pilgrims, three in number, set off from Edinburgh, for the purpose of visiting the scenes which have been consecrated by the genius of Burns, and of collecting any scattered fragments of national songs that might fall in their way. Some pieces of original poetry are also interspersed in the narrative of the pilgrimage; but, whether collected or original, the verses in which the volume abounds, and which, indeed, form the most valuable portion of it, are highly creditable to the taste of the pilgrims. Some of the songs are very simple and beautiful; and we have great pleasure in extracting the two following:—

The Ingle Side.

"It's rare to see the morning bleeze
Like a bonfire frae the sea,
It's fair to see the burnie kiss
The lip o' the flowery lea;

An' fine it is on green hill side
When hums the hinny bee,
But rarer, fairer, finer far,
Is the ingle side to me.

"Glens may be gilt wi' gowans rare,
The birds may fill the tree,
And haughs hae a' the scented ware,
That simmer's growth can gie.
But the canty hearth where cronies meet,
An' the darling o' our e'e,
That makes to us a warl' complete,
O the ingle side's for me."

On wi' the Tartan.

"Do ye like, my lassie,
The hills wld an' free,
Where the sang o' the shepherd
Gars a' ring wi' glee?
Or the steep rocky glens
Whar the wild falcons bide?—
Then on wi' the tartan
An' fy let us ride.

"Do ye like the knowes, lassie,
Ne'er war in riggs,
Or the bonny lowne howes
Whar the sweet robin biggs?
Or the sang o' the lintie
When wooing his bride?—
Then on wi' the tartan
An' fy let us ride.

"Do ye like the burn, lassie,
Loups amang linns?
Or the bonny green holms
Whar it cannily rins?
Wi' a canty bit housie
Sae snug by it's side?—
Then on wi' the tartan
An' fy let us ride."

Poems. By J. W. Lake. 12mo.

This little collection of poems, printed at Paris, was chiefly written, as the author informs us, "during a long and painful illness;" and it would, therefore, be unfair to examine them with too nice and critical an eye. It will be sufficient to say, that they exhibit much feeling, and occasional proofs of a poetical fancy. Mr. Lake's residence in France appears to have made him a very staunch Bourbonite, and, accordingly, he has canonized the Duke de Berri.

"Son of St. Louis! if from yon bright sky,
Enthron'd with saints to all eternity!"

The poor Spaniards doubtless wish that the other members of that illustrious family were enjoying the same well-earned state of beatitude.

The Forest Minstrel, and other Poems. By William and Mary Howitt. 12mo.

It is peculiarly characteristic of the poetical propensities of the present age, that several members of the Society of Friends have deviated from the sober paths of their sect into the flowery track of the Muses. The names of Mr. Wiffen and Mr. Bernard Barton are well known in the literary world as ardent worshippers of the Nine, and to these writers the authors of the pleasing little volume before us may now be added. The Forest Minstrel is distinguished by a vivid per-

ception of the beauties of Nature, and a keen relish for the delights of the country; and is, indeed, full of animated and picturesque descriptions. Amidst the host of poets whom every spring produces, it is singular that there should be so few who have attached themselves to this vision of their art. We have numbers who employ the conventional language of rural poetry, and who treat us with woods, and streams, and birds, and meads; but we have very few who display an intimate knowledge of Nature, and a poetical appreciation of her beauties. The poetry of Clare, the Northamptonshire peasant, contains some very correct and powerful descriptions of natural scenery, but at the same time it is frequently rude and unpolished. There are, perhaps, few writers of the present day who are at once so correct and so elegant in their painting from Nature as the authors of the Forest Minstrel. Occasionally, indeed, we meet with a rough line or a weak thought; but, upon the whole, the reader cannot fail to be pleased with the following extract from a short poem, entitled "A June Day."

"But noon's subsiding heat and glare
Have melted to a milder air;
And oh! there comes so calm and keen
The eve—the paradise of June.
Past is the glare, but there is still
A light and glow on dale and hill,
Vivid, yet mild and full of grace,
Shining out like an angel's face.
Freed from the sultry thrall of day,
The glad eye revels far away;
All round is bright—and you may see
Green hill and river, tower and tree—
One wide fair scene of beauteous rest,
Brilliant and sweet, and calm and blest.
All there is peace, and you may hear
Each soften'd sound distinct and clear:
The wood-gate's clap, the peasant's lay,
The low of herds, the mastiff's bay,
And the rich blackbird's strains, that swell
Each sunset from the neighbouring dell.

"Who has not wander'd to inhale
Fragrance and dew and living gale,
As the far wood's luxuriant waves
Of green the sun's last radiance leaves;
And villagers sit at their doors
Beneath the towering sycamores;
And hum the chaffer's ruddy wings?
And sweet are lovers' loiterings
On by the park pale's silvery moss,
Where listening hares the footpath cross;
And partridges, met in the glen,
Are racing swiftly back again;
And from the far heath, drear and still,
Pipes the lone curlew, wild and shrill;
And darker glooms the forest glade;
And heaven's pale gleams yet fainter fade;
Till Silence only hears awake
The hoarse quaint whisperings of the crake."

POLITICAL.

An Essay on the Causes of the Revolution and Civil Wars of Hayti; being a sequel to the political remarks upon certain French publications and journals concerning Hayti. By the Baron de Vastey,

Chancellor of the King, Member of the Privy Council, &c. &c. Translated from the French, by W. H. M. B. 8vo.

This singular work, the translation of which is for the present confined to private circulation, is the production of the Baron de Vastey, one of the able legislators of St. Domingo, who has been already partially made known to the English reader by a translation of an able pamphlet on the relative abilities of the blacks and the whites. We notice the present work with peculiar pleasure, as affording a refutation of the commonly received opinion that there is a natural inferiority in the intellects of the Negro tribes, which prohibits them from ever attaining the degree of civilization that distinguishes their white brethren. The disadvantages with which the Haytians have had to contend in procuring the benefits of mental cultivation, may easily be imagined from the following note extracted from one of the former works of the present author. We learn also from the same source, the zeal displayed by this despised people in the acquisition of knowledge.

"We were sunk twenty-five years ago in slavery and the most profound ignorance. We had no idea of human societies, no thought of happiness, no kind of energy. Our physical and moral faculties were so completely depressed under the weight of despotism, that I, who am writing this, imagined that the world terminated with the horizon; so contracted was I in my notions, that I could not conceive the most simple idea. All my countrymen were as ignorant as myself; and, if it were possible, even more so.

"The civil executive and military offices of the kingdom are now filled by Haytians only, since foreigners are rendered incapable of holding situations in the kingdom. Necessity overcomes all obstacles; almost every one acquired learning by the help of books. I was intimately acquainted with many who learned to read and write without an instructor. They walked about with books in their hands, enquiring of persons whom they met, whether they could read; if they could, they were then desired to explain the meaning of such a particular sign or

such a word. In this way, many of the natives succeeded, without the help of education, though already advanced in years. They became notaries, barristers, judges, statesmen, and astonished every one by the solidity of their judgment. One may readily conceive what such men would have been, had they been trained with the care and method of a classical education."

The present Essay, which is of considerable length, contains an account of the causes which induced the revolutions in St. Domingo; of the state of the Island under Dessalines; of the Assassination of the New Emperor; of the Civil Wars which ensued; of the double presidency, and lastly, of the Monarchy of Hayti. Proceeding as it did from one of the ministers of the late King Henry, it is not, as may easily be imagined, altogether unprejudiced in its views of political affairs, but upon the whole, it is a work of great curiosity, furnishing much information on the subject of colonial policy.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. By the Rev. E. Bather. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Old Doctrine of Faith asserted in opposition to certain Modern Innovations, including Strictures on Reviews of the Author's Sermons, &c. &c. By the Rev. J. Carlisle, Assistant at the Scots Church, St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

Thirty-three Sermons selected from the Works of the Rt. Rev. T. Wilson, D.D. Bishop of Sodor and Man. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s.

An Enquiry into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity, &c. 8vo. 5s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Picturesque Tour through Oberland, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland. Imp. 8vo. 17. 8s.

Japan; being the ninth division of the World in Miniature. 18mo. 8s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Essais sur l'Histoire de France. Par M. Guizot. 1 vol. 8vo. (Essays on the History of France. By M. Guizot.)

This volume of historical essays, by M. Guizot, a clever, but sometimes obscure writer, and a little tinctured with the peculiarities of the Genevese school, is remarkable for its hardihood and impartiality. For the first time the pretended royalty of Clovis is represented in French literature in its real dimensions. Forty years ago there was no writer sincere or bold enough to shew the barbarian Clovis as he really was, namely—as a *hypocritical brigand*. To have done so would not have been probably personally dangerous for the writer, but it would have drawn down upon him a charge of bad taste, and want

of *bienséance*, from the king-adoring public of those days. The world has changed opinions upon these matters, since M. Guizot has ventured to write these historical Essays in the spirit in which they should be written, and his book is consequently an acceptable addition to the stores of French historical literature. It is to be regretted that the style is a little too magisterial and emphatical.

Manuel du Voyageur en Espagne. Par M. Bory de St. Vincent. 1 vol. 8vo. (Manual for the Traveller in Spain. By M. Bory de St. Vincent.)

M. Bory de St. Vincent served in the French army during the whole, or the greater part, of

the last Peninsular war, and the present work is the result of his observations on Spain during that period. Amidst the crowd of publications of all sizes and pretensions, relative to that country, which have issued from the French press since the commencement of the present war, this book deserves to be particularly distinguished, for its accurate geographical descriptions and the positive and interesting information it contains upon other points. There are some curious comparative details respecting the state of prosperity of Spain under the dominion of the Arabs and under that of the present dynasty. M. B. de St. Vincent says that, during the most flourishing period of the Moorish dominion, there were, on the banks of the Guadalquivir, or in its immediate neighbourhood, twelve thousand towns, villages, and hamlets; at present there are not near so many hundreds within the same space. Arts and learning were in high repute—manufactures were widely spread over the country—the upper classes enjoyed a refined and elegant opulence, and ease and comfort pervaded the middling and lower classes. What a deplorable contrast does the actual distracted, ignorant, idle, turbulent, and impoverished population of that country offer!

Dictionnaire des Belles Lettres, contenant les Elémens de la Littérature, d'après un seul Principe, &c. Par P. C. V. Boiste, Auteur du *Dictionnaire Universel*. (*Dictionary of the Belles Lettres, containing the Elements of Literature, upon the only Principle. &c.* By P. C. Boiste, Author of the *Universal Dictionary*.)

M. Boiste, the author of this new discovery in literature, seems to belong to that class of inventors and reformers, who announce universal specifics for all diseases, and attempt to trace out one short and easy road to general knowledge. His grand single principle of the elements of literature is the *association of ideas*. If by this he merely means that we should follow the natural order, and observe a clear arrangement in our ideas, analogous to whatever subject may be under discussion, he is certainly right; but surely he is not entitled to trumpet forth this truism to the world as a grand discovery in literature. Besides, association of ideas is not sufficient of itself to secure excellence in composition; for, if the single ideas that go to form this association be not sound or ingenious, the stringing them together will never change their nature, nor render the aggregate lucid and excellent, each component part of which is obscure and worthless. Indeed, were we to judge of M. Boiste's single ideas from the following strange association, we should not have a very high opinion of them. As a preliminary to producing any thing excellent in literature, we should, according to M. Boiste, "feel a flame running through our veins—our nerves should be agitated—each particular hair should bristle upon the head, *en la piquant*—and we should experience a kind of poetical creeping of the flesh, which is the certain indication of the faculty of intellectual creation." This extraordinary association of ideas is not calculated to tempt many to a perusal of this new *Dictionary of Belles Lettres*. Indeed, we have only been induced to notice it

for the purpose of warning our readers from being deceived by so imposing and pompous a title-page as *Dictionnaire des Belles Lettres* by the author of the *Dictionnaire Universel*, &c. There is, unfortunately, a certain share of quackery in the literature of every country; but in France it abounds in an infinitely greater degree than in any other, and instead of being denounced and checked in its progress by those who call themselves the guides of public taste—the critics of the day,—it is fostered and encouraged by the most undeserved praise and intentional misrepresentations. This reprehensible dereliction of their duty towards the public is the result of that system of literary *coterie*, intrigue, and cringing flattery, that is so generally had recourse to amongst literary men here. Whilst this wretched system exists, it is vain to look for any thing like sound and impartial criticism in France; and it is, we are convinced, one of the chief causes why this country, that contains an infinitely greater number of men of letters, by profession, than England, has not as yet been able to produce a critical work approaching within any calculable degree the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*.

Histoire de l'Egypte sous le Gouvernement de Mohammed Aly Pacha, et Récit des Evénemens Politiques et Militaires qui ont eu lieu depuis le Depart des Français jusqu'en 1821. Par M. Mergin. (*History of Egypt under the Government of Mohammed Aly Pacha, and a Relation of the Military and Political Events that have taken place there from the Departure of the French to 1821.* By M. Mergin.)

The first volume of this work, which has just been published, is interesting, and gives clear and copious details of the principal political and military transactions that have signalized the government of Mohammed Aly Pacha.

La Chimie appliquée à l'Agriculture. Par M. le Comte Chaptal, Pair de France, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. (*The Application of Chemistry to Agriculture.* By the Count Chaptal, Peer of France.)

This is a most excellent and useful publication, and, from the well-known character and talents of the author, the information it contains may be relied on as the result of scrupulous research and enlightened experience.

L'Art de se faire aimer de son Mari, à l'Usage des Demoiselles à marier. Par M. Eugene de Pradel, Membre de plusieurs Sociétés Littéraires, &c. (*The Art of making oneself loved by a Husband, for the Use of Unmarried Ladies.* By M. Eugene de Pradel.)

The singular title of this book will ensure its sale with at least one half of the unmarried reading public. But, independently of its *bizarre* title, it is not undeserving of notice. The author shews himself to be a man of moderate good sense, and not devoid of knowledge of the world;

and though he does not appear to have sounded the depths of the human heart, yet he has sufficient acquaintance with the tastes, likings, and dislikings of modern French husbands, to enable him to offer his unmarried countrywomen much necessary advice. But we cannot help remarking that many of his useful hints inculcate more of precautionary prudence than fair-eyed candour and all-trusting affection. But the author may, probably, reply to this objection in the words of Rousseau—*J'ai connu les mœurs de mon temps, et j'ai publié ce livre.*

Histoire et Description du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle à Paris. Par M. De-

leuze. 2 vols. 21 fr. (A History and Description of the Museum of Natural History at Paris. By M. Deleuze.)

This is a most useful and necessary companion in a visit to the Garden of Plants—at least to those who wish to derive more advantage from going there than the gratification of mere idle curiosity. It is written with great care, and contains an accurate and scientific description of all the objects, animate and inanimate, in the Garden and Museums. For the convenience of the great numbers of English who frequent this noble establishment, an English translation of this work has been prepared.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE Third Livraison of the **NAPOLÉON MEMOIRS** will be published in the course of the present month.—The Work will not be so voluminous as was at first expected: two more Livraisons will complete it.

A Series of Sketches or Tales, entitled, **Sayings and Doings**, from the pen of a distinguished writer, will appear in a few days.

A new edition is just ready of Capt. **GOLOWNIN'S** Memoirs of his Captivity among the Japanese, which has been long wanted.

Mr. **ROSCOE** has just completed his Version of **SISMONDI'S** History of the Literature of the South of Europe.

Lady **MORGAN'S** Memoirs of **Salvator Rosa** will appear early in November.

The first Number of a Zoological Journal, to be continued Quarterly, and edited by **THOMAS BELL**, esq. F.L.S., **JOHN G. CHILDREN**, esq. F.R. and L.S., **JAMES de CARLE SOWERBY**, esq. F.L.S., and **G. B. SOWERBY**, F.L.S. will appear in January next.

Mr. **BERNARD COHEN** is preparing for publication Memoirs of the late Pope Pius VII. including the whole of his private correspondence with the Emperor Napoleon; taken from the archives of the Vatican, with many other interesting unpublished particulars of his eventful reign.

Dr. **GRAHAM**, of Croydon, will shortly publish an Essay on the Nature and Treatment of the prevailing disorders of the Stomach and Liver; the object of which is to prove, first, that what are vulgarly called Bilious and Liver Complaints, are in reality disorders of the Stomach and Bowels; and secondly, that calomel, so far from being necessary to their cure, is, particularly in the common mode of administering it, an active poison.

The regular publication of the **Encyclopædia Edinensis** will be resumed, and the work completed within the original limits. Part XIX. will be published in the ensuing month.

A new work from the pen of Miss **PORTER**, author of "**Thaddeus of Warsaw**," "**Scottish Chiefs**," &c. will shortly appear, in 3 vols. 12mo. entitled **Duke Christian of Luneberg; or, Traditions from the Hartz**. Dedicated, by the most gracious permission, to his Majesty.

Sir **J. E. SMITH**, President of the **Linnæan Society**, &c. has nearly ready for publication the first portion of his **English Flora**. So much has been done in Botany since the publication of this author's "**Flora Britannica**" and "**English Botany**, especially with regard to natural affinities; and he has for thirty years past found so much to correct, in the characters and synonyms of British Plants, that this will be entirely an original Work. The language also is attempted to be reduced to a correct standard. The genera are reformed, and the species defined, from practical observation; and it is hoped the expectations of British botanists will not be disappointed.

A Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks in both Hemispheres, by **M. de HUMBOLDT**, and translated into English under his immediate inspection, will be published next month, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Capt. **A. CRUISE**, of the 84th regiment, has just ready for publication, in an octavo volume, "**Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand**."

A Tale will appear shortly, in 1 vol. 12mo. entitled "**The Stranger's Grave**."

JAMES L. DRUMMOND, M.D. Surgeon, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the **Belfast Academical Institution**, has in the press a duodecimo volume, entitled

"First Steps to Botany," intended as popular illustrations of the science, leading to its study as a branch of general education; illustrated with numerous wood-cuts.

Hurstwood; a Tale of the year 1815, in 3 vols. 12mo. is in the press.

Mr. SHARPE is preparing Engravings, from Mr. WESTALL's Designs, for the British Anthology, or Poetical Present, designed, with considerable variation of materials and arrangement, as an exemplar of the once popular "Dodsley's Collection."

The Author of the "Peerage and Baronetage Charts," "The Secretary's Assistant," &c. is preparing a Dictionary of English Quotations, in three parts; Part the First, containing Quotations from Shakspeare, will appear in a few days.

Blackstone's Commentaries.—A Translation of all the Greek, Latin, Italian and French Sentences, Phrases, &c. which occur in the above work, and also in the Notes of Christian, Archbold, and Williams, will be published in the course of this month.

Miss LOUISA PRINCEPS has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in two vols. foolscap 8vo. a Prose Translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, to be inscribed, by permission, to the Right Hon. Julia Lady Petre.

A Novel is in the press, entitled, Country Belles; or, Gossips outwitted.

The Night before the Bridal, and other

Poems, by Miss GARNETT, are about to appear, in an octavo volume.

The Star in the East, with other Poems, by JOSEPH CONDER, will shortly appear.

Dublin Problems; being a Collection of Questions proposed to the Candidates for the Gold Medal at the General Examinations, from 1801 to 1816, inclusive; which is succeeded by an Account of the Fellowship Examination in 1823; in 1 vol. 8vo. is nearly ready for publication.

In the press, Former Scenes renewed; or, Notes, Classical and Historical, taken in a Journey into France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Flanders, and Holland, and Residence in those Countries in the years 1818—1821; interspersed with Historical Anecdotes, and Memoirs of the Seven Grand Dukes of the House of Medici, and of the different Dynasties of Naples and Milan. By THOMAS PENNINGTON, A.M.

Thoughts chiefly designed as preparative to Private Devotion, by J. SHEPPARD, Esq. of Frome, will soon appear.

Joseph and his Brethren: a Scriptural Drama, in two Acts, by H. L. HOWARD, will be shortly published.

Letters from a Mother to her Daughter, at or going to School; pointing out the Duties towards her Maker, her Governess, her Schoolfellows, and Herself. By Mrs. J. A. SARGANT. Dedicated, by permission, to Mrs. Babington. A new Edition, with Anecdotes.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1823.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Aug. 1	43	68	29.99	30.01	Aug. 17	43	69	29.78	29.85
2	43	68	29.98	29.97	18	49	68	29.84	29.75
3	58	67	29.80	29.65	19	57	70	29.75	29.70
4	52	65	29.58	29.63	20	52	68	29.78	29.79
5	50	67	29.71	29.75	21	44	64	29.75	29.76
6	42	66	29.74	29.77	22	46	64	29.80	29.78
7	51	62	29.79	29.78	23	55	70	29.59	29.67
8	51	64	29.76	29.73	24	59	70	29.74	29.78
9	44	56	29.81	29.86	25	53	78	29.74	29.79
10	49	63	29.01	29.88	26	56	66	29.80	29.87
11	48	73	29.84	29.92	27	58	72	29.89	29.97
12	57	75	29.88	29.83	28	56	74	29.87	29.10
13	54	73	29.67	29.55	29	53	72	29.94	29.99
14	55	66	29.51	29.71	30	52	68	29.81	29.95
15	54	66	29.79	29.64	31	46	67	29.07	29.13
16	59	69	29.59	29.49					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE termination of the harvest has proved, in every respect, as favourable as could well be desired, and more so than could reasonably have been expected. With the exception of a few wet days at the commencement (when a small portion of the wheat crop was carted in a damp state) the weather was propitious, and greatly facilitated the labours of the husbandman, and the grain of every description is secured in as perfectly sound and dry condition as was ever known. The quality of the wheat is considered not inferior to that of any previous year; but the barley, on the contrary, generally speaking, is the coarsest and most indifferent sample that has been produced for very many years; nevertheless the crop is an abundant one, which, together with the plentiful intermixture of young clover and other grasses amongst the straw, will make good cattle-food, and prove a great relief from the distress that is likely to arise in consequence of the failure of the turnips. For since our last there has been a most lamentable falling off in that crop, occasioned, for the most part, by a small maggot, which attaches itself to the crown of the plant; this is soon afterwards discovered by its unhealthy appearance, and

by the curling and withering of the leaves. This eventually terminates in rottenness and decay, even to the total extermination of the whole crop. The early-sown white turnips have sustained the greatest injury; and whole fields, which but a month ago wore the most promising appearance, are now completely denuded, beyond the hope of amendment or recovery. This, together with the injury which a large portion of the hay crop sustained from dripping weather, will evidently produce a great scarcity of cattle-food during the winter months, and lean beasts have already experienced a considerable reduction in value from this cause; whereas, on the contrary, hay, as well as oil-cake and other artificial food, has risen in the same proportion.

The price of grain is miserably depressed, and the agricultural thermometer—the spirit of the farmer—has already fallen some degrees below zero; the ruinous prices of 1821-2 stare him in the face, and he dreads a consummation of that evil which will hurl him to destruction at the moment when brighter prospects seemed to dawn upon his imagination, and to flatter him with the approach of better times.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Aug. 16th, 58s 10d—28d, 58s 8d—30th, 58s 8d—Sept. 6th, 57s 8d—13th, 58s 6d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	-	2s 4d	to	3s 0d
Mutton	-	2	8	to 3 8
Veal	-	3	0	to 4 4
Pork	-	2	8	to 4 4
Lamb	-	3	0	to 4 0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.

Marsh Champ.	2l 15s	to	3l 0s
Ware	-	2	0 to 2 10
Middlings	-	1	8 to 0 0
HAY AND STRAW , per Load.			
Smithfield, — Old Hay,	95s	to	110s
— Inferior,	80s	to	90s

Clover, Old, 110s to 120s—Inf. 95s to 105s—Straw, 40s to 48s.
St. James's.—Old Hay, 70s to 120s
New ditto, —s to —s—Clover, 85s to 120s—Straw, 30s to 54s.
Whitechapel.—Clover, 95s to 125s
—Hay, 78s to 118s—Straw, 40s to 48s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 24th ult. 82½ 3¼.—New Four per Cent. 102½ ¾.—Imperial Three per Cent. 82½ ¾.—India Stock, 265 ¾.—Three and a Half

per Cent. India Bonds, 64. 61 pm.—2d Exchequer Bills, 35. 39 pm.—Cons. for the Acct. 83½ ¾.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, Sept. 24, 1823.

THE seasons, by affecting the productions of the earth, control the operations of commerce, inasmuch as they contribute to plenty or to scarcity, and plenty or scarcity affects the markets, and the prices of every commodity. The anxiety of the British public has been excited in regard to our Corn harvest, from the pre-

VOL. IX. NO. XXXIV.

valence of rainy weather: in the South of France the prevalence of dry weather has rendered very questionable the produce of the vintage, and, consequently, the price of BRANDY is rising; and it is likely to rise still farther, if those accounts be correct which describe the grape as “shrinking on the stalk for want of filling showers.” It may be hoped, however,

that as our own harvest is housed in a more acceptable condition than was expected, so the apprehensions of the Continental vintagers may be favourably disappointed. Our own Colonial production, Rum, may be considered, in a sense, as the rival to brandy; it lately felt some advantage from a contract being advertised by Government for 100,000 gallons; but the supply is so considerable that the impression was neither deep nor lasting, yet the lower qualities are more enquired after, and obtain a sensible improvement in price.

But, of all the subjects of speculation, whether distant or immediate, COTTON is at this moment the most prominent; and the second-sighted seers, who possess the most distant vision, have ventured to prognosticate, that when the number of new factories, which are now nearly ready for working, shall come into full operation, the consumption will nearly, or altogether, exhaust the supply of all the world!! The hypothesis on which this inference is founded, deserves to be recorded:—the consumption of Cotton in Britain appears to have increased every year since the peace at the rate of ten or twelve per cent. Estimating the present amount at 11,500 bags per week, and supposing that the enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers should raise the amount to no more than 12,000 bags per week, they enquire from whence this prodigious supply is to be obtained? It is true, that in the years 1818-19, the East Indies alone furnished 400,000 bags; but, the low price at which this glut could be disposed of induced the cultivators to diminish their labours greatly, and they are not likely to renew them. Something of the same nature has taken place in North America; the prices of their Cottons, though nothing like so low as the East Indian, have not yielded that profit to Georgia and the Carolinas which should encourage the planter to purchase new slaves, with which to continue his operations; and the accounts from those provinces agree that their Cotton culture slackens. Nor should it be overlooked, that the exports of American Cotton to the continent of Europe is less, by nearly 30,000 bags, this year than it was last year, owing principally to the French market offering worse prices than the British. South America, say the judicious, suffering under the evils inseparable from unsettled government, is a nullity on the question of increased supply; and though Egypt, undoubtedly, yields some Cottons of good quality, yet his Excellency Mohammed Pacha will

have much to do before he can make any great impression on the British market. In short, say these learned calculators, the quantity of Cotton on hand in the British ports has decreased yearly: at the end of 1820 it was 407,000 bags;

1821 353,000

1822 286,000

1823 200,000 (by estimate.)

Should this decreasing ratio continue, who can foresee the issue? We leave these arguments to the contemplation of the inquisitive,—whether they be well or ill founded, as sayeth the sagacious Francis Moore, in his almanack for 1823, “Time will shew.”

As to the present state of the Cotton market in London, it may be said to look well: the holders continue very firm, and anticipate an early improvement; the speculators are rather more forward than the actual consumers; yet the quantity of business done is not extensive. We believe that much the same may be said of the Liverpool Cotton market.

SUGAR maintains its currency without remission; the finer qualities have been much in request; but the more ordinary are now sought after with considerable diligence. The Refined market is lively, for large lumps, and what suits the Hamburg trade; and these are freely taken off at an advance. Foreign Sugars meet with purchasers readily.

COFFEE is heavy; there have been extensive sales—or rather, extensive quantities were offered for sale, but much was taken in, and what was disposed of found no spirit in the purchasers.

At the last TEA sale at the India House the average was a shade lower than that of the June sale: Twankays and Hyson sold 1d. per lb. cheaper. Very little has been stirring in this trade of late.

Reports from the fisheries state full ships, generally; this has somewhat affected the price of Oil, and also that of Tallow; but the latter is fast recovering.

It is said that a considerable increase in the manufacture of SILK has lately taken place, and that, especially in the county of Essex, various establishments are enlarged, and others entirely new are in forwardness for operations.

The merchants, very generally, indulge the opinion, that British Consuls are about to be appointed to the various Governments in South America: hence they look for an intercourse direct, instead of being circuitous, and enlarged, instead of being confined by the jealousies and prohibitions of the mother country.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM AUGUST 19 TO SEPTEMBER 16, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcy in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcy at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors Names are between parentheses.

ALDERLEY, F. Liverpool, grocer. (Hinde and Son, F. R. Barton, wine-merchant. (Wilmington, Clifford's Inn)
Barnes, W. Newhall, cloth-dealer. (Jones, Tonkenny
Batterbee, P. F. Norton, brandy-merchant. (Golding, Salisbury-square
Bliss, J. Cranborne, blacksmith. (Fiddling, Salisbury
Bliss, D. Southampton, dealer. (Bliss, Bristol
Broughall, R. Little Ness, farmer. (Williams, Shrewsbury
Caton, H. Beaumarc, draper. (Green and Ashurst, Birmingham-street
Cogger, T. Haymarket, glassman. (Young, Mark-lane
Cryan, C. and **Harris, J.** Bristol, shoemakers. (Brown and Watson
De Meilham, L. J. Arundel-street, merchant. (Taylor, New Inn
Flaming, A. Great Yarmouth, wine-merchant. (Donald and Co. Essex-street
Fox, T. Great Surrey-street, woollen-dresser. (Bolton, Assin friary
Furston, R. Cambridge. (Purveys
Garside, J. High-street, butcher. (Goss, Tyson-place
Grange, J. Piccadilly, fruiterer. (Barber, Bevis-street
Graves, J. and **H. S.** Langbourn-chambers, merchants. (Fisher, Bevis-street
Hartwright, T. Elmer, victualler. (Perlow, Holborn Hill
Hill, R. Bedford, silversmith. (Clarke, Barbican, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane
Holman, R. Crown-street, hatter. (Annexby
Hose, J. W. Bristol, draper. (Wilde and Co. College-hill
Hove, R. Cherry Garden-street, merchant. (Birkett, Church-lane
Howell, J. Llanelli, linen-draper. (Clarke, Bristol
Howell, J. Hull, dealer. (Rothwell
Jennings, J. Keynham, saddler. (Drews
Johnson, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Crump
Kennell, G. Brighton, table-maker. (Greenwell
Lee, H. T. Great-lane, slop-seller. (Wilde and Co. College-hill
Lowndes, J. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Brooks
Maddy, W. Leeds, linen-draper. (Payne
Marchant, J. Farnham, bookkeeper. (Mason, New Bridge-street
Martin, J. Bolton, manufacturer. (Greenwood, Manchester
Maudslayi, J. Upper Ground-street, victualler. (Ware and Young, Borough

Maxwell, J. Barton, tea-dealer. (Chester, Staple Inn
Mitchell, W. Norwich, silversmith. (Cole, Birmingham-street
Myers, A. Haymarket, tailor. (Morgan, Great James-st.
Oldrey, L. jun. Dartmouth, tallow-chandler. (Frideman, Knightsbridge
Phillips, J. North, victualler. (Callin, Pembroke
Portell, J. High-street, silk-manufacturer. (James, Back-lane
Reed, J. High Holborn, hosiery-draper. (Jones, Sotheby
Rigg, R. and **R. W.** Lecham, common brewers. (Walker
Roche, G. Liverpool, tobaccoist. (Houghton
Ryder, R. Leeds, cotton-spinner. (Whitlow, Manchester
Sullivan, E. Rochester, victualler. (Blackston, Symond's Inn
Smith, J. Doncaster, grocer. (Hardy and Copland, Sheffield
Tabbener, B. 34 month, carrier. (Purveys and Tyler
Telford, J. and **Arundell, W.** Liverpool, drapers. (Green and Ashurst
Underwood, C. Chelsea, builder. (Rowe, Newgate
Watson, J. Finsbury, Manchester. (Atkinson
Watt, C. Stoney-street, pen-manufacturer. (Butler, Watling-street
Watts, R. Spencer-street, mortician. (Frost and Hines, Haydon-square
Wibberley, C. (outpost) merchant. (Hinde
Wilson, R. and **R.** Oxford-street, hosiery-draper. (Stevens, Broad College-lane
Worth, J. and **J.** Trump-street, watchmakers. (Phipps, Wearers' hall

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

David Gallilly, brewer, &c. Perth
W. Lindsay, grocer, Port Glasgow
A. Sloan, cloth-merchant, Wigton
R. Kerr, grocer, &c. Stirling
D. Macintosh, merchant, Glasgow
J. Strachan, grocer, Inverkeithing
A. Johnston, merchant, Edinburgh
R. Guthrie, merchant, Le Capr Pife
J. Dinning, writer and builder, Burnside
R. White, wright and builder, Glasgow

DIVIDENDS.

ASKEY, J. Liverpool, Sept. 25
Andrade, A. and **Wormick, T.** Lancaster, Sept. 25
Bodwith, I. Hazenwood, Sept. 25
Bord, J. and **H.** Poulton, Sept. 23
Blyth, J. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Oct. 3
Bowman, J. Sa. ford, Oct. 5
Broughall, R. Shrewsbury, Sept. 20
Barton, G. Knott's grey, Sept. 10
Butler, J. Milk street, Oct. 5
Clark, D. Stroud, Oct. 4
Cuburn, J. Witney, Sept. 27
Cutler, J. Worcester, Oct. 31
Dorrie, G. and **P.** Drayton-in-Hales, Oct.
Dentham, C. R. Fetter lane, Oct. 7
Dunne, M. E. Bridport, Oct. 9
Dicks, J. London street, Aug. 30
Edwards, P. Canwar, Sept. 27
Evans, T. B. Stroud, Sept. 27
Franks, J. Macclesfield, Sept. 20
Ford, W. Walsford road, Nov. 1
Frost, W. Castleton, Oct. 3
Garnett, J. Liverpool, Sept. 27
Gill, W. C. Mitham, Sept. 17, 17
Gribbell, N. and **Hellyer, M.** East Stoneham, Oct. 15

Grove and Wilkinson, Liverpool, Sept. 10
Haddad, W. Clements-lane, Nov. 25
Harris, W. Birmingham, Oct. 13
Harvey, J. Leadonhall market, Sept. 23
Higginbotham, N. Macclesfield, Oct. 1
Higgs, D. Chipping Sodbury, Sept. 25
Hinde, J. Liverpool, Sept. 17
Hopkins, J. jun. & Co. Colney, Oct. 13
Horsby, T. Kingston-upon-Hall, Oct. 3
Hughes, J. Christenham, Oct. 5
Husband, R. Plymouth, Oct. 7
Inchbold, I. Lee, Sept. 20
Jarvis, J. Adderbury, Sept. 17
Jones, W. Shoreditch, Oct. 4
Jones, J. Coreley, Sept. 27
Kitchen, W. and **Amory, J.** Bristol, Sept. 27
Mawhood, R. jun. Wakefield, Oct. 6
Marshall, W. Hattle, Sept. 15
Martin, F. Tankersbury, Sept. 13
Niblock, J. and **R. S.** Latham, Bath, Oct. 8
Palfrey, W. Hitchcock, Sept. 10
Penners, J. Farnham, Oct. 25

Pilling, J. Huddersfield, Sept. 17
Quinton, W. and **J.** Hasford, Oct. 9
Ra. geer, J. In field, Sept. 15
Oct. 4
Ridley, J. Lancaster, Sept. 25
Robinson, P. Kendal, Sept. 3
Rounded, J. Skipton, Sept. 29
Russell, G. Birmingham, Oct. 13
Salmon, S. Regent street, Sept. 13
Saunders, W. Beekington, Sept. 15
Smith, J. Liverpool, Oct. 1
Squire, I. Earth, Sept. 25
Stevens, R. Southbury, Sept. 15
Sydney, W. New Woodstock, Sept. 24
Tolson, R. and **R.** Leeds, Oct. 6
Tomlinson, T. Winterton, Sept. 23
Ward, J. Lowestoft, Oct. 1
White, A. Aldersbury, Aug. 30
Wilson, W. Bridgford, Sept. 23
Wincom, J. Andover, Sept. 10
Wood, G. Cooper, Oct. 14
Wood, J. Walsall, Sept. 19
Wood, P. Histon, Sept. 20
Worrall, and J. Bristol, Sept. 10
Yates, W. Bristol, Sept. 15

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Gas Lighting.—The length of streets already lighted in the metropolis with gas is 215 miles ! and the three principal companies light 39,504 public lamps, and consume annually about 33,158 chaldrons of coals.—Sir William Congreve has, by the order of Government, published a very interesting report, relative to the Gas Light Establishments of the Metropolis. The objects of his inquiry have principally been directed to the state of the various main and branch pipes, which have been some time in use, the means employed by the several companies to produce and purify Gas, the methods adopted for the suspension of gasometers, and the comparative strength of gunpowder and coal gas. Sir William has ascertained, that a gasometer of 30,000 cubic feet capacity, when rendered explosive by a certain proportion of atmospheric air, would be equal in effects to 62 barrels of gunpowder !! He disapproves of the practice of suspending gasometers by a chain and counterpoise ; and points out to Government the propriety of enforcing Mr. Clegg's (Engineer to the Imperial Company) admirable, safe, and economical plan.

Publicans' Licences.—By the Act of 3 Geo. IV. c. 77. s. 17. it is enacted that from the 10th day of October 1823, no licence shall be granted by the Magistrates in England, to retail ale, beer, or other excisable liquors, in any house that has not already been used for that purpose, unless the person intending to apply for such licence, shall have given notice to the Clerk of the Justices three calendar months previously to the general annual meeting of the Justices for granting all licences, in the place for which all licences shall be applied for, and shall also affix a notice on the principal door of the said house, and on the door of the parish church, on the several days within the months of May or June, describing the house meant to be licensed, and signed by the party applying for such licence, with his place of abode and description.

Ben Jonson the Poet.—As the workmen were excavating a vault, to receive the remains of the Lady of Sir Robert Wilson, in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey, they discovered at the head of it a leaden coffin placed in the ground perpendicularly, with the head downwards, in a hole about two foot square. At the top of the hole was a square stone, about thirteen inches wide, on which were the initials "B. J." cut in characters rather illegible.

On inquiry amongst the old men of the Abbey, they state, that when Ben Jonson was seriously ill, he was asked where he would be buried ? He said, " If I can get foot ground in Westminster Abbey, I will be interred there : " and the Dean of Westminster being applied to, he gave sufficient ground to admit the corpse in a perpendicular position as it was found. The skeleton of the deceased poet, upon inspection, was entire, and in a singular state of preservation.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning, September 2d, a beautiful meteor passed over the southern part of the metropolis. Its direction was from East to West, with a slow motion, remaining visible for about three seconds, and could be traced by a flaming tail, resembling that of a comet, but emitting innumerable sparks. In less than a minute afterwards, another meteor arose in that part of the heavens in which the first had disappeared, but infinitely less brilliant, and was visible for little more than a second.

London Bridge.—The London Bridge-House Committee met last month at the Guildhall. Their number was about forty, and amongst them were Aldermen Atkins, Wood, Scholey, Garratt, Lucas, Thompson, &c. There was a great deal of difference of opinion as to the most eligible part of the river for the site, and a discussion of some length was the consequence. The estimate stands exactly thus :

Bridge.....	£430,000
Approaches to it.....	424,000
Contingencies.....	70,000
	<hr/>
	£924,000

To answer which the city have :

Bridge-House Estates	£670,000
From Government....	150,000
	<hr/>
	£820,000

A deficiency thus remaining of £102,000. The Committee, after a most laborious investigation of the merits of the case, came to the determination to have the new bridge on a new site, as close to London Bridge as possible, and to allow the present bridge to stand until the new one and its approaches shall have been completed. The undertaking is to be commenced as soon as possible. The front of St. Saviour's, Southwark, will be thrown open, and the neighbourhood of Fishmongers' Hall, and of places in the fate of which some of the Members of

the Corporation feel a slight interest, will be considerably benefited. The stone for the bridge is to come, by Act of Parliament, from Aberdeen, but the first place it will leave will be Devonshire.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. H. Curtois, A.M. to the Rectory of South Willingham, Lincolnshire.—Rev. W. B. Robinson, A.M. Chaplain to Viscount Dungannon, to the Rectory of Littleington, Sussex, vacant by the death of the Rev. A. Nott.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Lord Maryborough to be Master of His Majesty's Buck Hounds, in the room of Charles Marquis Cornwallis, deceased.—Mr. Antonio Girardi, to be Consul-General at Malta for His Majesty the King of the Kingdoms of the Two Sicilies.—Mr. Joseph Shee, to be Consul at Gibraltar for His Majesty the King of the Spains.—Commissioner Fraser has retired from the Navy Board, and will be succeeded by Commissioner Cunningham, from Chatham Dock yard; Commissioner Isaac Wooley comes from Malta Dock-yard to Chatham; Commissioner Lewis removed to Malta from Bermuda; and Captain Thomas Briggs has been appointed Commissioner of the Navy at Bermuda.—Edward Roberts, Esq., to be Clerk of the Pells to his Majesty's receipt of the Exchequer, vice Addington, deceased.

Married.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Richard Bentley, of Ely-place, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Botten, of Shoe-lane.—At St. Dunstan's, Stepney, J. French, Esq. of Stockwell Hall, Essex, to Miss Ismay.—At the New Church, Marylebone, F. H. Davis, Esq. of His Majesty's Remembrancer's Office, to Lucy Clementina, only daughter of Lord Maurice Drummond.—At St. John's Westminster, William Butt, Esq. to Miss Constantia Cowley.—At St. Martin's Church, Captain Woodley Losack, R. N. to Mary, widow of Captain E. L. Crofton, R. N. C. B.—At St. Marylebone Church, H. Seymour Montague, Esq. to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Beeston Long, Esq.—Captain M'Alpine, to Louisa, second daughter of T. D. Broughton, Esq.—J. J. Rowe, Esq. to Miss F. W. Johnson.—At St. Mary's Islington, Wm. Dugmore, Esq. to Martha, youngest daughter of the late John Garratt, Esq.—At Croydon, Mr. R. Davies, jun. to Mary, only daughter of the late T. Booker, Esq.—Mr. J. Peart, jun. of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, to Miss Cock.—At St. Mary's, Islington, N. Gould, Esq. to Mary, second daughter of the late W. Crompton, Esq.—At St. John's Westminster, Mr. R. Harley, to Harriet Anne,

youngest daughter of Mr. Walsh.—At St. Mary's Lambeth, Mr. I. Phillips, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of J. George, Esq.—At St. George's Church, Mr. F. Sharman, to Miss Phebe West.—At St. Dunstan's Stepney, Mr. D. Walther, of Brydges-str. Covent-garden, to Isabella, eldest daughter of J. Hawkins, Esq.—At St. Marylebone Church, J. Taylor, Esq. to Harriet, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Duncan.—Mr. E. Cooper, of Little York-place, to Miss M. Wallace.—At Hackney Church, E. Taylor, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Anne, second daughter of J. Christie, Esq.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, M. B. Peacock, Esq. of College-hill, to Antonina Eliza, daughter of Anthony Parkin, Esq.—At St. James's Church, Westminster, H. Cunliffe, Esq. to Martha, second daughter of S. Nock, Esq.—At St. George the Martyr's, Mr. W. Griffith to Mary Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Hill.—H. Gledstones, Esq. of Regent-street, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Robert Coningham, Esq.—At Shoreditch, the Rev. Joseph Brooksbank, to Catherine, widow of the late W. Ball, Esq.—Mr. Patten, of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Putsell.—At Hackney, J. Barnes, Esq. to Miss Walton, of Sanford-place.—J. Walton, Esq. of Sanford-place, to Miss Dempster.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Hon. T. Dundas, to Sophia Jane, daughter of the late Sir H. Williamson, Bart.—William, eldest son of the late W. Gilpin, Esq. of East Sheen, Surrey, to Lucy Eliza, eldest daughter of W. F. Jones, Esq.—At Stoke, next Guildford, Capt. Stirling, R. N. to Ellen, fourth daughter of James Mangles, Esq.—At St. James's Church, G. E. Jolliffe, Esq. to Margaret Ellen, daughter of Sir E. Banks.

Died.—At Kentish Town, G. Jackson, Esq. aged 76, one of the last of the original directors of the Grand Junction Canal.—At Miteham, Mr. Bailey Austin, —At her house in Walworth, Mrs. Preston.—At his mother's house in Hereford-street, Richard Ahmuty, only son of the late Richard Ahmuty, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.—At his house in Guildford-street, John Cowley, Esq.—At Richmond, Surrey, Miss Isabella Frances Crispin.—Mr. W. T. Du Condray, at the house of Mr. Cliff, College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—W. Warre, Esq. of Albany.—Mrs. Mary Hewson, of the Grove, Hackney.—P. W. Broadley, Esq. of Southwark and Blackheath.—At Ewell, Surrey, T. Williams, Esq. aged 85.—At his house in London-street, Fitzroy-square, John Wolfe, Esq.—At Thames Ditton, Surrey, J. Kaye, Esq.—Norfolk-street, Strand,

Captain H. Lester.—In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, the Rev. G. Stone.—At South Ville, Wandsworth-road, Sarah, relict of late S. Godfrey, Esq.—The Chevalier Hippolyto da Costa, who latterly exercised the functions of Chargé d'Affaires of the new Brazilian Government in this country, M. de Costa was the Proprietor of the "Correio Braziliense," a monthly magazine in the Portuguese language, printed in London, but which has been recently discontinued.—At Bermondsey, Hannah, the wife of Mr. W. Cordingley.—At his house, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, G. Nassau, Esq.—At his house in Welbeck-street, Rev. J. F. Browning, D.D.—At Clapham, R. Medley, Esq.—Mr. J. Linford, of Lower Edmonton.—At Ivy Cottage, Fulham, Walter, youngest son of J. Thompson, Esq.—At Ewell, Surrey, T. Williams, Esq.—Charles Surtees, Esq. of Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square.—At Isleworth, Charles Gardiner, Esq. formerly of Lockleys, near Welwyn.—At Euston-square, Mrs. Luddington.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Wontner, of Islington.—At Camberwell, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Arnould, M.D.—In John-street, Clerkenwell, Mrs. E. Still.—In Frith-street, Soho, Mrs. Sarah Wyatt.—At Norwood, Mr. T. Johnson.—At Stoke Newington, Anne, relict of the late Jas. Thomas.—Mr. W. Carter, of Peckham.—J. Hartnell, Esq. of Burton-crescent.—In Bow-lane, Mary the wife of Mr. Johnston.—Anne, the wife

of Augustin Sayer, Esq. of Howland-st. Fitzroy-square.—At Newington-green, Benjamin Hutton, Esq.—In Church-court, in the parish of St. Giles, at the very advanced age of 105 years, Eleanor Job. In the first contest between this country and America, she accompanied her husband, who was a soldier of artillery, to the latter country, where she attended with the army in every campaign that took place, as principal nurse, in what was called at that time, the flying hospital. Her intrepidity and humanity were equally proverbial with the army, for she had been often known to rush forward at the cannon's mouth, on the field of battle, to assist in the dressing of the wounded soldiers, with whom she was held in such regard, that she was familiarly known amongst them by the name of "Good Mother Job." At the battle of Quebec she was particularly conspicuous in her heroic exertions to relieve the wounded, and was the person selected on that occasion to prepare for embalment the remains of the brave, gallant, and lamented Wolfe. She it was, that, on that melancholy occasion, performed the necessary ablutions of the internal parts of the body. Her husband having been killed in battle, she returned at the close of the war, to this her native country, without any adequate provision for her support, and for the last fifty years she had been a pauper in the parish of St. Giles.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

EARL OF HOPETOUN.

At Paris, August 27th, the Right Hon. John Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Airthrie, Lord Hope (Lord Hopetoun, 1809, and Lord Niddry, 1814, British titles), Lord Lieutenant of Linlithgowshire, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 42d Foot (Royal Highlanders), Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, Captain-General of the Royal Company of Archers, &c. &c. His Lordship succeeded James the last Earl, his half brother, in 1816, and was the only son of John Earl of Hopetoun, by his second marriage with Jane, daughter of Robert Oliphant, of Rossie, esq. and was born on the 17th of August 1765. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craigiehall, in 1798, who died in 1801, without issue. He married, secondly, Louisa Dorothea, third daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, of Ballendean, bart. by whom he has left

John, now Earl of Hopetoun, born Nov. 15, 1803, eight other sons, and two daughters. His Lordship entered when young into the army, in which he served with great bravery and distinction. He was appointed Adjutant-General to the forces serving under the late gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby in the Leeward Islands, in 1794; had the rank of Brigadier-General in the West Indies, where he was actively employed in the campaigns of 1794, 5, 6, and 7, being particularly noticed in general orders, and in the public despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, particularly, as having "on all occasions most willingly come forward and exerted himself in times of danger, to which he was not called from his situation of Adjutant-General." He accompanied the British troops into Holland in August 1799, as Deputy Adjutant-General, but was so severely wounded at the landing at the Helder, on the 27th of that month, that he was compelled to come home. On

his recovery he was appointed Adjutant-General to the army serving under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Oct. 19, 1799. In 1800, he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby as Adjutant-General on the memorable expedition to Egypt, and at the battle of Alexandria, March 21, 1801, he was wounded in the hand, and the army was thus for a time "deprived of the service of a most active, zealous, and judicious officer." He afterwards accompanied the British army to Spain and Portugal in 1808. At the battle of Corunna, January 16, 1809, in consequence of the wounds of Sir John Moore and Sir David Baird, the command devolved on his Lordship (then Lieutenant-General Hon. John Hope), "to whose abilities and exertions, said the despatches, in the direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack." On the 26th of April 1809, he was invested with the Order of the Bath, and was afterwards appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, where he remained a considerable time. When he left Ireland, he again joined the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula; and on the 14th of April, 1814, in a sortie made by the garrison of Bayonne, he was very severely wounded, and was taken prisoner by his horse falling with him, which made him a cripple for a long time. This was his last service, as the war terminated next year. As a soldier, he was cool, determined, and brave; and his conduct as a nobleman, landlord, and friend, was such as became his high station. By his numerous family and relatives his loss is much lamented; and few of his rank have died who have been more sincerely regretted by all classes of the public.

GENERAL BUCKLEY.

At Cobham Lodge, Surrey, General Felix Buckley, Governor of Pendennis Castle. General Buckley served as a Captain in the second troop of Horse Guards in 1751. He received the brevet of Major the 6th August, 1762; was appointed Guidon and Major in his regiment, 28th September, 1764; Cornet and Major, 8th February, 1765; second Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel, 6th March, 1771; first Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel, 28th July, 1773; Colonel by brevet, 19th February, 1779; Major-General, 20th November, 1782; Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in his regiment, 18th November, 1790; Lieutenant-General, 3d May, 1796; and attained on the 1st of January, 1801,

the rank of General.—General Buckley, who is believed to have been upwards of a hundred years old, was in the army more than 72 years. His constant residence was at the delightful and healthy village of Cobham.

MR. RICARDO.

On the 11th ult. at Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, David Ricardo, M.P. for Portarlington, of an inflammation of the brain. He was a man of distinguished abilities; and in the House of Commons, his opinions were received with the most respectful attention, as well from the general opinion of his profound knowledge of all the mysteries of commerce, as from his amiable disposition and conciliating manners. His loss will not be more regretted as a public man, than as a private character; his exemplary benevolence to the poor—the endearing qualities of an affectionate husband and parent—and the generosity of a liberal and kind friend, combine to render his death a calamity universally deplored. The history of Mr. Ricardo holds out a bright and inspiring example. Mr. Ricardo had every thing to do for himself: and he did every thing. He had his fortune to make, he had his mind to form, he had even his education to commence and to conduct. In a field of the most intense competition, he realized a large fortune, with the universal esteem and affection of those who could best judge of the honour and purity of his acts. Amid this scene of active exertion and practical detail, he cultivated and he acquired habits of intense and patient and comprehensive thinking, such as have been rarely equalled, and never excelled. The lights which Mr. Ricardo shed upon the science of political economy may be compared, either for difficulty or for importance, with those which have given renown to the very greatest names in the history of moral and political science. A new field of exertion was opened to him in the House of Commons; and when one reflects on what he had done, and what he was capable of doing, to accelerate the progress of enlightened legislation, it is difficult to point out another life the loss of which could be regarded as such an evil to his country. It is known how signal a change has taken place in the tone of the House of Commons, on subjects of Political Economy, during his short parliamentary career; and though he had the advantage of a ministry, some of whom were sufficiently enlightened to be warm in the same beneficent course, yet they will not be among the most backward to acknowledge how much his calm and clear exposition of

principles, his acute detection of sophistry, and unwearied industry, contributed to the great result; and they will be among those most sensible to his loss. Mr. Ricardo had not completed his fifty-sixth year. His constitution, though not robust, was sound, and his health such as to promise a long life of usefulness. He was actively engaged, at the period when his mortal disease attacked him, in the most profound and elaborate investigations; and we believe had nearly completed an Essay on the proper constitution of a National Bank. It is lamentable to think that the country should have been so soon deprived of the services of such a man. To his friends his loss can never be repaired. As a Political Economist, he stood unrivalled and alone. None of his contemporaries came near him. If he was inferior to Smith, it was only in the power of illustration; for he was superior to him and to all others in the dexterity with which he unravelled the most abstruse and intricate questions, in the unerring sagacity with which he traced and investigated the operation of general and fixed principles, in the skill with which he separated and disentangled them from such as were of a secondary and accidental nature, and in a clear perception of their remotest consequences and results. After every allowance has been made for its deficiencies in style and arrangement, it is still certain that the "Principles of Political Economy and Taxation" is the most original, profound, and truly valuable philosophical work that has appeared since the publication of the "Wealth of Nations."

DR. DENMAN.

John, the second son of Thomas Denman, of Bevercotes, in the county of Nottingham, settled as an apothecary at Bakewell in Derbyshire, and was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Buxton, a mercer in that town. They had eight children, of whom Dr. Denman was the third. After going through the usual course of initiation into his profession, and having to contend with narrow circumstances, Dr. Denman spent nine years at sea in the capacities of mate and surgeon, in various ships and under various captains and climes. At the siege of Bel-lisle he narrowly escaped death by a cannon ball; but after all its vicissitudes, he describes this part of his life as, "in general, not a disagreeable one." On his return to England at the termination of the Spanish war in 1763, being then in his 30th year, he prepared himself to settle at Winchester; which speculation failing, from the number of medical men already established there, he returned to the me-

tropolis, where he finally settled, married, and got into an extensive practice. In the year 1781 the Doctor was burnt out of his house, upon which occasion the life of his son* was saved only by his presence of mind and determined resolution. The removal of the family to Old Burlington-street, a much better situation, had an immediate effect upon the Doctor's practice, and the death of Dr. Hunter in 1783 placed him at the head of his branch of the profession. In 1789, his eldest daughter, Margaret, married Richard Croft, Esq.; and in 1791 his daughter Sophia married Matthew Baillie, M.D.—Towards the decline of life, Dr. Denman by degrees relinquished the laborious parts of his business, and became a consulting physician. On the 25th of November, he went in the evening to Dr. Baillie's house in Lower Grosvenor-street, to meet his family, who had been for some time absent from London. He walked there, and back again to Mount-street, and appeared well and cheerful, but, upon parting from his daughter, he embraced her with even more than his accustomed tenderness. The next morning he rose at his usual hour, and went down stairs to breakfast. To his wife's inquiries after his health, he replied that he was "quite well," but having occasion to leave the room for a few minutes, to get something that she wanted, she found him upon her return stretched upon the floor, and totally insensible. His countenance was tranquil and composed, but all attempts to restore animation were in vain. Not a moment had been allowed for preparation; but what preparation could have better fitted him for the awful change? He was buried in St. James's Church, in the quiet unostentatious manner that suited his character and habits, and a simple tablet has been erected to his memory. Dr. Denman was a man of strong original understanding, of great sagacity, and of an ardent curiosity after knowledge. He was not only profoundly skilled in his own branch of the medical profession, but he had a great deal of general information, acquired by correct observation and much miscellaneous reading, and clearly retained by an excellent memory. He had the most perfect integrity of character, and great benevolence of disposition, which was not chilled by the progress of age, but was mixed, to the last, with all the cheerful animation that belongs to youth. He was a true Christian, but his religious sentiments were wholly free from bigotry or dogma-

* Now Common Sergeant of the city of London, and M.P. for Nottingham.

tism, and he never lost sight of their utility as influencing moral conduct. On the last evening of his life, he read prayers aloud to his family, according to his established custom. He was fond of society, and had particular pleasure in the conversation of young people, into whose sports and amusements he entered with extraordinary vivacity, and whom he delighted to assist in the more important business of life. Moderate and abstemious in every thing that regarded himself, he was generous and bountiful when any reasonable claims of distress were presented to him. He was sweet in his temper, agreeable in his conversation, and, from his easy and amiable intercourse with his intimate friends, and the members of his own family, he was most justly beloved, as well as respected by them. In his person he was firm and strongly made, about five feet eight inches in height. His hair was perfectly white, his complexion fresh and vigorous, his eye, which was blue, continued remarkably clear and bright, his hearing was unimpaired, and his teeth remained entire to the very last. Such he was in the eighty-second year of his age. During the course of his life, Dr. Denman put forth numerous publications, many of which teemed with important advantage to society, and bore the stamp of great usefulness.

CARNOT.

In exile, at Magdeburgh, 70, Carnot, one of the ablest, honestest republicans, whom the revolution of France produced. He was born on the 13th of May, 1753, and was one of the most extraordinary men of his time. A member of the Convention, one of the committee of Public Safety, alternately war-minister, and one of the executive directory in the senate, in the war bureau or the Tuileries, he never laid aside the plainness of republican simplicity. Under his administration, seven hundred thousand men appeared on the frontiers in arms, as republican defenders of resuscitated France; and, in the language of Barrère, Carnot “organized victory, and rendered her permanent.” He subsequently saw the feeble Directory and Republic overthrown by the ambition of an individual, backed by military force, while the cold and metaphysical *Sièges*, with Barras, pandered to the power of the popular and aspiring victor. During Bonaparte’s career, as first consul and consul for life, and his subsequent assumption of the imperial dignity, Carnot remained in retirement. He emerged from it when the tide of misfortune began to roll heavily on Napoleon and France; and he offered his services in the hour of danger. Antwerp was com-

mitted to his charge, and the ability with which he defended that important city, until after the recall of the Bourbons, is fresh in the memory of all. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was again appointed war-minister, and accepted the title of count. The second return of the Bourbons again brought exile and poverty on Carnot. He addressed one or two able and powerful remonstrances to Louis, on the policy then pursuing; but the advice of Carnot was rejected, and he retired, proscribed, first to Warsaw, but, on the invitation of Frederick, came to Magdeburgh, where he died. He was a man of dauntless integrity and independence of character. His literary works after the Revolution were, occasional contributions to the *Memoirs of the Institute*, and his celebrated answer to Bailleul in 1797. The “*Geometre de la Position*,” in one quarto volume, appeared in 1802, while he was still actively occupied with state affairs. It is a work of great research and ingenuity; abounding in mathematical learning, and showing much skill in the management of the calculus. But we conceive him to have been considerably misled by his notions respecting negative quantities. The “*Principes fondamentaux de l’équilibre et du mouvement*” appeared in 1803, being an enlargement of an Essay on Machines, published by him in 1783. It contains, together with many interesting views of the principles of dynamics, several curious applications of the calculus of variations, and some very original investigations connected with the famous principle of Least Action. The last of these works was first published about 1806, and a second edition appeared last year;—it is entitled, “*Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du calcul Infinitesimal*,” and shows a remarkable precision and clearness of intellect upon the nicest subjects of inquiry, with considerable felicity in the management of the calculus. Its principal merit, however, consists in the developement of the fundamental doctrines of fluxions, and the calculus of variations in a connected and systematic manner, and tracing the connexions of the various kinds of calculus which we have denominated fluxional. There is a curious speculation also on Impossible Quantities,—but sintered with the author’s notions respecting the negative sign.

SIR C. ASGYLL.

Lately, General Sir Charles Asgyl. He entered the service on the 27th of February 1778, as an Ensign in the 1st Foot-Guards, and obtained a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain, in the same regiment, on the 3d of February 1781.

He went to America in 1781, joined the army under the command of the Marquis Cornwallis, served the whole of the campaigns, was taken prisoner with the army in October 1781, at the siege of York Town, in Virginia, and sent up the country, where he remained till May 1782, at which period all the captains of that army were ordered by General Washington to assemble and draw lots that one might be selected to suffer death by way of retaliation. The lot fell on Sir Charles Asgyl, and he was in consequence conveyed, under a strong escort, to the place intended for his execution in the Jerseys, where he remained in prison, enduring peculiar hardships for the space of six months, expecting daily that his execution would take place. Sir Charles was unexpectedly released from his confinement by an Act of Congress, passed at the intercession of the Court of France. He returned to England on parole, and shortly after went to Paris to make his acknowledgments to the Queen of France, for having saved his life. He was soon after appointed Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and promoted on the 3d of March 1790, to a Company in the Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was ordered, towards the end of 1793, to the Continent, joined the army under the Duke of York, served the campaign in Flanders, was present during the whole of the retreat through Holland in the severe winter of 1794, and subsequently returned to England. He received the rank of Colonel on the 26th February 1795, and commanded a battalion of the Guards the same year at Warley Camp. He was appointed, in 1797, Brigadier-General on the Staff in Ireland; received the rank of Major-General the 1st January 1798, and was very actively employed during the rebellion of that year. He was appointed Colonel of the 46th Foot the 9th May 1800, and placed in the command of the garrison of Dublin, and occasionally of the Camps of Instruction, which were formed on the Curragh. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-General the 1st Jan. 1805, and appointed Colonel of the 5th West India regiment in February 1806. He obtained the Colonelcy of the 85th Foot in October 1806, and that of the 11th Foot on the 25th February 1807, for which regiment he raised a 2d battalion in the space of six months. Sir Charles Asgyl continued on the Staff till 1812, and was promoted on the 4th June 1814, to the rank of General.

MR. WARREN.

At Wandsworth, April 21, Mr. Charles Warren, the eminent engraver. He was conversing cheerfully at the time, but the

stroke of death reached without pain, and he stooped his head down to expire in an instant. Long actively employed in the business of life, Mr. Warren was generally known, and his works as generally admired. Mr. Warren was a useful Member of the Society of Arts, was one of the Chairmen of the Committee of Polite Arts, and lately contributed a communication to the Society on the practicability of engraving on steel. The following particulars are from the Report of the Secretary. Many attempts of that nature had been made, from the time of Albert Durer to the present day. It was supposed that the difficulty of engraving on so hard a substance would be compensated by the durability of the work. It had been usual to try the experiment on a thin plate of steel, but the extreme hardness of the article blunted the different instruments which were employed in cutting it, and therefore no work of art had, for a long period, been engraved upon it. Mr. Warren, however, heard that the button-manufacturers of Birmingham used a process by which they lowered the hardness of steel. He then turned his whole attention to the subject, and, one by one, overcame every difficulty, and made some exquisite engravings on steel. He laid before the Society copies of these engravings, and where 4000 and even 5000 prints had been struck off, scarcely any difference could be observed between the first impression and the last. They all had the appearance of proofs. If he had kept the discovery to himself, it would have tended greatly to his advantage; but he preferred the improvement of the art to his personal interest, and he communicated, to any person who requested it, all the knowledge he had to bestow. As a compliment to the Society, he had laid the discovery before them, and it had been investigated on three different evenings, with the most satisfactory result. Death had suddenly snatched him away, in the full vigour of mind, and the gold medal awarded to him by the Society of Arts during the last year was therefore delivered to his brother, in trust for his orphan daughter, on the 28th of May, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

W. DICKSON, LL.D.

At his apartments in Beaufort-buildings, William Dickson, LL.D. He was a native of Moffort, in the south of Scotland. He received a respectable education, partly at Edinburgh. Early in life he went to Barbadoes, where he officiated as a Teacher of Mathematics, in a respectable establishment in that island, and was for some years secretary to the Governor. While acting as a volunteer in theartil-

lery, he had his right hand carried off by the explosion of a cannon. On his return to this country, he took a most active part in the abolition of the slave-trade; in the business of procuring petitions against that infamous traffic, Scotland was the district allotted to his exertions, and he travelled many thousand miles, and greatly injured his constitution by his exertions in favour of the Blacks. But the Doctor was an enthusiast in whatever he undertook; notwithstanding the loss of his hand, very few men ever wrote more. He was a man of very extensive erudition, and an excellent mathematician, and contributed a great many papers which, at an early period, tended to establish the reputation of the *Philosophical Magazine*. He was a man of true piety, and real practical religion! For his exertions in the abolition of the slave-trade he obtained, through the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, a situation in the Mint; though the salary was moderate, by strict economy he contrived to save a considerable sum of money, and, though to himself severe, his purse was always open to his friends, and many of his young countrymen were relieved from temporary distress from his slender funds. He had retired from active employment for some years. He expressed in his will a singular wish, that if he were the survivor, he should be laid in the same grave with his friend and coadjutor, the respectable Clarkson.

THE ABBÉ ANGE-DENIS MACQUIN.

In July last, aged 67, the Abbé Macquin. He was descended of Scotch ancestry, was born at Meaux en Brie, in the department of the Seine and Marne, in France, in the year 1756, and was educated at the College of that city, where his extraordinary proficiency in classical learning obtained for him, at an early age, the rank of Professor of Rhetoric and *Belles-Lettres*, which he held for several years, together with an ecclesiastical benefice in the neighbourhood. In the month of September 1792 he left Meaux, in consequence of the Revolution, and, after encountering innumerable perils in traversing the country towards the coast, arrived at St. Valery, where he embarked, and in a few hours reached the shores of England. He took up his abode at Hastings, and applied himself to the study of the English language, to which he was previously a perfect stranger, with much success. Altogether dependent upon his own personal exertions, in a strange land, without friends or pecuniary resources, the Abbé had hitherto supported himself,

and assisted some of his suffering companions in misfortune, by the sale, for very trifling sums, of his sketches of some of the picturesque scenery in the neighbourhood of Hastings; when, in the early part of the year 1793, the present Norroy King of Arms, to whom he had been accidentally introduced soon after his arrival in England, suggested to him the employment of his pencil in heraldic designs. The offer was accepted; his pencil, which, in the more auspicious stage of his life, had been a source of amusement in the hours of relaxation from study, was destined to secure to him an honourable independence; and, from that period, he became attached to the College of Arms as an heraldic draughtsman, and had the happiness, during a long series of years, to enjoy the friendship of many of its members. The Abbé Macquin's habits of life were very retired, constantly dedicating his leisure to literary pursuits; and he made himself so well acquainted with the English language, that, in the course of the last fifteen years, he edited several works of considerable merit; though, from a feeling of diffidence, as a foreigner, he could not be prevailed upon to allow them to be put forth to the public under his own name. He compiled the Catalogue of the Library of the Medical Society, printed in the year 1804; was the author of a Treatise upon Heraldry and Knighthood, as well as a Survey of London, and other articles, inserted in the *Encyclopædia Londinensis*; also, of an ingenious Essay upon the Pugilistic Games of the Ancients, extracted from the Greek and Latin authors, which appeared in the *Sporting Magazine* in 1817 and 1818; to which publication he also contributed a great number of articles upon the Fine Arts, as well as upon subjects of Literature. He was employed in editing an improved reprint of Bellinger's Dictionary of French and English Idioms, recently published; and, having a great taste for lexicographical knowledge, he devoted much of his time, towards the close of his life, in illustrating the last edition of Johnson's Dictionary; the result of which, under the title of "*Etymological Gleanings*," it was his intention to have offered to the public. His Latin poem, entitled "*Tabella Cibaria, or the Bill of Fare*," illustrated by copious and highly entertaining notes, published about three years since, was composed by him soon after his arrival in this country, and is a work displaying considerable ingenuity and classical learning.

rather a smaller scale. The masonry of the bridge is considered a masterly performance; garbiously light in its appearance, yet so very massive and closely united, that the arch on the striking of the centre was not observed to settle even the sixteenth of an inch.

Married.—At Yonville, Mr. G. Bennett to Miss Nequien—J. Randall, esq. of Yonville, to Mrs. Hammond—At Corvise, Mr. H. S. Brier to Miss E. Davis.

Died.—At Dorchester, Mrs. Bridges—At Lyman, Mrs. Swaine—At Bridport, Mrs. Tucker—The Rev. Mr. Austin.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Oathead, Mr. J. Steward to Miss A. Turnbull—Mr. T. Orington to Miss C. Kelly—At Chester-le-Street, Mr. A. Turner to Mrs. E. Scott—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Richardson to Miss A. Thompson—At Darlington, Mr. S. Johnson to Miss Mountford.

Died. At Chester-*le*-Street, Mr. J. Bidley—At Lancaster Lodge, G. Ormsby, esq.—At Houghton-le-Spring, W. Ironside, esq.—At South Shields, J. Craver, esq.—Mrs E. Atherton—Mr. A. Black—Mrs. Howe—At Sunderland, Mrs. Spoor—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Cook—Miss E. French—At Darham, Mrs. Jerdon.

INDEX.

A Botanical and Horticultural Society has been established at Colchester; one hundred noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen, have already come forward with their support, and its success is no longer doubtful. The Right Hon. Lord Dunsborough, Lord Lieutenant of the county, is the patron of the Institution, which bears the name of the Colchester and Essex Botanical and Horticultural Society.

Married.] At Kewdon, Mr. R. A. Newman to Miss Grimwood—At Colchester, the Rev. T Rowe to Miss B. Lill—Mr. Morris to Miss Philbrick—At Chagford, F. Clarkson, esq. to Miss F. Hodgkins.
Died.] At Becking, Mrs. A. Brockway—At Harwich, Mr. R. Achfeld—Mrs. Cottingham—At Aldborough, Mr. J. Joslin—At Kewdon, R. Torin, esq.—At Ippang, Mr. J. Carrey—At Berham, Miss A. C. Ray.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting at the King's Head, Gloucester, a very considerable addition was made to the subscription towards the Monument to Dr. Jenner; and it is highly honourable, that, with the exception of about 20*l*. only raised in London, the total subscription, amounting to 888*l*. has been contributed by individuals of, or connected with, Gloucestershire.

Married.] At Tewkesbury, Mr. H. Clark to Miss L. Waters—At Badminton, the Hon. F. Calverley to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Somerset—At Molehampstead, G. Bramble esq. to Miss M. Howe—At Hambury, Mr. J. Parsons to Miss L. Ward—At Chesham, Mr. J. Radford to Miss E. Walkinshaw—At Gloucester, M. J. N. Beckle, esq. to Miss P. Morris—C. Salway, esq. to Miss A. F. Salway—At Newham, A. Higgins, esq. to Miss K. Hill.

Died.] At Gloucester, Miss A. Newnham—
Mrs. M. Fench—At Fords, Mr. W. Smith—At
Wentworth, Mr. J. Hammond—At Barnwood,
Miss C. S. Sanders—At Cheltenham, H. J. Powell,
esq.—Mr. B. Mason.

HAMPSHIRE.

Morried.) B. Broca, esq. of Despair, to Miss A. D. Page—At Southampton, E. Bridger, esq. to Miss A. Dent—A Smith, esq. to Miss S. S. Morry—Mr. H. Deane to Miss E. Buck—At Christchurch, the Rev R. Waddy to Miss J. Greenwood—At Winchester, Mr. Smith to Miss E. Brown.

—At Winchester, Mr. Smith to Miss E. Brown:
 Died } At Hoxbury, Mrs. Oakley—Mrs. Gilpin—
 Mrs. Edwards—At Carverbrook, Mrs. Warder—
 Mrs. Johnson—At Newport, I. W. Mr. J. Reed—
 Mr. T. Porter—At Winchester, Mrs. Carr—Mr.

Larner, F. S.—At Cowen, Mrs. Mann—At Alford, Mr. W. F. Fann—At Southampton, Mr. R. Primer—At Ashburton, Mr. J. M. G. Lefroy.

NEWFORDSHIRE.

Died.) At Wilkerson, J. Wilkerson, aged 75-4-At Harford, Mrs. M. Arthur-Mrs. Brickman, 27-2-The Rev. B. Baker, Prebendary of Harford, 10-At Asherton, Mr. J. P. Inwood-At Eaton Bishop, Mr. Lewis.

PERFORMANCE.

MARRIED.] P. Hicks, esq. to Miss M. B. (Hillmore), of Kendall's Mills—W. Dury, esq. of Cornbury, to Miss C. Cowley—Mr. T. Cooper to Miss E. Samsell, of Oakley—At Boxbourne, Rev. H. Harvey to Miss J. M. Aubrey.

Died.] At Watford, H. Steward, esq. 78.

MENTINGDOSSIER.

Married.) At Connington, Mr. T. Dalby to Miss Goodell—At Huntington, Mr. Kingston to Mrs. Ward—W. Thord, esp. of Hutton-house, to Miss A. Viro.

Died.) At Hurlington, Miss J. Ravenscroft—
—Mr. R. Agnew—At Goshamchester, the Rev. J.
Charles.

KENT.

The entrance into the Royal Dock, Sheerness, is completed. The opening of the basin from the sea is stopped by a caisson (a plan entirely new), which is built like a vessel, and fits into a groove on each side of the entrance, floating in and out as required. The grand basin is 520 feet long and 220 wide, and contains 116,561 tons, 1 cwt. and three-quarters, 14lbs. 3 oz. 3-10ths of water. The pressure on the front wall is 5000 tons, and upwards. His Majesty's ships, Prince Regent, Spartan, and Genoa, were moored in front of the Dock, to grace the entrance of the Howe, which is the latest ship in the British navy.

to Miss J. Jones—At Smarden, Mr W Wood
to Miss Hunt—At Aylesford, H F Benson esq
to Miss A H Evans—At Dover, M J Symonds
to Miss A Jones—At Canterbury, M H Noel to Miss
M J Rogers—At Maidstone, Mr J Topping to
Miss Paine—At Faversham, Mr J Symonds
to Miss E Atkins—At Faversham, Mr J
Rogers, Miss F Lane—At Fiddling, Mr A Burkill
to Miss S Druce—At Westham, F Wilkes, esq. to
Miss C. S. Jones—At Chatham, M F Lloyd to
Miss C. S. Jones—At Faversham, Miss F. Kelly

[illegible]

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting was held last month at Blackburn, for the purpose of inspecting the plans of the line of road taken by Mr. C. Allot and Mr. J. A. Radcliffe, from which it appears the distance will be only nine miles from the market-place of Blackburn to the market-place of Preston, and the road will be through a most delightful district. The principal land-owners have offered their assistance.

The ship *Calcutta*, Captain J. E. Strayan, belonging to Liverpool, arrived there lately from a voyage, in the course of which she circumnavigated the globe. She was absent little more than twenty months, in which time she was detained upwards of six months in the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, Callao, Batavia, and Calcutta. As a proof of the great improvement which has

—At Housley, P. Twiss, M.D.—At Watlingham, Mrs. M. Green—Mr. R. Gregory—At Goshing, the Rev. W. Smith.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married. At Banbury, Mr. E. Gentry to Miss M. E. Taylor.

Died. At Oxford, T. Winstanley, D.D.—At Hallowville, Mrs. Mave, 88—At Belling, Mr. R. Hall.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married. Mr. Cole to Miss Hill, of Kettering.
Died. At Grafton, Mrs. Shephard—At Thilthorpe, Mr. Green.

SHROPSHIRE.

Early, some miners attempted to sink for lead ore upon Llangymyrrch Hill, near the ancient Cyn or Cavern for which it is celebrated. After sinking about five or six yards deep, the bottom of the shaft, to their very great surprise, suddenly fell in; but on examination it turned out that they had been sinking over another cavern. This they shortly proceeded to explore, and found it to be an old Roman mine, which had been worked with, and extended, through a succession of excavations, about one hundred yards in one direction, and about one hundred and fifty yards in another. It is very low, most parts of it not permitting a person to stand upright. In the old Cyn, Roman coins, implements, utensils, bronzes, and human skeletons were found; but that has not been the case in the present one, the only article discovered being the skeleton of a buck's head, from which the horns had evidently been worn off. The party were upwards of two hours exploring its recesses, but they have not discovered any other entrance than the one so unexpectedly made by themselves.

Married. At Madley, the Rev. E. Sumner to Miss Smith—Mr. C. Randal to Mrs. A. Aston—Mr. T. Owen, of Baron's Leasow, to Miss R. Mian—At Bromley, Mr. Gwent to Mrs. Parker—At Onnall, Mr. Gwynn to Miss M. Taylor—At Bishop's Cleeve, Mr. J. Davenport to Miss M. Moffatt.

Died. At Coalbrookdale, Mr. W. Grange—At Ellenboro, Mr. R. Joy—At St. Martin's, the Rev. J. W. Bourke—At Ledlow, the Rev. A. Wilde—At Madley, Miss F. Harper—At Rhoscwery, Mr. R. Pritchard—At Whitham Court, Mrs. Hardwick—At Donhall Hall, Mrs. Harlan.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The new canal cut from Taunton to communicate with the river Parrett, is intended to join it not far from the South side of the bridge at Bridgewater, which will render it safer for barges to enter the canal; the canal is expected to pay, within three years, 10 per cent.

Married. At Bathwick, the Rev. C. Day to Miss E. Langton—F. Vincent, esq. to Miss M. A. Charney—At Bath, S. C. Shirley, esq. to Miss E. M. Durbach—Mr. H. Cousins to Miss F. Manning—Mr. G. Torson to Miss E. Baker—Mr. O. Loder to Miss F. Kibbom—At Midwinter Norton, O. Parsons, esq. to Miss A. Hill—At Gerscote, H. Hooper, esq. to Miss E. Saxton—J. Hews, esq. of Fitchard, to Miss Bower—J. West, esq. to Miss H. Coler of Bath—The Rev. T. Hine, of Ilminster, to Miss Hensborough.

Died. At Bathwick, Mrs. Atwood—At Frome, D. Bannister, M.D.—At North Pethering, Mr. Atwell—At Wells, Mrs. Frothing—Mrs. Eyre, 79—At Weston, Mrs. Barnett—At Bath, Mr. O. Wood—E. Eyre, esq.—Lieut. L. J. Athins, R.N.—At Taunton, Mrs. S. Dutton—Mrs. Palmer—Mr. Welch—At Bradford, near Taunton, Mr. J. Vincent.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Stafford, Mrs. Fowett—At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Pitt, 74—At Newcastle, Mrs. Thompson—A. Chillingham, T. Ollard, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At Southwold, Mr. H. Smith to Miss P. Dams—At Ipswich, Mr. Dale to Mrs. Barker—Mr. Spye, of Wotton, to Miss S. Mayhew—At Haverworth, Mr. D. Furness to Miss S. Burre—At Sudbury, Mr. W. B. Jones to Miss W. Pitt—At Bury, M. J. J. with Miss I. Sturgeon—At Hingham, Mr. C. Mansel to Miss J. Pitt—At Framlingham, Mr. J. J. Bridges to Miss S. Burre—F. Wright, esq. to Miss S. A. Dams, of Newington.
Died. At Thetford, Mr. J. Rando—At Woburn, Mrs. M. Barker—A. Jennings, esq. Mrs. May—At Long Melford, Mr. J. J. Jones—At Lifford, Mrs. M. J. Jones—At Bisham's Green, Mrs. J. J. Jones—At Wymondham, Mrs. J. J. Jones—At Wymondham, Mrs. J. J. Jones.

SUSSEX.

Married. The Rev. C. B. Okey, of Turgis, to Miss M. Dale Field.

Died. At Broomfield, Mr. W. Ashburnham, Bart.—At Little Hampton, Mrs. A. M. Welford—At Chichester, Mrs. Wood—At Eastbourne, the Rev. S. Ainslie—At Brighton, the Rev. T. W. Western.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Aston, Mr. J. Whitcomb to Miss E. Bullock—At Warwick, Mr. B. Perry to Miss Hawkes—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Nottidge to Miss V. Bowers—At Sutton Coldfield, the Rev. W. H. Duffield to Miss G. Sharp—Mr. J. Mowbray, of Atherton, to Miss A. T. Bostell.

Died. At Aston, near Birmingham, the Rev. R. Spencer, 88—At Rugby Lodge, Miss R. Caldwell.

WESTMORLAND.

Married. At Kendal, Mr. H. Dixon to Miss S. Harrison—At Kirby Lonsdale, C. F. Kinton, esq. to Miss S. A. Green.

Died. At Kendal, Mrs. H. Ralfe—Mr. J. Wilson—At Drybeck, Mr. W. Sargison—Mrs. South of Gouthwaite.

WILTSHIRE.

In cleaning the north wall of the church at Weston Super Mare, which is a more ancient part than the rest of the structure to which it is now united, the workmen accidentally brought to light a very curious painting, executed in the earliest style, but evidently illustrating the subject which it represented. In breaking a piece of the plaster fell off, and the armed foot of a man with a spear was discovered underneath. Gradually removing the plaster around, the workmen found a painting, in water colours, of the murder of Archbishop Becket. The four knights in complete armour are in the act of attacking the Archbishop. The figures of the knights are nearly perfect; the two latter in the act of drawing. The Archbishop is leaning before the altar; between his hands, which are raised in a pious attitude, is the altar; the cap and the book are placed on the table before him; the crucifix and mitre are by his side. His Cardinal's red robe, with golden bands, is distinct. His features are a good deal obliterated; but there is sufficient to distinguish that his head is turned round to sudden surprise. This painting is evidently very curious, both from the subject and rudeness of the execution. It was done, in all probability, at an age when Becket's character as a saint stood high, as a holy decoration for the church, and at no great distance from the event. He was murdered Anno Domini 1170. It is not easy to determine when the picture was executed; very likely at the Reformation, in which a Catholic memorial of a personage to whom such veneration existed was destroyed. It might, however, have been covered up in the time of Crom-

well; for on the opposite wall the plaster was also removed, and a painting of the royal arms in Charles's time discovered. These were also covered over, and the zeal of the partisans in those days might have caused both the picture and the King's arms to be effaced together. The picture is evidently painted on the first coating, as the bare stone is immediately underneath.

Married.] At Warminster, W. Slater, esq. to Miss M. Prince—At Weymouth, O. Atkinson, esq. to Miss M. Strachan—R. Bevan, esq. of Exbury, to Miss C. Hunter.

Died.] At Little Cheverell, the Rev. W. Richards—At Bewick St. John, Miss J. Kellow—At Chitern St. Mary, Miss A. Hurlley—At Birmingham, E. Lewis, esq.—At Salisbury, Mr. H. Sutton—Mr. Goodall, 78—Lieut. W. Benson, R. N.—Mrs. M. Froud, 88.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hanley Church, G. Dowdswell, esq. to Miss M. A. R. Egerton—At Ombersleigh, Mr. D. Blakes to Miss M. Smith—At Tewkesbury, Mr. H. Clark to Miss L. Waters—At Bromsgrove, Mr. T. Kings to Miss M. A. Johnson—At Dudley, Mr. C. Buswell to Miss H. Jones.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. J. Hartin—Mrs. M. Williams—At Kingswood, Mr. Aston, 97—At Walton Cardiff, near Tewkesbury, Mr. G. L. Lloyd.

YORKSHIRE.

It is contemplated to build a new Market-place at Wakefield, and the Vicar of that place proposes to complete it at his own cost, near the bottom of Northgate, where he will provide a proper site. The whole cost and expense is to be taken at the estimated sum of 16,000*l.*, which is to be divided into eight hundred shares, being at the rate of 20*l.* each. Four hundred of such shares are to be purchased by subscribers for promoting the undertaking, at the price of 20*l.* per share.

Married.] At York, Mr. Crosby to Miss M. Wood—At Hull, Mr. Reeves to Miss Hill—At Leeds, Mr. Schofield to Miss Jagger—At Norton, Mr. J. Newton to Miss E. Bulmer—At Ingleby, P. D. P. Duncombe, esq. to Miss S. Foulis—Mr. J. Womersley to Miss H. Holmes—At Holbeck, Mr. J. Hartley to Mrs. S. Watson—At Sheffield, Mr. J. Wheat to Miss E. Sanderson—J. Willson, esq. of Oulton, near Leeds, to Miss E. M. Hopper—At Bromley, Mr. Ellis, clothier, to Miss M. A. Waterhouse—At Bakewell, Mr. D. Charlesworth to Miss S. Heathcote.

Died.] At Armly, Mrs. Laughton—At Crofton Hall, G. Allott, esq.—At Leeds, Mr. J. Linsley—A. H. Leigh, esq.—Mrs. Lee—Mrs. Fottie, of Springhead, near Hall—At Kirkstall, near Leeds, the Rev. Mr. Parker—At Hull, Mrs. D. Cade, 75—Mr. G. Turner—R. Coulman, esq. of Bank-house, near Thorne—At York, W. Rilton, esq. 75—At Wakefield, Miss Hill—At Huntington, near York, Mrs. Brown—At Doncaster, Mr. Standish, 78—Near Sheffield, Mrs. Furniss—At Beverley, the Rev. G. Ferreman—At Selby, Miss S. Marsh—Mrs. M. Halliday—At Hedon, H. Hansley, esq.—At Great Driffield, J. Watson, esq.

WALES.

Married.] At Hanmer, co. Flint, Mr. S. Gostage to Miss Watts—At Wrexham, Mr. W. Roberts to Miss L. Edwards—At Boddlefort, H. Hesketh, jan, esq. to Miss M. Hilton—At Swansea, A. Wallenger, esq. to Miss A. N. Marsh—The Rev. T. Richards to Miss A. Corbett, of Ynysymaengwyn.

Died.] Miss A. Myddleton, late of Gwynnynog, Denbigh—At Pembroke, M. Campbell, esq.—Mr. Owen, of Rhoswial—At Denbigh, Mr. E. Williams—At Carmarthen, Mr. E. Phillips—H. J. Powell, esq. of Cae Mawr House—Near Wrexham, Mrs. M. Riley.

SCOTLAND.

The Commissioners for Northern Light-houses have contracted for the erection of a Light-house

on Ormsay, a small island on the western extremity of the Island of Islay. The central or light tower will be about 80 feet above the level of the top of the island, and about 100 feet above the level of the sea. As the foundations are already dug, and materials in preparation, it is expected that the whole will be completed in the course of next year.

Married.] At Buccleugh-street, Mr. A. Miller to Miss E. Fergusson—At Stewarton, Mr. J. Paterson to Miss A. Wallace—At Edinburgh, Mr. T. Gibson to Miss M. Hornburgh—J. Horsley, esq. to Miss E. Story—Mr. W. B. Orr to Miss J. Macfarlane—Mrs. J. T. Innes to Miss J. Walker—R. Poole, M.D. to Miss J. Caird—The Rev. J. Stevenson to Miss L. T. Gordon—At Leith, the Rev. W. Rutherford to Miss J. Elder—At Green Park, Liberton, Mr. W. Steele to Miss E. Ellis—At Fife House, C. Charleston, esq. M.D. to Miss E. Reed.

Died.] At Duloch, Miss Fisher—At Arbroath, Mr. P. Anderson—At Silver Mills, Mr. J. C. Menzies—At Fountainbridge, Mrs. Sprot—At Glasgow, Mr. W. Hunter—At Leith, Mr. R. Brown—At Edinburgh, Mr. T. Henderson—Mrs. R. Playfair—Mr. J. White—Mr. R. Ewart—At Kilmarnock, J. Carve, esq.—At Perth, Mr. J. Stewart, 95—At Gargunnoch House, Mrs. A. Weller—At Jedburgh, the Rev. J. Scott—At Tullebody, Mr. A. Paterson, 74—At Dromona, Mrs. W. Cunningham—At Storeyfield, T. Warrand, esq.—At Lochgelby, the Rev. D. Greig—At the Manse of Culter, Mrs. Harrison—At Lochwinnoch, Thomas Reid, labourer. He was born 21st October, 1745, in the Clachan of Kyle, Ayrshire. The importance attached to this circumstance arises from his being the celebrated equestrian hero of Burns's poem, Tam o' Shanter. He has at length surmounted the "moons, rivers, ships, and styles" of life. For a considerable time before, he was in the service of Major Hervey, of Castlesemple, nine months of which he has been incapable of labour, and, to the honour of Mr. Hervey be it named, he has, with a fostering and laudable generosity, soothed, as far as it was in his power, the many ills of age and disease. He, however, still retained the desire of being "fu' for weeks together."

IRELAND.

Since the removal of the restrictions on the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, large quantities of Irish calicoes have been sold both in Glasgow and in Manchester. The trade is very likely to increase, as, notwithstanding the low wages paid in Scotland, they are greatly lower in Ireland. It seems probable that, instead of the poor Irish coming to England to weave, they will now obtain work at home, and that their wages will become higher.

Married.] At the Black Rock, W. H. Coppinger, esq. to Miss E. O'Byrne—At Dublin, M. Carlisle, esq. to Miss J. M. Wade—H. Owen, esq. to Miss R. Drury—J. Cromie, esq. to Miss E. J. Pennefather—L. E. Leipsitt, esq. to Miss M. A. Long—At Monkstown Church, W. Rogers, esq. to Miss M. Loddell—At Cork, R. F. Froke, esq. to Miss M. A. Berkley—At Rathfarnham Church, R. Smith, esq. to Miss H. T. Exshaw—At Ballyclough, O. Lucas, esq. to Miss D. Eardley—At Galway, W. K. Wilton, esq. to Miss M. Martin—At Belfast, W. L. Darling, esq. to Miss J. Starroch—At Ballyshannon Church, Mr. N. Gatchell to Miss A. Hoomey.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Hargrove—T. Vickers, esq.—The Rev. Dr. E. Ledwich, 64—J. Hopkins, esq.—Mr. T. Barton—A. Fitzgerald, esq. 71—At Rathfriland, Mrs. Bagot—At Cork, Mrs. S. Johnson.

ABROAD.

Died.] At Sierra Leone, in June last, of a malignant fever, Edward Fitzgerald, esq. Chief Justice of that colony—At Rome, Pope Pius VII. aged 81—At Geneva, C. Wiseman, esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

NOV. 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, for the Quarter ending on the 10th of October, 1823, and the corresponding Quarter in 1822, together with that of the Years terminating in those Quarters respectively, are as follows, and furnish satisfactory proof of the advancing prosperity of the country.

	Qrs. ended Oct. 10. 1822.	1823.	Incr.	Deer.
Customs	2,941,888	3,348,257	406,369	.....
Excise	7,929,997	6,834,118	.....	1,095,879
Stamps	1,674,503	1,611,945	.....	62,558
Post Office	360,000	363,000	3,000	.....
Taxes	810,136	749,614	.....	60,522
Miscellan.	103,285	154,616	51,331	.....
	13,219,809	13,061,550	460,700	618,059
Deduct Increase				460,700
Decrease on the Quarter				158,259

	Years ending Oct. 10. 1822.	1823.	Incr.	Deer.
Customs	9,477,774	9,959,323	481,549	.....
Excise	25,846,322	24,401,943	.....	1,444,379
Stamps	6,258,824	6,256,797	.....	2,027
Post Office	1,343,000	1,350,000	7,000	.....
Taxes	7,206,910	6,788,024	.....	418,886
Miscellan.	388,264	471,718	83,454	.....
	30,521,094	29,227,105	572,003	1,865,992
Deduct Increase				572,003
Decrease on the Year				1,293,989

Thus, notwithstanding the remission of taxes during the past year, to the amount of 2,233,773*l.*, the decrease on the quarter is but 158,259*l.* A proof that the remission of taxation is not always followed by a loss to the revenue to the extent anticipated. The charge on the consolidated fund in the last year's Oct. quarter was about 10,800,000*l.*: this year it does not exceed 7,800,000*l.* The surplus of the quarter of 1822 was about 925,000*l.*: this year it will be nearly three millions. The Exchequer Bills charged upon the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund have rapidly diminished. At the end of the July quarter of 1822 they amounted to 8,363,352*l.*; at the end of the October quarter following, 6,826,156*l.*: in January 1823 they had been reduced to 5,941,014*l.*; in April to 3,794,583*l.*; and in July to 3,557,906*l.*; a sum

which the surplus of the October quarter will very nearly cover.

The establishment of consulates in South America has been communicated to the public by his Majesty's ministers. It is to be hoped that it will ere long be followed up by that open acknowledgement of the independence of these states which their existing situation justly demands:—For *Mexico*, a consul-general; *Vera Cruz*, consul; *Acapulco*, ditto. *Colombia*.—*Santa Fé de Bogota*, consul-general; *La Guayra*, consul; *Maraicao*, ditto; *Cartagena*, ditto; *Panamá*, ditto. *Rio de la Plata*.—*Buenos Ayres*, consul-general; ditto, vice-consul; *Montevideo*, consul; *Chile*, *Valparaiso*, consul-general; ditto, vice-consul; ditto, ditto; *Peru*, *Lima*, consul-general; ditto, vice-consul; ditto, ditto.

The long winter nights have brought with them their usual acts of insubordination among the Irish. Month after month passes away, but no material benefit seems produced by the existing plan of government there. The spirit of tumult and crime is kept in and smoulders, but the element still exists with undiminished intensity. In the county of Limerick threatening letters have been sent, and animals cruelly mangled. In open day unripe oats have been cut down, and potatoes carried off upon estates on which distresses have been levied, and some of the plunderers have been seized by the military. Thus the system still remains; and notwithstanding examples are made, it may be doubted whether it does not gain ground. The poverty and barbarism of the people do not diminish, and the real misery which they endure, acts as a spur to incite them to criminal acts. Five men have been taken near Rathkeale, charged with the murder of a postboy there some time since, and ten others have been found guilty of an outrage upon a Mr. Nunan. Thirty persons are also in custody, charged with being concerned in the murder of

the Franks family. It is asserted that in eleven counties of Ireland out of thirty-two, there is not a single bookseller's shop, and that too in a nation as thickly peopled as Great Britain. The mental darkness that prevails among all ranks affords a singular contrast to England and Scotland. With certain local and individual exceptions, the gentry display a want of information and a carelessness of the state of the lower classes which is remarkable. They know little or nothing of that compact which indicates that they have duties to perform to those beneath them; and display nothing of the feeling of the English gentleman, who is ever aware of the links that connect the different divisions of society with each other, and cause them to work well together. Ireland at this moment furnishes the *beau idéal* of that state of mind which the most Holy Alliance and Ferdinand of Spain imagine to be best calculated for the blessings of absolute rule. Superstition, the usual accompaniment of ignorance, has announced a pause in miracle-working—it has been given out in some of the Catholic chapels that Prince Hohenloe will perform no more miracles until the first of January. Perhaps to give time for the receptacle of the mysterious virtue to be replenished for fresh operations! The Orangemen have new modelled their rules and adjurations, in order to keep up their system, and, by spreading party spirit as wide as possible, contribute their modicum to the mischiefs which afflict the nation.

Great satisfaction has been displayed at the announcement that Hanover is to have no part in the debates of the German diet, the sitting of which will shortly take place. It affords a satisfactory proof that an influential part of the British cabinet has its eyes open to the designs which the Holy Alliance are perseveringly endeavouring to execute against the interests and independence of nations. It becomes England to make a firm stand in opposition to encroachments which, could they be rendered permanent, would inflict deep calamities on the human race.

Some very singular and arbitrary committals to prison, such as were till now unheard of in this country, have taken place under the Vagrant Act. The parties were in some instances

respectable, and the summary decisions of the magistrate, a Mr. Swabey, being appealed against at the Kingston sessions, to the surprise of the court, there was no effort made to substantiate them by that individual; they were accordingly all quashed. One person was set at liberty by the Secretary of State's order, after a confinement of ten or eleven days, for an act which bore not the smallest character of criminal offence. A great mischief of this law is, that it convicts on the oath of a single witness, and entitles such witness to five shillings from the county: so that this part of the act is constructed on the bad plan known nowhere but in England, of tempting to the committal of one crime to obtain the punishment of another, and not on the enlightened system of prevention.

A court-martial has been held at Portsmouth upon the master and purser of the *Doris*, for trading as merchants, contrary to the articles of war, and they have both been dismissed the service.

His Majesty has taken up his present residence at Windsor Castle, which he intends to do occasionally hereafter. On the 1st ult. great rejoicings took place in the town, and the inhabitants hailed the arrival of their distinguished resident by dinners and a feast to the poor. The inhabitants also presented a loyal address on the occasion.

Mr. Blaquiere has published "Additional Facts," as a sort of supplement to his former Report to the Greek Committee on the actual state of affairs in the Morea. Noticing first the political code of the Confederation, or law of Epidaurus, as it is more commonly called—[that the system of Government should be elective, consisting of representatives chosen by the people, and an Executive of five members selected from the Legislative Body. There are, besides, Ministers of Finance, War, Interior, Public Instruction, and Police, named by the Executive for carrying its decrees into effect; also a Secretary-general, charged with the management of foreign relations: this last office is now held by Prince Mavrocordato, the late President. The duties and powers allotted to each department of the state were prescribed by the law of Epidaurus, and, besides this, several salutary modifications and im-

provements took place during the meeting at Astros; and it is pleasing to note, that the institutions of England and North America were those to which the legislators of Greece chiefly looked for precedents and models. Mr. Blaquiere proceeds to the state of the finances. The crops on the plain of Gastouni brought but 800,000 francs, though worth 5,000,000, owing to the war. The produce of Candia only in rice, is 400,000 barrels, at eight Spanish dollars a barrel in a time of peace. The naval and military organization is described as imperfect, owing to the want of pecuniary means. Taxes cannot be well levied, nor the least advantage taken of the soil during a state of warfare. The number of Greeks that can take the field depends solely on how many leaders can support and arm. The wants and privations of the troops have been most discouraging. They are badly clothed, frequently march forty miles in a day, and often pass two or three days with no food but what the fields afford them. In respect to cavalry the Greeks have not funds to avail themselves of that species of force. The naval armaments have been supported by individual exertion. The seamen, about 20,000, are as expert as any in Europe. Above 100,000 Turks, whose path was marked with carnage and devastation during the two first years of the contest, have been destroyed; and the whole of the Morea, Livadia, Negropont, a great portion of Romelia in Epirus, together with the islands of Candia, Milo, Naxia, Tino, Myconos, Skyro, Samos, Andro, Zea, Patmos,

Serpho, Aydva, Speszia, and Ipsara, have been conquered. There being only a few insulated points in the enemy's possession, viz. Acro-Corinth, Patras, Modon, Corda, and Carystay, on the Continent; and Canea, and Retyma, in Candia. Here I should add, that all of these places are either in a state of siege, or closely blockaded. The number of Turks shut up within the walls, and who cannot leave the gates without falling into the hands of the Greeks, does not exceed 10,000 men, two-thirds of whom form the garrison of Patras. To send them troops is useless: other aid is more needed. That the national resources of Greece are great, and that 19-20ths of the territory having been in the hands of the Turks on a division of the national domains; the rich territory acquired will render Greece one of the most productive and wealthy countries of Europe in proportion to its size, is clearly evident.

Austria has negotiated a loan of 4,000,000*l.* in London, which has been contracted for by the houses of Baring and Rothschild. It is said to be intended to repay the debt due from Austria to this country, or at least some part of it.

A number of unfortunate persons, survivors of emigrants to Poyais, principally from Scotland, have reached this country in extreme distress after the loss of their health, and many of them of their little all, in an emigration to that Utopian colony of Sir Gregor Mac Gregor's. But for the kind offices rendered them from Honduras by the governor and merchants, they would have perished to a man.

THE COLONIES.

AN insurrection of the slaves in Demerara broke out in August. Information of it was received from a negro belonging to a Mr. Simpson. At first, little attention was paid to it, until the governor was fired at upon going to where some of the mutineers were assembled. Military operations were then resorted to, which continued for three days without intermission. On the first night, detachments of the 21st Fusiliers and of the 1st West India regiments, under Captain Stewart, came up with a body of rebels; and after a short action, defeated them without sustaining any loss. The next morning a body of 700 or 800 negroes at-

tacked Lieutenant Brady with a small detachment of the Fusiliers; but he fought his way through, after killing or wounding 10 or 15 of them. On the following day, the same officer continued his exertions; and in another quarter, a corps of militia riflemen had an engagement with a division of the negroes, of whom they killed 40, driving off the rest. The principal and most decisive action, however, took place on that day, between Colonel Leahy and the insurgents, two bodies of whom, about 2000 altogether, were, after a fruitless effort to remonstrate with them, charged by his troops, and immediately dispersed, losing from 100

to 150 of their number. Many white persons had been put in confinement after being surprised by the slaves, but were liberated as the troops advanced through the insurgent district. It was hoped when the last accounts came away, that, so far as actual hostilities were in question, the revolt might be looked upon as being completely overpowered. Martial law was proclaimed, and the prisoners were daily tried and executed at sun-set. Letters from the colony—a colony more conspicuous for the hatred of the planters to common humanity and slave amelioration than any other in the West Indies or rather America, and remarkable for the oppression of the unhappy Africans—endeavour to fling the whole weight of the insurrection upon the virtuous men who in England have laboured gradually to remove the crimes of man-selling, and slavery, from every part of the English dominions. Insinuations of their having been the direct causes are thrown out, and two methodist missionaries are charged with organizing it. Should the true cause ever be known in England, which it is probable will not, it will be found, no doubt, in the inhuman and flagitious cruelties of the whites themselves. A thousand, according to some accounts (it is to be hoped exaggerated ones), have been already put to death. With what feeling must this hecatomb to the demon of Slavery be contemplated by all but those who are unworthy the name of freemen—by those who have a sense of moral justice, and the principles of natural right! It appears that they only put the whites in the stocks, and perpetrated no murders upon them, nor burned a single house

or plantation. The present system of the gibbet and the bayonet may keep our valuable slave population under a little longer, but the time is come, when, unless a manumission, gradual and consistent with security—but a manumission, and a binding together in a community of interests of the black and white population, takes place, nothing will preserve them to us. A trade, a tilling of the earth, a money-getting, a national revenue, supported not on simple hereditary slavery only, but on slaves stolen—on a felony of blood and muscle, are a national curse. Of part of the evil we have got rid, and the other part we must wash our hands of as soon as we can practicably do so.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope give an account of an expected invasion into the South, of a horde of savages, among whom were many white persons. They had defeated all the enemies opposed to them in their career, and they were expected to attack the town of Lattakoo. They were described as speaking an unknown language, and by some supposed partly to consist of the descendants of persons who had been shipwrecked in the Grosvenor Indiaman. The state of the English settlers near the coast in the district of Albany is described as deplorable: their wheat crops had failed for three successive seasons; nor had this failure been confined to the wheat, but had also affected the barley and other grain. The settlers are in a state of destitution, and with funds and spirits equally exhausted: in a very short period, unless speedy relief was afforded them, they would be in a state of absolute famine.

FOREIGN STATES.

THE end of the game which has been playing in the Peninsula has arrived. Cadiz has surrendered, and the King is free to establish the Inquisition, and commence a reign of blood, which will most certainly follow, if the humanity of the Duke of Angoulême is unsuccessful in preventing it. To follow the connected chain of events.—The taking of the Trocadero, which the French stormed with so little loss, and which the want of military skill and watchfulness on the part of the Spanish officers, rather than a deficiency of zeal or cou-

rage in the soldiery, threw away, was followed by an attack on the fort of San Pietri, which was carried. Negotiations were soon afterwards begun. The Duke of Angoulême having declared that he would only treat with the King personally, and having prepared to storm the Isle of Leon, the Cortes, deeming a protracted defence useless, and only exposing the city to danger, and assailed by intrigues and dissatisfaction within, determined to send the King to the head-quarters of the Duke of Angoulême, and resign

the contest. On the 1st of October Ferdinand threw himself into the arms of the invaders of Spain, and on the 2d the French troops took possession of Cadiz. The confusion that prevailed in Cadiz on some shells falling into the town was great. The garrison was brave, but the utter want of capacity and skill on the part of the Spanish officers, their deficiency in forecast, and the means of corruption dealt out among some of them, would have rendered longer resistance an act of folly. The King was suffered to embark, making the most hypocritical assurances of mediations which he never dreamed of keeping. The Madrid volunteers were kept in ignorance of the event, or they would have prevented it, knowing him better perhaps than the people of Cadiz. The priests, and populace led by them, escorted Ferdinand to the Mole, where he embarked, and, consistently with his character, he was no sooner free than he issued a decree of proscription according with the character of the man. It consists of two parts: the first, which is introductory, loads the Constitutionals with every species of abuse—claims divine right for the king—and affects to consider the imposition of any restriction on his absolute power as disloyalty, treason, and sacrilege; the second part rescinds and declares null every act of the Constitutional Government from the month of March 1820; and in the second article, it approves of all that has been done by the Regency, till he, acquainted with the wants of his people, chooses to give them better laws. The two articles of his first decree are:

ART. I. All the Acts of the Government called Constitutional (of whatever kind and description they may be)—a system which oppressed my people from the 7th of March 1820, until the 1st of October 1823—are declared null and void, declaring, as I now declare, that during the whole of that period I have been deprived of my liberty, obliged to sanction laws, and authorise orders, decrees, and regulations, which the said Government framed and executed against my will.—ART. II. I approve of every thing which has been decreed and ordered by the Provisional Junta of Government, and by the Regency—the one created at Oyarzun, April 9, the other, May 26, in the present year, waiting meanwhile, until sufficiently informed as to the wants of my people, I may be able to be-

stow those laws, and adopt those measures, which shall be best calculated to secure their real prosperity and welfare, the constant object of all my wishes. You may communicate this Decree to all the Ministers."

General Campana, one of the tools of the Regency, has been appointed governor of Cadiz. The militia have been disbanded and disarmed. General Riego has been condemned to death. The principal members of the Cortes are said to have reached Gibraltar in safety. Mina still held out in Catalonia, and threatened the Regency with reprisals in case Riego's sentence should be carried into execution. All eyes are now directed on this hero, whose fidelity to the best interests of his country has elevated him to a rank truly great in the history of mankind, Ferdinand having sent couriers to all the Spanish corps, ordering them to lay down their arms. Saez, a priest, the king's confessor, is made Prime Minister of Spain! Ferdinand left the Duke of Angoulême's head-quarters for Seville, and on his route issued the following decree from Xeres, dated October 4:—

"His Majesty orders that during his journey to his capital, no individual who, during the Constitutional system, was a Deputy of the Cortes, of the two last Legislations, shall appear within five leagues of the road. It is also the same with the Ministers, Councillors of State, Members of the Tribunal of Supreme Justice, General Commanders, Political Chiefs, those employed by the Secretary of State, Chiefs and officers of the former Militia and National Volunteers, to whom his Majesty forbids, for ever, the entrance to his capital and his Royal residence, which they must not approach within fifteen leagues. The wish of the King is, that this decision shall not be applicable to those individuals who have, since the entrance of the Allied Army, obtained of the Provisional Junta, or the Regency of the Kingdom, a new nomination; or a confirmation of the employment they held from his Majesty before the 7th March 1820. The present Decree shall be communicated, without delay, to the General Commanders of the provinces, that they shall take immediately all necessary measures to put it into execution."

San Miguel, who commanded a column of 500 men, is said to have been routed six leagues from Balbastro, after passing Lerida, and overrunning Aragon.

The issue of the events before Cadiz has been a matter of great exultation to the *ultra* ministry of France. Every art was employed at Paris to celebrate the event, and an illumination ordered; but (except by those in public situations and a few others) no notice was taken of these boasted victories. The bust of the Duke d'Angoulême was crowned with laurel *à la spectacle*, a meed to which he is so well entitled by his personal courage, according to the *Etoile*, a French *ultra* paper, which states, that those "who were present in Bonaparte's wars, say they never found in any general the intrepidity they have observed in the Duke of Angoulême!!" Not supposing the prince to be at all deficient in personal courage, still it does not appear that he has been "in fire" during the whole of the Peninsula campaign, though there is mention of his having been at a spot that was struck by a spent cannon-ball after he had quitted it, before Saint-Sebastian. Yet such is the flagrant abandonment of truth—the base servile flattery of the slavish press of France, and the disgusting folly of its ministers, who cannot see that these things, and all that is extravagant, and foolish, and false, do ultimate injury to the cause they affect to serve. The triumphal arch nearly finished by Napoleon at the barrier *l'Etoile* is to be completed in celebration of the Spanish victories. Will history give it as a monument of the triumphs of the soldiers of Napoleon, according to its first design,—or as the remembrancer of an unprincipled and wicked invasion of Spain, that never displayed a single combat worthy the glory of the French military character—worthy the conquerors of Marengo and Austerlitz? The successes of the French, and the aggrandizement of that people by the absolute control which they will possess over the Peninsula, is matter of serious consideration for England. In Portugal, the intrigues of the *ultras* have also been successful in preventing the formation of a constitution which the monarch was inclined to offer; at least such is the substance of recent communications from England's old ally on that question. Let Frenchmen take the hint, and look to themselves for what little remains to them of their charter.

Cardinal della Ganga was elected

Pope of Rome on the 27th of September. He has assumed the title of Leo the Twelfth.

The Neapolitan tribunals have condemned to death A. Giannoni of Naples, Jean of Orta, Clement Prota of Salerno, F. Crinino of Montepertoso, and Felix Tafuri, found guilty of having been Carbonari, and of having worn the tri-coloured cockade in 1820.

The representative council of Geneva has, by a majority of two-thirds, passed a law to suspend the liberty of the press for a year. All writings on every subject will be liable to a previous censorship. New measures are also spoken of as about to be adopted in the same canton, to render it still more difficult for foreigners to take refuge and settle there. It is also in agitation to repeal their marriage law, which, having been imprudently suppressed at the period of the restoration, was re-enacted two years ago by the unanimous votes of the two councils. This will be another concession to foreign influence. Thus the complete subjugation of this once free country to the iron arm of the Holy Allies will be complete. In Wirtemberg orders have been issued to refuse the *imprimatur* to every publication that may give the slightest offence to the Holy Alliance. In other respects writers may express their opinions with freedom. In Prussia, Saxony, and Baden, the liberty enjoyed there is particularly envied in translations of French and English political works: for at Berlin and Leipsic no translation can appear without mutilations by which the most pointed passages are expunged. A natural consequence of the advantage so enjoyed is, that whilst such works are sought for all over Germany, their mutilated rivals will scarcely cover the expenses of printing.

The Greeks still go on prospering, and many persons who pretend to be well-informed, think that an intended meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, to take place at Czernowitz, will be favourable to their cause. This, however, may be very justly doubted. The Grand Seignior is a legitimate ruler like Ferdinand of Spain, and must be upheld in the full plenitude of his power, owing it to God alone, let the consequences to his people, or to mankind, be what they may.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE enterprising managers of this theatre continued to produce novelties, and attract large audiences, to the very close of its season. They revived, with considerable eclat, the "Lord of the Manor," which is written in a purer style, and interspersed with songs more nearly approaching to elegance and feeling, than any of our English operas, with the single exception of the "Duenna." In this piece, the sturdy good humour of Terry, the laughing graces of Madame Vestris, and the broadest *Listonism* of Liston, found ample scope, and were set off by pretty and appropriate scenery. "High Life below Stairs" was played excellently in some of its principal characters; especially by Harley and Mrs. Gibbs, whose Sir Harry and Miss Kitty were in the most superb style of kitchen pretension and mockery; but Liston, in "my lord Duke," seemed out of place, and was almost as dull and formal as if he had been acting a real peer. In the farce of "My Grandmother," Vining played the fantastical hypochondriac with considerable humour; Harley chattered with infinite pleasantry as Dicky Gossip; and Madame Vestris, the original of her own grandmother, looked a perfect picture. This vivacious lady added considerably to her reputation by her performance of Letitia Hardy, in the "Belle's Stratagem," which, but for a little alloy of coarseness, would have been a very fair representation of the part, and even with this fault, was excellent for the present day, when hoydenish vulgarity and insipid mannerism alternately supply the place of those qualities which once were deemed essential to the representation of the heroines of comedy. Her dancing and singing almost justified the extravagance of the masquerade scene, in which a man of the highest accomplishments and pretensions falls in love with a woman whose voice he hears for the first time, and whose face he does not see at all.

A drama, founded on the "Vicar of Wakefield," was produced with very partial success. The delicious novel on which it was framed is, indeed, peculiarly unfit for the purposes of the

stage. In the Scotch novels, though there are many felicitous traits of character, and bursts of poetry and eloquence, which cannot be preserved in a drama, yet the chief beauties are of a broad and prominent order, and all the most important scenes are arranged with a view to picturesque effect, which renders them capable of exciting considerable interest when represented with the aids of scenery and music. But the merits of Goldsmith's charming creation are far less palpable; his events are not striking in outline, but delicate in detail; and the fine links which bind together the lives of his unpretending persons could not be rendered visible in a scene, where every thing must be fully wrought out and distinctly contrasted. How could the amiable peculiarities of quiet virtue; the blameless vanities of the good; the little ebbs and flows of social happiness in a village circle; the satire that loves while it laughs; the kindly wit, the meek endurance, the patient and scarcely changing hope, be bodied forth to the apprehension of pit, gallery, and boxes? Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs and Miss Blarney, indeed, who intrude the slang of vulgar impudence on the modest serenity of the cottagers, may produce an effect in the theatre; and they accordingly were the most successful of the whole dramatic personæ at the Haymarket. Mrs. Orger, as the first of these entrincent ladies of fashion, quite topped her part, and gave a song, descriptive and imitative of a Sunday concert, in a style so dashing and with powers so adequate to the demand, as to obtain an uproarious encore. The other persons were poorly represented, with the exception of the fair and frail Olivia, to whom Miss Chester did ample justice: Terry's hard and caustic manner was the very reverse of that which we attribute to the kind-hearted and simple-headed vicar; Liston slurred over Moses and the immortal gross of green spectacles; Hammond, as Jenkinson, would not even have taken in Dr. Parr with his cosmogonies; and Mr. Johnson virtuously divested Squire Thornhill of his dangerous attractions, and made him perfectly harmless. The

machinery did not perform well; the burning of the cottage was a failure; and the Vicar of Wakefield has finally quitted the stage to keep his unchanged place in our selectest memories.

A new melodrama taken, as usual, from the French, was presented on Mrs. Chatterley's benefit, under the sickly title of "Rosalie; or, the Father or Daughter." Its story is that of a girl, who having loved not wisely but too well, becomes a mother before she is a wife, and is accused of the murder of her child, who has been dispatched by robbers. The subject of infanticide is a merely disagreeable and shocking rather than terrible; and it is not handled in this piece in such a manner as to redeem it. With the single and signal exceptions of "Sweet hearts and Wives" and "Fish out of Water," the chief successes of the Haymarket have been in the revival of sterling comedies, and these have been often far more brilliantly represented than could be expected in a summer theatre.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

We have not to record the production of any novelty at this house since the date of our last article. It has been closed after a season which was brightened by the reappearance of Mr. Mathews in the drama, and which we are happy to understand was unusually prosperous. We cannot, however, think that Mr. Mathews's best or most attractive performances were essentially dramatic, with the exception of *Mou-bleu* in *Monsieur Tonson*, but rather approximated to the monologues in which he is pre-eminently at home. We shall have often during the next eight months to call to memory the representations of this house; for Miss Kelly reserves herself for this stage, of which she is the tutelary genius, and we shall not see the truth of Nature without alloy till she appears again.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

When we heard that Mr. Elliston designed to surprise the town with new embellishments on the opening of this house, our minds misgave us, for we thought the force of art could scarcely improve on the chaste beauty of the interior as we left it. But we are glad to observe that his alterations, except in the ceiling, which is completed after the original design, are rather directed to increase the comforts of the audience

than to heighten the splendour of the building. It is gratifying to observe, that peculiar attention has been paid to that enthusiastic portion of the audience who frequent the two-shilling gallery, and who can now obtain a full view of the stage from the remotest benches. In securing to them this advantage, the architect has also been able to give the last finish to the proportions of the roof, which is now as finely sloped, and as richly decorated as possible, without dazzling the spectators. A second row of wax lights hung round the first circle, remove an appearance of nakedness which has sometimes made us regret the introduction of gas, while a new centred chandelier, veiled in crystal-line draperies, sheds a soft light on every part of the house. We cannot imagine any theatre more complete in all its parts than this—the simple grandeur of the rotunda and staircases—the oriental magnificence of the saloon—the light, warm, and elegant appearance of the interior, which is large enough for spectacle and small enough for farce—and the arrangements behind the curtain for the production of stage effect, leave nothing to be wished for, either by the dramatic amateur or the lover of show, by those who come to criticise or to stare. Two new drop-scenes have been introduced, one representing a grand piece of antique ruin with classical figures, and the other a landscape, in which the Colosseum, the Parthenon, and the Arch of Adrian are pictured, and over which life and animation are diffused by some excellent groups, and all the parts of which are brought into excellent harmony. When this last scene is exhibited at the end of the play, and the foot-lights are withdrawn, the mellow colouring of the picture produces an enchanting effect, and the spectator, whose eye has wandered over it unaided, guesses the prompter's bell, which hides it, disappears for the evening.

Mr. Elliston has not been less magnificent in his arrangements behind the curtain. The attractive and costly assembly of "old favourites" remains as last year, except that Macready has exchanged with Young, that Wallack has taken the part of Cooper, and that Munden—immortal Munden!—has resumed that place which we trust he will hold for years. Surely he will

"last out time," as the civic patriots say of the Excise and the Stock Exchange! There is one performer, whom illness often laid by last season, who has come out again this year in a second youth, to diffuse genial pleasures through the town. Those who have seen a comedy at Drury-dane since its opening will know at once that we mean Elliston himself; who, so our thinking, never played better, and hardly ever so well. There he is, at his happiest, night after night, playing farce—Vapid and the three Singers—Ranger, Jack Absolute, Don Felix, Harry Dornton—catch him, and him who can! What do some of the diurnal critics mean by their cant about "a certain age" and "the hand of time?" It is *they* who have grown old, not *he*, and they would shift the weight of years to his guiney from their own wrinkled wisdom. Have they seen him in Ranger "with wine in his head, and money in his purse;" finely running his career of frolic, redeeming libertinism by a flow of animal spirits which makes it seem mere jesting, bringing back the "good old times" when the gaieties of youth and the infirmities of age were not visited with the penalties of felon baseness, and dancing, drinking, and making love and fun as if the world contained no tread-mill? Let them go and see him in Young Absolute, playing off Acres on Falkland, with the roguish eye and inward chuckle; or disporting with Falstaff as Prince Hal, worthy to mate with "the great sublime" of jovial wits; or changing, swift as "meditation," or as Mathews, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," from ideocy to college thoughtfulness, and again to mercurial want of thought, in "Three and the Deuce"—and then let them assert, if they dare, that he is grown older! If there were a little falling off in rapidity and force, surely it were better to enjoy the exertions of a performer who has gone onward with ourselves, and who half awakens a thousand recollections of old joy, than to call for a stranger with nothing but youth on his side, who has no root in our experiences or affections, and who will attempt to confound our recollections with some new reading, and puzzle the faith of our childhood. But there is no falling off; our actor is as gay as if he had not

Drury-dane to answer for, and as full of glee and hope as he was at five-and-twenty. The occasional want of continuity in his elocution, which Nature meant a blemish, really gives effect to his happiest passages, when his glee comes out like Champagne, after a short pull at the cork, bright, sparkling, and as full of body as of life and flavour. In gallantry there is no one who approaches him—he addresses a woman with a mingled ardour and respect, of which no other actor has a conception; and puts more of love into his flirtation with a street acquaintance, than many an actor has been able to infuse into his representations of the amatory heroes of tragedy. Long—very long—may full audiences foster his good spirits, and may he give impulse to theirs!

In addition to the established performers, there are several valuable accessions to the company. Miss Lydia Kelly, a younger sister of the first of English actresses, has played Lydia Languish, Jacintha, Violante, and Lady Teazle, with considerable merit and success. She has all the *materiel* for an excellent actress—a fine stage figure, an expressive countenance, great animal spirits, and evident love of her profession; but she still wants the refinement of tone, and grace of movement and action, which time and study may give. An actor of original humour, named Browne, appeared as Lord Poppington, and made as much of the part as could be expected, considering that the foppery which it was intended to expose, has long since given place to very different follies. This gentleman has since played Jack Meggott, and some other whimsical parts, with much spirit, yet teaching himself that honourable step not to outsport discretion. Wallack, whom we are right glad to welcome here, performed Hotspur with gallant bearing and majestic action, but scarcely with the impetuosity which pervades the poet's conception of the part, and which John Kemble preserved astonishingly, even in his last season. He has also appeared as Falkland, as Young Fashion, and as Icilius, and proved himself a highly intelligent second;—indeed it is seldom that we find a man able to fill the first parts so respectably, so ready to do his best in an inferior station; and we hail the omen as pro-

phetic of unity of mind behind the curtain, and unity of strength before it. Our little well-prized favourite, Miss S. Booth, is restored to us, after an absence, in which her manner has become more free and unconstrained, and her mirth heartier; and has played Miss Heyden with a breadth and richness of humour which we never expected to see on the stage when Mrs. Jordan left it.

Up to the period when we write, no absolute novelty has been produced, except a pretty dance, entitled "Cupid and Folly," and an after-piece called by the uninviting designation of "Stella and Leather-lungs; or, the Star and the Stroller." This farce was written for the purpose of shewing off the little prodigy Clara Fisher in the great parts of Shylock, Pangloss, Falstaff, and Young Norval, and contained too many clever repartees to be thrown away on such an occasion. We were rather glad to observe that the young lady did not at all act the parts which are so unsuitable to her sex and age, but merely declaimed the speeches, as any forward child would do who had been well instructed; because we were convinced by this very failure that in her best parts, which approach to Mrs. Jordan's line of comedy, she is no puppet, but has an original vein of humour, the full richness of which has not been disclosed by her mistaken admirers. In the "Spoiled Child" she vindicated her own legitimate province, and gave indications of rare excellence which we hope premature excitement may not utterly destroy.

Mr. Macready has performed some of his principal characters to brilliant and crowded houses. The theatrical public look with great expectation to his performance with Mr. Kean, who we earnestly hope will reappear in the full vigour of his extraordinary powers.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A spirit of generous emulation has been busy, during the recess, to make the appearance and the comforts of this house equal to the highest demands of modern luxury. No alteration has, indeed, been made in its form, and none was to be wished; for though a smaller area would have afforded some additional facilities for hearing, they would have been dearly purchased, by the sacrifice of that grandeur of pro-

portion which has never failed to swell and raise the imagination of the spectator. In other respects, the interior is new;—the pilaster boxes are shut out, and the ceiling neatly joined to the walls; the depth of the front boxes is reduced from seven benches to five, which ought to be farther reduced to three; the alternate seats of the pit and all the seats of the dress boxes are supplied with backs; and the stage-doors are removed, and their places occupied by private boxes, which are much more in harmony with the rest of the house, and supply a better and more decided frame-work to the scenic picture. The colour of the front of the boxes is a pale primrose, on which the roses, shamrocks, and thistles, glisten pleasingly without wearying the eyes as they would do on a darker ground, and above which the cushions run gracefully in rims of bright scarlet. The ceiling is painted light blue, with clouds of white, rather too regularly disposed to represent the sky, and a splendid chandelier hangs from the centre, surmounted by tawdry brass-looking lyres which are unworthy of the general style of decoration adopted. The proscenium, which corresponds with the ceiling, is very splendid, and from the top hangs a painted drapery of rich crimson and gold, which may be elevated or depressed as the business of the scene requires. Perhaps a sterner and simpler disposition of ornament would have accorded better with the architectural character of the house; but it is impossible to contemplate the whole, or to dwell on its minute parts, without a feeling that the spectator is encircled with almost Oriental magnificence and luxury.

In the list of stock performers, with the exception of the exchange of tragedians, there is no alteration since the last season. A new songstress of considerable powers, named Hammersley, has been added to the company, to which she is a valuable accession. At present her manner is decidedly provincial, and to those who have been accustomed to the ladylike department of Miss Tree and Miss Paton, must seem coarse and displeasing; but the compass of her voice, and her entire possession of herself and of her faculties, will enable her to maintain her station, in spite of her defects, until

they may be refined away or softened by London society and criticism. But the most important debutant by far is Mr. Rayner, whose exertions at the English Opera we have briefly noticed, and who, as we predicted, has taken undisputed possession of poor Emery's range of characters.

This original and unpresuming actor made his appearance in the arduous part of Tyke in that clever but most factitious play called "*The School of Reform*." The whole of this and some other plays of the ingenious author seem to be written, not on a principle of harmony, but of antithesis, and produce effect, not by resemblance to real life, but by a perpetual opposition to probability and nature, and a contrast of each of their parts to the other. On this wayward plan they are very skillfully and amusingly constructed. There is a constant balance of impossibilities, which prevents the piece from falling; and every sentence has, not its brother, but its opposite, which keeps the whole constitutionally steady and safe. Thus, in this very play, we have a nobleman, endowed with every virtue under heaven, who has been guilty of an act of black injustice, and who is quite ready to commit highway robbery in his own person—a lad brought up in the Philanthropic School, who has the most delicate notions of gentlemanly honour—a woman whose fault is that she will not talk—and a hardened ruffian, who, before the play is over, refuses a purse and makes fine speeches about "*London charity*," like a favourite preacher! In the conduct of the scenes, again, there is a similar principle of opposition; as where Ferment mistakes the felon for a magistrate, and keeps up a long conversation with him on the erroneous supposition; where he instructs General Taragon to make a long speech in presenting him to Lord Avondale; which the general duly delivers; under circumstances so adapted that every part of it tends to the exact reverse of the purpose for which it was intended; and where he describes the general to himself, thinking he is addressing his silent lady. The character of Tyke is two-fold—in the three first acts he is a stout-hearted ruffian, fearless of danger or death, but terribly agitated, as remorse conjures up the picture of his broken-hearted father;—

in the two last, he is a perfect Sunday-school hero, who goes out of his wits for joy, on discovering the child whom he had lost. Emery's excellence in the first is still fresh in the public mind; and, indeed, the manner in which he described his father falling down senseless as he was conveyed to the ship—the picture becoming visible in his iron face as he went on, every muscle swelling with agony, and his emotion at last overpowering his speech, and speaking only in his quivering lips and clenching hands,—can never be forgotten, and was probably never equalled. But Mr. Rayner did much even here; and in his quiet and natural style of giving the dialogue, and in his expression of delight when the son of Lord Avondale was discovered, he filled up the idea which Emery had given. The applause was enthusiastic, and the tears of many of the spectators attested its reality and value. At the end of the play, Mr. Rayner was called for by the house, and, after a long pause, came forward and announced its repetition with singular modesty and feeling. This mode of testifying a sense of remarkable excellence has been censured by some of the critics; and after a tragedy, when the hero is supposed to be in his grave, it is rather preposterous; but otherwise, we do not see why an audience, under the influence of a generous enthusiasm, should not be allowed thus to express it to the individual by whose genius it was excited.

After the "*School of Reform*," as if to terrify the loyal admirers of Ferdinand with a portentous play-bill, a melodrame was produced, called "*The Beacon of Liberty*." It is founded on the well-known story of William Tell, which is undoubtedly susceptible of deep interest; but the deliverance of a country is too weighty a subject for a melodrame, though sometimes regarded as a farce. The piece was framed on a noble tragedy of "*Schiller*," an origin which was really unfortunate, for the original play is twice as long as an English acting drama of five acts, and the attempt to compress its characters and incidents into two, produced necessarily perplexity and confusion. It were as absurd to expect the language of Schiller in an after-piece, as "*the soul of Socrates in a stocking-weaver*;" and the attempt confounded

the performers, and almost put out the mechanist. The beautiful scenery in Covent Garden's own style; the loveliness of Miss Foote, who played the wife of Tell; and a very pretty duet, very prettily sung by Master Longhurst and Miss Boden, saved the piece from the fate to which common places, for the most part badly declaimed, and a want of simplicity in the plot, would otherwise have brought it. We are glad to see that it has survived its first struggle, for the sake of the widow of its deceased author, Mr. Bailey, who was a gentleman of considerable talents and amiable qualities. He was, also,

the author of a pleasant satirical poem, called "Sketches from St. George's Fields."

Mr. Young has been received at this theatre in a manner worthy of his acknowledged merits, and of the esteem in which he is held by the fashionable world. His Hamlet, which has been his most successful part, is too well known for criticism. We look anxiously for his promised appearance as Sir Pertinax Mac-Sycophant, which he has performed with great *éclat* in the country, and in which his grave humour would probably be displayed to peculiar advantage.

FINE ARTS.

DIORAMAS AND COSMORAMAS.—It is the manifest interest of every one who desires to be pleased, to proclaim over and over again the truth—or rather the truism—that he who discovers and opens to us a new source of pleasure is a benefactor to his species. This has so long been felt to be true, that people have ceased to believe it; and while the utmost degree of admiration they have to bestow is given with a lavish hand to the perpetrators of steam-engines, spinning-jennies, and Congreve rockets, the inventors of panoramas have gone to their graves (and the inventors of dioramas and cosmoramas seem likely to go there, unless we can prevent it)—without any better reward than the paltry shillings which they have extracted from us whether we would or no. We go to see their productions, partly because it is a fashion; but chiefly because they present to us what we have a natural craving to see: unless we are to reckon the first-named reason as a necessary result of the second. We go to see them, because the human mind hungers and thirsts after that which it cannot get—because it yearns to be present with that from which it is absent—because it lives in the distant, the past, or the future alone; the *present* being nothing to it, but in so far as it either *has been* the future, or is *to be* the past.

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,"

whether in the physical, the moral, or

the merely imaginary world;—and it is simply because of the distance that it looks lovely.

These reflections have been called up (we scarcely know how) by a day's wandering among the delightful exhibitions, the somewhat cramp names of which are placed at the head of this paper: for though London contains, generally speaking, fewer things worth seeing than any other great capital in the world, it is rich in objects of this kind; probably because its people, with all their faults, possess a truer taste for the beauties of nature, and a sincerer love for them, than any other people, and, moreover, an imagination more capable of catching at any hints that may lead them to the objects of their love, and more apt to expand and create such hints into semblances of the original that are nearly as good as the reality, so far as regards their present and immediate effect. A Frenchman goes to see an object of this kind simply to admire the actual object itself, as a work of art and ingenuity, and to indulge himself and his companions in sundry exclamations of *How amazingly clever!* and, *How exceedingly natural!* and, *How excessively like!* But an Englishman goes there to fancy, nay, almost to feel himself in the presence of the place represented.

It may perhaps be not unpleasant, to our country readers in particular, if we present them with a slight sketch of the exhibitions which London at

present office of the above kind; and we do this the rather, just now, because the most striking and interesting of them all is still an entire novelty to most of us even here—being only just opened to the public. We mean the Diorama.

In that astonishing part of our vast metropolis, which is at present somewhat in the situation described by a correspondent in a late number, — having left "the country" without having yet arrived "in town,"—at the entrance of the Regent's Park, a strange monstrosity building has for some time past been rising from its foundation; for no other purpose that any one could divine, except to puzzle the conjectural faculties of the city quidnuncs, as they passed by it every morning on the tops of the Paddington stages. A short time ago, however, certain letters began to make their appearance in a conspicuous part of the building, which promised to gratify the so long excited curiosity; but they ended in the above most incoherantative word—which was about as explanatory, to the persons to whom it addressed itself, as the Hebrew inscription over the Jews' Hospital in the Mile-end-road; and, for any thing they know to the contrary, it might mean the same thing. A few weeks ago, however, the riddle was solved; for the dealers in mystification know very well how far it may be carried. It does very well as a sharper to the opposite of John Bull; but before he consents to pay his money and sit down to the feast, he must know pretty well what he has to expect. Accordingly, it turns out that the Diorama is neither more nor less than an exhibition of certain pictures, which it is now our business to describe. And we shall begin (where we perhaps ought to end, but that is in the first feeling that suggested itself to us on seeing them) by confessing that they are a manifest improvement on the panorama, as a means of exhibiting any grand object, or set of objects, of natural or artificial scenery. In fact, the illusion is absolutely perfect in its kind; that is to say, it produces all the effect both of reality and of illusion at the same time; it conveys to the spectator all the pleasure to be derived from seeing the actual object which it represents, added to that which results from

the feeling that you are only looking at an artificial imitation of it.

On entering the place of exhibition, you find yourself in a small circular theatre, fitted up with balconies, seats, and a kind of parterre in the centre; and hung round with rich draperies; and overhead is a transparent ceiling superbly painted in arabesque, which lets in "a dim religious light." The theatre or apartment in which you stand, is inclosed on all sides, with the exception of what seems to be about one-fourth of the circle; and this space, from the ceiling to nearly the floor, is entirely open as if into the air. It is through this opening that you see, at what appears to be a considerable distance, the scenes which are the objects of exhibition. One of them consists of a lovely valley in Switzerland; and it is really no exaggeration to say, that, seen from the open window of an apartment in its immediate neighbourhood, the scene itself could not produce a more enchanting effect: it is true, the feeling of being able to leave the room, and walk out into it, is wanting; but perhaps this is nearly compensated for by the indistinct pleasure arising from the sentiment, before alluded to, that what you behold is a pure creation of human art and ingenuity. The advantage which this new mode of exhibition possesses over the common panorama, in point of illusion, seems to arise chiefly from an association of ideas in the spectator. In looking at a panorama, there is always a feeling (though frequently an unconscious one) of a want of verisimilitude. We are not accustomed to see views of external objects from a point so constructed for the purpose, and even supposing the common panorama to depict a view as it would actually appear from an imaginary point of this kind—which it cannot possibly do, the effect must still be in some degree *unnatural*, because we have no previous experience to compare it with. Accordingly, most people must have observed that, in proceeding round a panoramic view, they find themselves at the point where they commenced, long before they supposed that they had half completed the circle; and the different portions of it become thus blended and confused together, and no distinct and tangible impression is left upon the memory. But in the

case before as it is entirely different. Supposing the detail of the scene to be correctly represented, the general effect of it is nothing different from that of the scene itself viewed from a corresponding point of distance; so that, under certain supposable circumstances, the illusion might actually be made to amount to a deception, even to a practised eye. This effect is greatly aided, too, by the singular ingenuity with which the light is managed, by means of certain media, interposed and withdrawn alternately, above the picture. By means of these the scene assumes all the different appearances that are communicated to its natural prototype, by every degree of light, from the dim twilight of the breaking morning, to the brilliant sunshine of mid-day.

We are now to notice another novelty connected with this interesting exhibition. While we are gazing at the above scene of enchanting natural beauty, and feeling all the sensations that would be called forth by its actual presence, a bell rings, and we presently perceive that the whole is moving away from us, "with the slow motion of a summer cloud," and seems to be gliding, we know not how, behind the walls of the apartment; but so gradually, that it produces exactly the effect of a distant prospect, apparently receding from us as we pass by it in travelling. While we are engaged, however, in observing this motion, and wondering how it is contrived, our attention is again claimed and rivetted by the scene which we now perceive to be assuming the place of that which is passing away. This is a view, apparently of the real size of the building, representing Trinity Chapel, in Canterbury Cathedral; and the illusion, in this case, is no less perfect than in the other. Indeed, from the more obvious and tangible nature of the architectural perspective in this scene, it is scarcely possible to persuade many of the spectators that they are looking at a flat surface.

If we must find a fault with this extremely pleasing exhibition, it shall be in this last-named picture. The steps, leading up into the Chapel from the body of the Cathedral (where we are supposed to stand) are represented as under repair, with some workmen, and

their tools, &c. scattered about in various parts. Now this, though it is so contrived as to aid the reality of the general effect, is in bad taste. It is merely an accident in the scene, and no part of it. And it must not be said that it is done on the same principle that we introduce figures into a landscape. On the contrary, it is like drawing a building while a scaffolding is before it. Two or three figures introduced into the body of the chapel, in the character of spectators, would have produced all the intended effect of the above, without being subject to the counteracting objection.

Before taking leave of this exhibition, we should state that the change in the pictures is produced, not by their changing their stations, but by the whole theatre part of the building passing round, spectators and all.

The Cosmoramas, which are next to the above in point of novelty, are constructed on a different plan, but on the same principle—namely, that of imitating, as nearly as possible, not only the objects themselves that form the exhibition, but certain actual circumstances, under which we are in the habit of looking at those objects; thus increasing the effect of the general illusion, by multiplying the individual sources of it. It is more usual for us to look at a beautiful prospect through the window of an apartment, than through a gilt frame-work; and consequently any imitation of such a prospect will appear more *natural* to us (as the phrase is), if seen under the former circumstances than the latter. On this simple principle the Cosmorama is constructed. It shews us a variety of pictures, which are so placed, with reference to the apartment in which you stand, that each of them is seen through a window, fitted up with curtains, a balcony outside, and every accompaniment that can add to the illusion; and the pictures themselves are placed at a considerable distance, and with a clear day-light thrown upon them, while the apartment itself is comparatively dark. The fault of the Cosmorama now exhibiting in Regent-street, and the cause of its bearing no comparison in point of interest with the exhibition spoken of above, is the extreme inferiority of the pictures as works of art. Several of them are compared with the pic-

tures exhibited at the Diorama, were scenes for a child's show-box. If it were not for this, and the diminished scale on which they are painted, in order to admit of a greater variety of them, the illusion would be nearly as complete as in the other exhibition. By far the best executed scene at the Cosmorama, is the Coronation of George IV. in Westminster Abbey; and from the nature of the subject, and the cir-

cumstances under which the actual scene was witnessed by a great majority of the spectators, the effect of this picture is superior to that of any other. The next in merit and interest are the three scenes representing the ruins of Palmyra. There are, besides these, eight or nine other pictures, representing scenes in each of the four quarters of the Globe.

VARIETIES.

THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

In the absence of those details technically termed official, the following intelligence relative to the Expedition of Captains Parry and Lyon is particularly interesting. It is drawn principally from the "Literary Gazette." On the 10th ult. the *Fury* and *Hecla* arrived at *Lerwick*. Leaving which, the vessels made the northern coast of England on Thursday the 16th, where Captain Parry, Lieutenant Hoppner, and the Reverend Mr. Fisher (the chaplain and astronomer to the Expedition) were landed; and set off for London, which they reached on the 18th. Meanwhile the ships sailed for the river, and on the 22d moored off the dock-yard at Deptford.

The outward voyage in 1821 was fair and prosperous. Passing up Hudson's Straits, the navigators kept near the land on their South, and explored the coast towards Repulse Bay. The farthest West which they attained was 86° of longitude, and the highest latitude only $69^{\circ} 48'$ N.; and they finally brought up for winter quarters at a small isle which they named Winter Island, in $82. 53.$ W. longitude, and latitude $66. 11.$ N. By inspecting the common maps, it will be seen that they are very faulty in laying down both land and water in this direction; though the later and best charts are somewhat more correct. The chief part of the summer of 1821 was occupied in examining Repulse Bay, and some inlets to the eastward of it, through which they hoped to find a passage into the Polar Sea. In this they were disappointed, for all the openings proved to be only deep inlets, which ran into the continent of America. While thus occupied, early in October the sea began to freeze; and on the 8th the ships were laid up for the winter. Here at Winter Island, the Expedition was frozen up from the 8th of October 1821, to the 2d of July 1822. The vessels were within two or three hundred paces of each other, and occupations and amusements,

similar to those practised in the preceding voyage, were resorted to. One of the principal events worthy of notice in this period was the beneficial effect produced by the system of heating the ships with currents of warm air. These were directed to every requisite part by means of metallic tubes. The lowest temperature experienced during the winter was 35° below zero. In the second winter it was ten degrees lower; but this was not near so difficult to endure, nor so inconvenient as the cold in Capt. Parry's first voyage. The provision cases did not turn out so well; for, though the meats were preserved fresh, they were found to be very insipid on constant use, and the men got as tired of them as they generally do of salt provisions. From the quantum of boiling needed in these preparations, the nutritious juices are extracted, and the taste so reduced that it is not easy to tell veal from beef. They, however, (like French cookery done to rags) made a change, and were so far acceptable. Fish was caught, and formed another welcome variety. They were chiefly a small salmon, of about 7 or 8 lbs weight, of which about 300 were taken; the cod-fish, and the Alpine trout, which latter was found in a fresh-water stream on an island to the westward of Winter Island. This river, according to the native accounts, flowed from a lake, whence also another river ran into the sea on the other side; that is to say, one stream flowed in a south-easterly direction towards Hudson's Bay, and the other in a south-westerly course towards (perhaps) the Polar Sea. Nothing occurred, during the first part of the winter, deserving of any particular notice; but one morning, in the beginning of February, our people were surprised by the appearance of strange forms upon the snow-plain in their vicinity, and of persons running to and fro. This was a tribe of about fifty Esquimaux, who were erecting their snow-

huts, and taking up their residence at a short distance from the vessels. At first it was hoped that this might be Captain Franklin's Expedition, but the hope quickly vanished; and the Settlers were found to be one of those wandering hordes which roam along the shore in search of food, and make their habitations wherever it can be obtained in sufficient quantity. The great dependence of these people upon the produce of the sea for their sustenance, seems to confine their migrations to the coasts. The intercourse of the voyagers with their new and singular neighbours, afforded them much amusement during the remainder of the winter; as, never having seen Europeans before, their manners and customs were quite original. The snow began to melt about the beginning of May, and put an end to their intimacy.

In the season of 1822, the vessels having steered along the coast to the North, penetrated only to the long. of 82. 50. and lat. 69. 40.; and after exploring several inlets, &c. in their brief cruise, they were finally moored for their second winter, about a mile apart, in 81. 44. W. long., and lat. 69. 21. N. Here, close to another small isle, they remained from the 24th of September 1822, to the 8th of last August. They had latterly entered a strait leading to the westward. From the accounts of the Esquimaux, and their own observations, they had every reason to believe that this strait separated all the land to the northward from the continent of America. After getting about fifteen miles within the entrance of it, however, they were stopped by the ice, but from the persuasion that they were in the right channel for getting to the westward, they remained there for nearly a month, in daily expectation that the ice would break up. In this last hope they were again quite disappointed; and on the 19th of September the sea having begun to freeze, they left these straits, and laid the ships up in winter quarters near the small island above alluded to, and called by the Esquimaux Igloodik. From these data it is evident that the expedition has failed in its leading objects. In short, any annual whale-ship might do as much as it has been able, with all its perseverance, to accomplish; and we apprehend that few or no new lights can be thrown by it upon the great questions of science which were raised by the former voyages. The magnetic pole was not crossed; and it is curious to state, that all the electrical appearances, lights, haloes, meteors, &c. were seen to the south. In natural history the acquisitions are very scanty. Twenty-eight botanical specimens, dwarf

willow, saxifrage, grasses, mosses, &c. nearly comprehend the stunted vegetable world of these northern latitudes. One new gull has, it is said, been added to that class; but, generally speaking, hardly any novelty has been ascertained, or remarkable discovery made, in ornithology, piscology, botany, or other branch of science. In the second winter a more numerous tribe of the Esquimaux, about 150, including the visitors of the preceding year, settled near the ships, and were in daily intercourse with them. They are represented as being peaceable and good-natured; not stupid, but not eminent for feeling or intelligence. The first tribe lived together on terms of perfect liberty and equality; in the second there was an Angakok or conjuror, who exercised a certain degree of influence and authority. There are no signs of the worship of a Supreme Being among them, and they do not appear to have a perfect idea of one; nor have they apparently any religious rites at marriages or burials. An Esquimaux bespeaks his wife while she is yet a child, and when she is of marriageable age she is brought home to him, and there is a feast on the occasion. Their funerals are equally simple: if in winter, the corpse is merely covered over with snow; if in summer, a shallow trench is dug, where it is deposited, and two or three flat stones at top complete the rude sepulchre. They are careful not to allow any stones or weighty matter to rest on the body: and seem to think that even after death it may be sensible to the oppression. They appeared to have some crude notions of a future state; but all their ideas on these matters were so blended with superstition, that they hardly deserve to be mentioned. Two wives were possessed by several of the natives, and one is almost always much younger than the other; yet the co-partners seemed to live on very good terms with one another. The children rarely appear to be more than two, three, or four in a family; though six grown-up brothers and sisters were met with. They live to a good age. Many were above sixty years old, and in one case the great-grandmother of a child of seven or eight years was a healthy old woman at the head of four generations. The stature of the males is about the average of five feet four, five, or six inches; and none exceeded five feet ten inches. Their colour is a dirty-looking yellowish white, and their proportions by no means robust. Their snow-houses are curiously shaped and constructed, resembling three immense bee-hives grouped together, and entered by one long passage by all the three families to whom these yield as

sheds. A trefail affords a tolerable idea of them. They are about nine feet in diameter, and seven or eight feet in height. The passage is about twenty feet in length, and so low that you must creep along nearly on all-fours, in order to reach the hut. This is ingeniously intended to exclude the cold air, which it does effectually, though widened in parts for lodging the dogs belonging to the several households, and which are stationed in the last sort of anti-chamber, before the entrances turn off to the right and left for the two nearest huts. The huts themselves are entirely made of square blocks of solid snow, with a larger key-block at the top of the rotunda. The window is a piece of flat transparent ice. Round the interior runs a seat of the same material as the walls, upon which the skins of animals are thrown for seats and beds. The houses are without any artificial warmth, except what is produced by a lamp. In the winter of 1822-3, native dwellings or huts constructed of bone were also seen. The Esquimaux often eat flesh in a raw state; but it is sometimes cooked, and the women almost invariably submit their food to that process. The utensils are uncommon, though simple. They consist of two vessels of stone; generally the pot-stone or *lapis ollaris*, also used in parts of Germany for the same purpose. The lower vessel a good deal resembles an English kitchen ash-shovel; the upper one a trough, of a wide coffin-form. In the first, which is filled with oil, a number of moss wicks float, and are lighted for the fuel. The oil is gradually supplied from strings of fat hung up above the flames, the heat of which melts them into so many reservoirs of grease. In the second utensil, placed over the fire thus made, the meat is stewed. The natives are filthy in their eating, and hardly reject any thing, from the blubber of whale to the flesh of wolf. When hungry, they devoured the carcasses of ten or a dozen of the latter, which were killed by our seamen. Their food, indeed, consisted chiefly of seals' and wolves' flesh; but, notwithstanding this, they appeared to be perfectly contented, nay, even happy. Their dresses were made entirely of skins, chiefly those of the reindeer. The *lapis ollaris* is originally so soft that it may be cut into form with a knife; and when it is not to be found, an extraordinary substitute is manufactured into pots and pans. This is a cement composed of dogs' hair, seals' blood, and a particular clay, which soon becomes as hard as stone, and bears the effects both of oil and fire below, and moisture and stowing above.

In the beginning of their intercourse,

the Esquimaux were somewhat reserved, and shy of communicating their opinions; but as their reserve wore off, they divulged a number of interesting particulars. The women, especially, were less secret than the men, who had no hesitation in offering their wives and daughters to the sailors, for so poor a bribe as a nail or two (or three beads). These females are not the most lovely objects in nature. Their features are disagreeable, and they have long and harsh, but exceedingly black hair. A map was drawn by one of them (a remarkable instance of intelligence), in which she represents two islands to the north of the second winter's position of the ships, and others in different directions, giving rather sonorous names to them all. The nearest on the north is several days' journey across, and the roaming of the Esquimaux tribes is confined to these islands, as they never venture upon the continent. They say that their race originally sprang from a beneficent female spirit; and that from another wicked female spirit are descended the other three creatures who inhabit the earth, namely, the *Ekati*, or Indians, the *Cabluks*, or Europeans, and (after long hesitation before they would express it) the *Dogs* which they drive! The *Ekati* they abhor and speak of as murderers, who never spare their tribes. Of the *Cabluks* they had only heard by report, never having seen a European till they encountered those in the *Pury* and *Hecla*; but it is clear from their classing them with the Indians and Dogs, that they have no very exalted idea of their virtues. With their own appellation of Esquimaux they are not acquainted; but call themselves *Imuc*. The other name is understood to be a term of reproach, meaning "Eaters of raw flesh."

From the above it appears that they entertain a belief in certain spirits or superior beings; but their notions concerning them are extremely rude and vague. This was displayed by their *Angekok*, or conjuration. This great man was, after much entreaty, prevailed upon to exhibit his supernatural powers in the Captain's cabin of one of the ships. He was accompanied by his wife, and began his operations by having every glimpse of external light carefully excluded. Still the fire emitted a glimmering, and this was covered with a thick mat, so that at length all was utter darkness. The *Angekok* then stripped himself naked, and lay down upon the floor, and pretended that he was going to the lower regions where the spirits dwell. His incantations consisted of hardly articulate sounds, not appearing to have any meaning attached to them, but to be the

muttering and whining of strange syllables. He also practised a kind of ventriloquism; and modulated his voice so as to give it the effect of nearness and greater distance, in the depths to which he wished it to be believed he had descended. This farce lasted about twenty minutes; and on the re-admission of light, the actor gave an account of his adventures, and of what the spirits had told him. As a proof of the truth of his facts and the reality of his colloquies, he produced several stripes of fur which one of the spirits had fastened on the back of his skin-coat since he went down—which, indeed, his wife had been busily stitching on during the dark performance. Yet, by such fables and impostures he maintained his sway over his ignorant countrymen, who implicitly credited his inventions and powers.

An immense value is set upon the testimonies of supernatural intimacy; thus the Angekok declared that he would not exchange the spirit's gifts, one of the stripes of fur, for any thing that could be offered to him; and it was with much difficulty that Capt. Parry did prevail upon him to barter one for some highly coveted article: nor would he part with any more. From the length of time during which the natives were daily with them, our people were enabled to pick up a rather copious vocabulary of their language. Some of the journals contain from 500 to a larger number of words. Their knowledge of figures is very limited—five and ten being their most obvious enumerations. When they wish to express the former, one hand is held up; the latter, of course, requires both; but when the sum exceeds that number, the Esquimaux calls on a neighbour to help him out by holding up one or two hands as the occasion requires. The wives of two of the natives, one with a baby suckling (which nutriment they supply for several years), were taken on board the vessels for medical treatment, both being in the last stages of disease, and they died. The husband of the mother evinced some distress, and howled a little when she expired; but very soon seemed to forget his loss. Yet he attended very sedulously to the proceedings of the Cablunn. They enveloped the body decently, as is done with sailors, in a hammock, and dug a grave for its reception. To this it was borne, accompanied by the husband, who manifested much uneasiness. At last he made himself understood that he was afflicted by the confinement of the corpse. Having obtained a knife, he was permitted to gratify his own feelings, and he cut all the stitches which held the hammock together down the front, so as to give a kind of liberty to the dead form. The

covering in of the grave with earth and stones seemed also to give him pain; but he asked leave to bury the living child with its dead mother. The reason assigned for this horrid proposal was, that, being a female, no woman would take the trouble to nurse it, as that was never done among them. The infant, without sustenance, died on the ensuing day, and was placed at the disposal of its parent, who drew it away in his sledge to a short distance, and raised a small mound of snow over its lifeless corpse. In the management of the canoe, the Esquimaux are very expert. They are amazingly light, and formed of skin over whalebone. The largest which Captain Parry obtained is twenty-six feet in length.

In these the Native pursues his marine chase, and spears the fish and fowl. The spear is double-pointed with bone, about six or seven inches in length, and barbed. The shaft is of very light wood, five or six feet long; and below the handle, or part by which it is thrown, are three other barbed bones, standing out a few inches from the wood, and calculated to strike the prey, should the bi-forked point miss. A method of catching seals through a hole in the ice, is one of the most dexterous of Esquimaux contrivances: A line is let down, at the end of which is fastened a small piece of white bone or tooth, above an inch long, cut into a rude fish-form, and having two morsels of pyrites stuck into it to resemble eyes. This bait is drawn through the water, and when seals or other prey approach to examine it, the watchful native spears them from above. The knives used by the women are curiously constructed, and as cleverly employed in skinning animals, and carving victuals, as the instruments of hunting are by the men. Spectacles are another of their articles. They consist of a piece of wood scraped thin, like a bandage, and perforated with two narrow horizontal slits, something like pig's eyes, where we should have glasses; a rim about an inch broad projects in the same direction as that of a hat would; and this simple mechanical process, tied about the head, protects the eyes from the drifting snow and spiculae.

The Expedition has in fact neither added much to geography, nor been able to explore farther than was done by Middleton and preceding navigators. The last year seems to have been so unproductive, that the ships might as well have returned home in the autumn of 1822. The inlet where the second winter was spent, presented a solid mass of everlasting ice. It is about ten miles in breadth. The ebb tide is from the South-west, and the flood from South-east: small channels run

through it, but not wide enough to work a ship. While they lay here, and indeed during the voyage, the vessels do not seem to have encountered much danger from the ice; at any rate they have pitched and painted them in coming home, so as to make them look fresh and well in the Thames. In one instance, we were informed, a field of ice coming down at the rate of about two miles an hour, almost lifted the *Hecla* out of the water, and snapped five of the strongest cables and ropes by which she was moored. The absence of the sun was experienced for about a month. In June (the 9th) the first flower was seen: a small but richly coloured blue of the Saxifrage genus. To beguile the tedious time, our countrymen occasionally lived in tents on shore, and hunted, shot, and fished, for the general consumption. Rein-deer were sometimes killed; the carcase of the largest weighed (without offal) 150 lbs. These were very acceptable to the ships' companies; but their fresh provisions were not always so dainty as venison. The hearts, livers, and kidneys of whales and walruses (brought by the Esquimaux) were not irreconcilable to European palates; and many a hearty meal was made on these not very delicate dishes. According to the report of the natives, there were rein-deer on the large island towards the north. No musk oxen were seen in any part; and from the same authority it was gathered that they only appeared to the westward of the longitude to which the Expedition penetrated. Gardening was another expedient for occupying the time, and supplying the table. Mustard and cress were grown as on the preceding voyage, and served out to the men in considerable quantities, to the great benefit of their health. Their loss, as has been mentioned in the newspapers, amounted to five men in the two years and a half. The first two died in the *Fury* within twenty-four hours of each other, in 1822, the one of internal inflammation, and the other of a consumption of long standing. They were consigned to one grave; and a tumulus of stones placed over their bones; their names, &c. being engraved on one of the largest. Soon afterwards, a sailor of the *Hecla* fell from the mast, and dislocated his neck. He died on the spot. Last spring, another sailor died of dysentery in the same ship; and about six weeks ago, Mr. Fyffe, the master, fell a victim to the scurvy, while on the passage home. It does not appear that any far excursions were attempted from the ships overland. The chief journey was performed by Lieutenant Hoppner, and a party under his

command, in consequence of news brought by the Esquimaux that two ships had been wrecked last year (1822) five days' journey to the north-east, where the wrecks still remained. Lieut. Hoppner and his party set out accompanied by the natives as guides; but, after travelling a few days, the latter declared they would proceed no farther. In journeys, and their continual migrations, the value of the Esquimaux dog is witnessed. These strong and hardy animals draw the country sledges at the rate of five miles, and more, an hour. Nor is this performed with a light weight attached to them. Eight in harness will draw three or four persons with ease and speed in this manner. On one occasion an anchor and stock, weighing about a ton, was dragged to its destination by fifteen or sixteen of them; and, generally speaking, they are fully equal to a load of one hundred weight per dog. They are also bold and vigorous in the chase. With them the Esquimaux hunts the great white Polar bear; and some of those brought to England carry the scars of their prowess in this way. They seize their adversary by his long shaggy hair, and worry and detain him till their masters come up with their spears to end the conflict. Those in the ships, twelve or fourteen in number, are large creatures of various colours, tan, grey, but mostly black with white spots over the eyes and on the feet and tip of the tail. They are exceedingly fierce, and more like wolves than dogs. They do not bark, but snarl, growl, and howl in a savage manner. A good many died in consequence of the heat on their way to England. In the *Hecla* was one dog bred between the Esquimaux dog and a lurcher taken out from this country. She had six female pups, and the specimen is now a fine powerful animal, and quite tame. On their native soil, however, these ferocious animals are often destroyed by the still more ferocious wolves. The latter hunt in packs, and even drag the dogs from the huts to devour them.

The animals which may be enumerated besides are, bears, foxes, rein-deer, hares, lemmings, the white ermine, and the marmot. The birds are, the swan, the beautiful king duck, the eider duck, the long-tailed duck, the silver Arctic duck, &c. Gulls of every kind, the Arctic diver, the loon, the red-throat, guillemots, the snow bunting, the ptarmigan, ravens, snowy owls, and hawks; birds of song, with a short, low, chirping note, the Siberian lark, and the Lapland finch. The insect creation is very limited. There are about six species of flies: the mosquito, very troublesome, but existing only about one month; the wild bee, i. e. the large black and not our

bive-bee; the spider; the butterfly, a small kind of the golden; and the white moth. The water teems with every kind of *molusca*, the food for the enormous whale and other species of fish. There is also the small shrimp, known by the name of the sea-louse. An officer one day was desirous of preparing a Solan goose for cooking, and in order to reduce its saltness he plunged it through an ice-hole into the water; but alas! next morning, when the goose was to be drawn up for spitting, nothing but the skeleton appeared. The sea-lice had picked its bones as clean as any anatomist could have scraped them, and thus finely prepared it for any collection of natural history which might want such a specimen! The hint was not lost, for, after this time, whatever skeletons or bones required polishing,

were submitted to the lice operators, and so diligent were they in executing the task confided to them, that they would eat a sea-horse's head clean in two nights! In the Botanical department hardly one of the plants exceeds two or three inches in height, and the flowers are all small. Yet some of them are very pretty; and they bloom in such profusion as entirely to enamel their wild and drear locality, for a season of two or three months.

On the voyage home, the ships touched at Winter Island, and were surprised to find their garden vegetables thriving. Whether the plants had resown themselves or sprung again from the roots, could not be ascertained; but the singular fact of salads and peas growing spontaneously on the arctic circle was exhibited to the wonder of the visitors.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Serpents. — Careful dissections have enabled a skilful anatomist at Paris, of the name of Cloquet, to discover that serpents have a single and transparent eyelid which passes over the ball of the eye, and a lachrymal apparatus, the canal of which terminates in the nasal orifices of fanged snakes, and in the mouths of adders. Besides their ordinary uses, the tears, according to this learned anatomist, seem to assist in the deglutition of the bodies, frequently very large, which these creatures swallow.

ITALY.

Excavations at Pompeii. — From the Chalcidicum past the Little Sacellum, we meet on the same side, and opposite to the Temple of Jupiter, with the front of a still larger quadrangular building, which was excavated in the course of last year. It has two entrances from the Forum, and one on the long side on the left from the street. In the middle we find a regular dodecagon, rather elevated, upon which twelve pedestals stand in a circle, and one in the middle. The dodecagon is surrounded by another enclosure, which has an entrance of its own opposite to the two principal doors. On the right long side are twelve chambers, or cells, all alike, and separated by walls; and on the short side, opposite the entrances, a square elevated cell projects in the middle, to which you ascend by steps. At the back of this cell there is a pedestal for a statue, and two niches on each of the side walls. Here there were found two statues (portraits) of white marble, rather larger than life: one of a man with short hair and beard,

with a drapery round the thighs and hips, coloured red, and partly gilt: the drapery of the female consists of an upper and under garment; the hair, which is curled, is adorned with a wreath; in her left hand she holds a little box resembling a box of ointment. The right arm of both statues is wanting; they are of tolerably good Roman workmanship. No inscriptions have been found to furnish information respecting the persons, or the erection and design of the edifice; and nothing having been discovered that could throw any light upon it, Chevalier Ardit, Director of the Royal Museums, has for the present given it the name of the Pantheon, as he thinks that the twelve pedestals may have been designed for the twelve deities. — This building is interesting, not only on account of its arrangement, but also on account of the paintings on its walls, which have not been taken down, but are covered with a slight roof. The part which is best preserved is in the corner to the right of the entrance from the street; the painting quite in the usual style, figures on a dark ground, alternating with a light architecture, but executed with particular taste, talent, and spirit. We conceive a high idea of the painting of the ancients, when we find these decorative productions so clever, that as sketches they would not disgrace the best master. To give an idea of the richness of the decorations on this wall, here is a list of the subjects, as they follow one another, from the right to the left. 1. A small landscape, with a galley. 2. Dark ground, with an unsupported figure. 3. Architecture with golden pillars; between them a Muse hold-

ing a golden lyre, a beautiful and well-drawn figure; above is a bronze Victoria in a chariot drawn by two horses; and behind, in a remote distance, appears the architecture of a Temple, to which arms are suspended. On the two sides of this painting are 4. and 5. two small landscapes. 6. A large black pannel, in the middle a square picture representing Ulysses and Penelope. This is the best preserved, and the most pleasing of all the pictures. Ulysses, in a white tunic with half sleeves, breast and shoulders covered with a yellow chlamys, fastened on the shoulder, and wearing the cap with which he is usually represented, is sitting on the shaft of a column which is thrown down. He holds a staff in his hand, and looks up, as if speaking to Penelope, who stands before him, resting her head on her right hand in seeming meditation, and carrying two distaffs in her left hand. Her dress is a violet under-garment, and a white veil falling from the head in large folds; a very beautifully draped, dignified, and expressive figure. The scene takes place in the inner court-yard; for in the background we see a door with pillars, and next it a window, from which a maid (too young to be Enryclea) is looking at them. Second wall:—7. Black pannel; in the middle an unsupported figure carrying an oar and a dish of fruits. Above it is a female figure, only the half of whose body is visible. 8. Architecture with pillars; between them stands a young man in a red toga, and holding herbs in both hands; on each side a small landscape; above the pillars a Victoria in a chariot drawn by two horses, resembling the former; arms are suspended above her. 9. Black pannel; in the middle a square picture with a white ground, Theseus, who has lifted the stone; a female figure is sitting before him, not so well preserved; the stone looks like a cloud. 10. Architecture with columns; between them stands a female figure, having a palette, exactly similar to ours, in one hand, and a pencil in the other. On each side a small landscape, with galleys. 11. Black ground; in the middle a Genius unsupported, carrying a patera; above him, and as if held up by him, a female figure with a child. Not known whether a similar representation occurs elsewhere. 12. Architecture with columns; between them a Victoria crowning a warrior; both figures much blackened.—Under this row of pictures runs a wainscoting, likewise painted with a black ground, divided into partitions according to the upper pannels, in which are various utensils and figures; among which is a very beautiful female, sitting, with a lyre. Above the middle division

there are also painted pannels, in some of which are large vases, and in others arabesques; for instance, a naked figure standing on a flower, upon a blue ground. Paintings, not so distinct, are on the wall on the other side of the door, near to the former. Those on the two sides from the entrance of the street are better preserved, representing Cupids at play; those on the other walls, Phryxus on the ram, Thalia, &c. A large painting, where three divinities seem to be descending to the earth, is almost undistinguishable. To be farther acquainted with the excavations, proceed from the Pantheon into the street which runs above it. Here, too, a wall with paintings has been discovered, which are covered with a roof, but are of less importance. The street runs round the Pantheon, past the back part of the building of Eumachia, and joins the great street leading to the theatres. All these houses have been lately uncovered, but contain nothing remarkable. The most important article found there is a small statue of Venus, which has already been placed in the studii in the chamber of the Hermaphrodite. It may be about two feet and a half high, is of white marble, and naked to the middle of the body, where a garment is tied in a knot, concealing the legs, and leaving only the fore part of the feet visible. It is still of a rose colour, and the dark parts at the bottom of the folds yet show its original colour. The figure rather inclines forwards; she takes hold of her hair, which is divided, with both her hands, as if to press out the wet, or to braid it; in the neck it is already tied in a knot; it is wrought with slight strokes of the chisel, and bears evident marks of having been gilt. The eyes are hollowed out, and, though they are so small, were probably set in. With respect to the merit of the work, it is in a good Greek style, yet treated rather negligently, and may perhaps be of two different periods, for the upper naked part is separated from the lower, and was let into it by means of an iron, which is now replaced by wood, so that the two parts may easily be separated. The lower is of inferior workmanship. A head of Jupiter, which wanted, however, the greatest part of the hair, was lately found at Pompeii. It is placed now in the hall Antinous, in the studii, and the defective part has been repaired with stucco. How many beautiful and remarkable things may we still expect, if they proceed with diligence to clear the town, of which hardly a fourth part is yet excavated! The halls of the studii are rich in beautiful works and furniture, and a vast quantity still lies in the magazines, no room having yet been

found to arrange them. In particular, hardly any part of the terracottas has been put in order. To the hall of the Egyptian and Etruscan antiquities, a new room has lately been added, in which there are chiefly Etruscan works; there are, however, some old Greek, or imitations of the old Greek style, which are comprehended under that name. This is especially the case with the vases placed here, the black figures of which on the yellow ground seem more to resemble the Greek in the early rude times, than the Etruscan. Here in the Museum they have adopted a separate class, Egyptian Vases. These have rude figures, painted with black, red, and white colours, upon the unglazed yellowish ground, and, from the rudeness and the numerous white strokes, have a resemblance to the Egyptian paintings, but are found in the same sepulchres with those of a better kind; so that we may take it for granted that the most ancient manner of making painted vases, which the Greeks may have received from the Egyptians, was subsequently employed for particular purposes. There is great pleasure in viewing the large vase of Vivengio, in the last room of the collection of vases, on which the destruction of the family of Priam is represented. The design of M. Tischbein in the 9th Number of his *Homer*, after the antique, is very correct, both in the style and the detail. The vase is, without contradiction, one of the most beautiful that exists: it is of a bellying shape, with a narrower mouth, and with handles, the varnish very brown. The painting is above the handles, towards the neck, and bordered above and below with beautiful ornaments. One cannot help thinking that this design was drawn by an excellent artist upon the vase itself; for we not only see in it a much greater degree of spirit and ability than usual, but we can also perceive the slight traces of the first sketch, which the artist corrected in the execution. We likewise perceive in the middle of the vase a circular border passing through the middle of the picture, and consisting of three lines engraved on it; which is a proof that the vase was originally intended to be ornamented in a different manner, and was afterwards accidentally chosen by the artist to receive this design. Lastly, we find that this vase was esteemed in ancient times as a valuable curiosity, for it was found enclosed in a coarser earthen vessel, and therefore in perfect preservation. The only vase of those we are acquainted with, which can be compared to this for beauty of execution, is the one standing opposite to it, and no print of which has yet been published. We have here, in the latter free,

luxuriant style, a Bacchanalian scene, in which, in particular, some female draped figures are among the most beautiful specimens of ancient art, and from the spirit that pervades the design, they may justly be said to be in the style of Raphael. Both these vases are perfect: an uncommon piece of good fortune. It is true, indeed, that amateurs have now not much reason to regret accidents, because methods have been discovered at Naples to join the pieces in the most admirable manner, and even to supply so perfectly what is wanting, that it is impossible by mere inspection to distinguish the new from the old. The worst is, that the repairs hitherto suffered from damp; but M. Gargiuli, one of the most active artists in this way, and on this account employed in the studi, is said now to have discovered means to make his repairs durable.

GERMANY.

A Horticultural Society, on the model of that in London, has been formed at Berlin, and received the sanction of the government.

Goëthe.—The admirers of Goëthe residing in Berlin, have founded a society in that city with the sole intention of preserving every thing which relates to that distinguished poet. His works are to be compared with each other; the history of each particular work will be traced out and illustrated, and the influence of Goëthe over the literature of Germany will be carefully examined. This is, perhaps, a sort of homage which discredits those who pay it more than him who receives it. It is in the most extravagant style, and calculated, like all such incense, to corrupt its object. Goëthe has enjoyed more glory while alive than any literary man ever did, unless, perhaps, we except Voltaire. Flattery spoils literary men as well as princes. Besides, excessive admiration becomes exclusive, and many of the adorers of Goëthe begin to speak with contempt of Lessing, Schiller, Wieland, and Klopstock, and all those who prepared the way for their idol. The admirers of Goëthe have celebrated him at the expense of all others: the usual way is to overrate the dead, in order to escape from praising the living.

The catalogue of the Easter fair of 1823, at Leipsic, contains the names of 2967 new works that have appeared since the September fair of 1822. Of this number, 190 are novels, 484 theological treatises, 136 works on jurisprudence, 155 on medicine, 398 on education, 184 on the belles lettres, 150 on history, 137 on the natural sciences, 378 poetical and literary, 215 on politics, 159 periodical

publications, 30 on philosophy, 32 on the military art, 95 in the French language, 62 in the Danish, 56 in the Polish, &c. It must be observed that of the books in foreign languages there are many which were not published in Germany, but were brought to the fair by the booksellers of the countries where they were published, which explains the cause of the numerous French, Danish, and Polish works in the catalogue. It is remarkable that at almost every fair the theological works surpass in number those of any other description. This is probably owing to Germany being filled with professors of theology, and preachers of different sects, who are all anxious to give the public some proof of their being in existence. It may appear astonishing that one single fair should produce in Germany 215 works on politics, seeing that the censorship is every where in activity. The fact is, that many of them are translated pamphlets, which, having no reference to Germany, are allowed to pass easily into public circulation, either more or less mutilated; and that others treat of general propositions in an obscure and perplexed style, the influence of which is in no degree dreaded. Among the 2967 new works at the last fair, 214 were written by princes, counts,

and other nobles; and 24 by women. Of the 354 booksellers who brought their books to the fair, eight have titles of nobility. In Germany it is not derogatory to any one to become a bookseller. Of old works there were 489 new editions; but in Germany, as in France, the booksellers who find it difficult to dispose of a first edition, know how easy it is, by the substitution of a new title-page, to give it the appearance of a second. Finally, the Easter fair of 1823 produced 160 works fewer than that of 1822, when the market was burthened with 3117 works, either new, or which it was pretended were so.

Jena: Project of a Latin Town.—The proposition of a Spaniard, Michel Olmone de Tolosa, the object of which was to found a Latin town, to be called Roma Tullia, is well known. Doctor Eüchstädt, the Professor of Eloquence at the University of Jena, celebrated for the purity of his Latin style and for his profound erudition, has just been making it the subject of an academical exercise. He considers the proposition as useless, and wishes rather that the Latin language should be elevated to the honours of a diplomatic tongue; and that a variety of academical courses should be read solely in that language.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Bees.—Our cruel mode of taking honey by destroying the innocent and beautiful insects that produce it, can no longer be defended by the plea of necessity. A late traveller in the northern part of India describes the following easy method by which the honey-gatherers there effect their purpose. A hollow tree, or an earthen pot, is built in the wall of a house, or out-house, with apertures externally, through which the bees enter and go out. The internal end of this hive can be opened or shut at pleasure by various simple contrivances; a sliding door is one. In the centre of the hive there is a valve. When the hive is full, and the honey is to be taken, a great noise is made at the inner extremity. This drives the bees out; the valve is then closed, and the honey is taken out by the sliding-door. The superior part of our readers will doubtless take a pleasure in communicating this easy mode of avoiding cruelty to those whom the information might not otherwise reach.

Directions for making Roses blow very late.—First cut off the tops of the rose-trees immediately after they have done bearing, and then they will flower again in November; but they will not come just on the

tops where they have been cut, but on the side shoots. 2. Pull off the buds of the roses when they are newly knotted; for then the side-branches will bear in the autumn: in both these cases the effect is the same, the sap is restrained for a time, and diverted into new channels. 3. Lay the roots bare for some days about Christmas; by this means the sap is stopped in its progress upwards. Cover the roots again with earth, and it will ascend, but slower, and later. 4. Gird the body or stem of the rose-tree with packthread, and that will restrain the sap from rising through the bark, which is full of sap-vessels, and cause it to leaf and flower late.

Apples.—There is in the vicinity of Bradford an apple-tree measuring 160 feet in circumference at the extremity of the branches. It is supported by 14 props, and is supposed to contain 20 sacks of apples.

Carrots.—A carrot was this season drawn from the vicarage garden at Cam, Gloucestershire, which weighed 5½ lb. with the top; without it, 4 lb. 3 oz.; girth, 15 inches.

Cæsarian Kale.—This valuable and most excellent vegetable will soon rank high

in cultivation and esteem, there being no species of vegetables in this country resembling this prolific plant. During the winter, particularly in severe frosts and deep snows, when other green fodder for cattle cannot be had, this plant, from its elevation, growing to four or five feet, and its natural hardiness, yields abundant and successive supplies, which is an important desideratum. The mode of using it for cattle is by cutting off the large leaves, as wanted: when a regular succession takes place continually through the winter. Very early in the spring (previously to most other vegetables) it produces vast numbers of large delicious sprouts for the table, equal in sweetness to asparagus; so that it may be said to produce two crops. Cows fed on this plant give a greater quantity of milk, and the butter is of a richer flavour, than when fed on any other vegetable. A matter, also, of great utility is that of its comforting and cheering qualities in the feeding of ewes in the winter, while suckling house-lambs.—*Culture.* Sown in spring, or beginning of summer, broadcast, and transplanted at the distance of about two feet. When sown with turnips, it answers an admirable purpose, as few crops are more subject to fail than that of the turnip, whereas the Cæsarian Kale seed may be depended on. It is so prolific and hardy, that it will vegetate well in almost any soil or climate, and prosper even in the shade of fruit or other trees.

On the Destruction of Caterpillars on Fruit-Trees.—In May last I (Mr. Sweet, Bristol,) found the gooseberry caterpillar had begun its usual ravages on the leaves of a quarter of gooseberries in my nursery near Bristol. In the last and former season, among many other applications which had been tried in vain, lime had been used, but in a dry state. I resolved this year to try the effect of it in a different way: a bushel of stone-lime was therefore slacked, and covered up for a few hours, to make it more soft and fine; it was then sifted through a mason's sieve of the finest kind, which made it almost an impalpable powder. A man with a light garden-engine was then directed to play water in different directions among the leaves, so that every part of the plants was wet; another man followed closely with a coal-box full of the fine lime-powder, scattering it with his hand, so as to cause it to appear like smoke, and to spread itself on the under as well as the upper part of the leaves, so that not a single leaf was left untouched by it. In the course of the day I noticed

that though some of the insects were still alive, they were much injured, and in the following day I could find none alive: some stragglers came on some time afterwards, but they were so few that I did not think it worth while to apply the lime a second time. After the application the trees recovered their natural colour, and grew with their usual vigour.

A day should be chosen for the operation when little wind is stirring, but particularly when there is no rain: I think the absence of sun, or a cloudy day, preferable for the operation. The earlier the remedy is applied after the insect is discovered, the better; and if it should be necessary to use it a second time, it must be done before the fruit changes colour, lest it be disfigured by the application of the lime. The lime need not be thrown on thick, but should be well divided with the hand in casting it, so that every part of each leaf be touched. In small gardens, where no engine is kept, a watering-pot or syringe may be used, so as to wet every part of the tree. Encouraged by my success on the gooseberry-bushes, I tried the lime against the black leech-like insect, or maggot*, which is so destructive to thorns, pear, and cherry-trees; and found that wherever the lime touched the animals, if they were wet, it destroyed them. It being difficult to water high standard trees, I took the opportunity very early in the morning, before the dew was evaporated, to apply the powder; slacking the lime over-night to have it ready. The powder was tried after a shower of rain, but, rain following, the operation did not answer: where, however, these insects can be got at, they are more easily destroyed than those which infest the gooseberry-bushes. Pear-trees against walls are often injured by these leech-like insects, but they can be watered and limed without difficulty. I have tried lime water thrown by the garden-engine, the lime being just slacked in the water, making it warm: this answered tolerably well, but it required more lime, and rendered both the trees and the earth of the borders on which it fell unsightly. A decoction of elder-leaves mixed with soft soap was also applied: this had the effect of destroying the insects; but the preparation is more expensive, and the operation more troublesome, than that with lime-powder.—*Trans. Horti. Society.*

* It is the larva of a dipterous insect, or two-winged fly.—Sec.

USEFUL ARTS.

NEW PATENT.

JACOB PERKINS, of Fleet-street, London, Engineer; for certain Improvements in Steam-Engines. Partly communicated to him by a Foreigner residing abroad.—Mr. Perkins declares the nature of his improvements to consist in heating water, or other fluid or fluids, for the purpose of generating steam for steam-engines, in a vessel or vessels kept, during such process of heating, full of such water, or other fluid or fluids, and also under pressure; and which said vessel he sometimes substitutes for the ordinary boiler used in steam-engines, and calls a generator. By this arrangement steam is generated with a much smaller quantity of fuel than by the ordinary boilers used in steam-engines of a like power. And he also declares that the nature of his improvements further consists in causing such water, or other fluid or fluids, so heated, to escape from under the pressure, and pass at once from the generator into the steam-pipe, where it becomes steam or vapour, and in that form may pass thence to the cylinder, or to any other situation connected with a steam-engine, without the necessary intervention of any steam-chamber or other reservoir of steam. Also, that the nature of his improvements consists in causing such escape of water, or other fluid or fluids, to take place, by forcing other water, or other fluid or fluids, into the generator; and thereby maintaining the generator in that state of fulness required for the purposes of his invention. Also in the application of the before declared improvements generally, for the purpose of generating steam for steam-engines, whether such steam be employed to act through the steam-pipe, without a steam-chamber immediately on the piston of a steam-engine, or to be collected in a reservoir or steam-chamber, and thence to act on the piston, or for heating the water for ordinary steam-engines, or for any other purpose for steam-engines. The generator may be heated by a variety of known furnaces, but the one he has used and found to be the best, is one of the cupola kind fed by a blast: and his safety-pipe, indicator, and forcing-pump, are not new, but he claims exclusive privilege for the following improvements only: First, for heating water, or other fluid or fluids, for the purpose of generating steam for steam-engines, in a vessel or vessels kept (during such process of heating) full of such water, or other fluid or fluids, and under a pressure greater than the expansive

VOL. IX. NO. XXXV.

force of the steam to be generated from such water, or other fluid or fluids, at the time of its generation. Secondly, for causing such water, or other fluid or fluids, so heated as aforesaid, to escape from under the said pressure, and pass at once from the generator into the steam-pipe, where it becomes steam or vapour, and in that form may pass thence to the cylinder, or to any other situation connected with a steam-engine, without the necessary intervention of any steam-chamber, or other reservoir of steam. Thirdly, for the manner of causing such water, or other fluid or fluids, to escape as aforesaid; that is to say, by forcing other water, or other fluid or fluids, into the generator, until the pressure against the steam-valve shall cause it to rise, the valve being so loaded as not to rise, except by means of such extra pressure as aforesaid. Fourthly, for the general application of such water, or other fluid or fluids, so heated as aforesaid, and of the steam or vapour generated thereby, whether such steam or vapour be employed through a steam-pipe without a steam-chamber or reservoir, to act immediately on the piston, or to be collected in a reservoir or steam-chamber, and thence to act on the piston, or only for heating water to generate other steam, or for any other purpose whatsoever; provided always such general application as aforesaid be for the purposes of steam-engines.

New Rouge.—A kind of grass, called *Polygonum minus*, abounds in the deserts of the Ukraine. Towards the end of the month of June, this grass is torn up by the roots, which are covered with maggots, of an oval shape, that become indurated as soon as they are exposed to the air. These maggots are sold by the spoonful to merchants. They are then pounded, and water, in which they are steeped, with a little alum, assumes the colour of the most beautiful crimson. The wives of the Cossacks dye their thread with them; and the Russian merchants buy them for their wives to paint their faces with. The Polish Jews and the Armenians sell large quantities of them to the Turks, who employ them in dyeing their silks, their moroccas, the tails and manes of their horses, and their own hair, beards, and nails. The name of *Coccus Polonorum* has been given to these maggots. Dampier, in his "Voyage round the World," speaks of them at the same time as of cochineal. From an experiment made at Moscow, it appears that a pound of these maggots, which costs only

one ruble, yields as much rouge as half a pound of cochineal.

New Boilers.—A plan of constructing boilers for melting fat, kitchen-stuff, &c. has been completed, so as wholly to remove that offensive effluvia so much complained of by those in the neighbourhood of tallow-chandlers' melting-houses. The tube or chimney is constructed in such a way as to make the foul vapour from the boiler pass through the fire, where it is wholly consumed. The fire, which is

equally applied to the boiler all around the exterior, is supplied with atmospheric air from above, the ash-pit being completely closed. There is also a considerable saving of fuel and of time in the process. This valuable discovery will, we hope, soon be applied generally to the public advantage, particularly in populous towns, where these melting-houses are real nuisances, and must greatly depreciate the value of property in their immediate neighbourhood.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

B. Betch, of Farnival's Inn, for an improved sail for the upper masts of ships and other vessels. August 21, 1823.

J. Surrey, of Battersea, for a method of applying heat for producing steam, and for various other purposes, whereby the expense of fuel will be lessened. September 4, 1823.

W. Woodman, of the 2d Dragoon Guards, for an improved horse shoe, which he denominates the bevelled-heeled expanding shoe. Sept. 11, 1823.

B. Donkin, of Great Surrey-street, for a discovery of invention in the means or process of destroying or removing the fibres from the thread, whether of flax, cotton, silk, or any other fibrous substance, composing the fabrics usually termed lace-net, or any other denomination of fabric where holes or interstices are formed by such thread in any of the aforesaid fabrics. September 11, 1823.

J. Hughes, of Barking, for certain means of securing the bodies of the dead in coffins. September 11, 1823.

H. C. Jennings, of Devonshire-street, St. Marylebone, for an instrument to be affixed to the saddle-tree, by the application and use of which, inconvenience and distress to the horse may be avoided. September 11, 1823.

J. Spragg, of Birmingham, for a certain improvement in the manufacture of grates, fire-places, and iron rods. September 11, 1823.

T. Wickham, of Nottingham, for an improved and prepared rice, rendered applicable for use in all cases in which starch is applied. September 11, 1823.

W. Haer, of Saxthorpe, for a method of constructing mills or machines chiefly applicable to grain discipline. September 11, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

FINE ARTS.

Peak Scenery, Part IV. By E. Rhodes; from drawings by Mr. Chantrey. 1/. 8s. and 18s. each part.

A Series of Portraits of Eminent Historical Characters introduced in the Novels and Tales of the Author of Waverley, &c. No. VIII. 12mo. 8s.

A Series of Picturesque Views of Edinburgh. Engraved in the best line manner. By W. H. Lizars. Part. III. 4to. 5s.

GEOGRAPHY.

The General Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary; containing a Description of the various Countries, Kingdoms, States, Cities, Towns, &c. &c. of the known World; an Account of the Government, Customs, and Religion of the Inhabitants, the Boundaries, and Natural Productions of each Country, &c. &c.; forming a complete body of Geography, Physical, Political, Statistical, and Commercial. In 3 vols. 8vo. Accompanied with 26 elegant Maps from the latest Authorities. 2l. 2s.

Amongst the many improvements of the age, geography and statistics have made a progress commensurate with that of the other sciences. At no period have our travellers been more venturesome in prosecuting their discoveries, or the government more liberal in affording every aid to science, by fitting out expeditions in every way

calculated to attain the desired object. When we advert to the vast number of highly valuable publications, both of Voyages and Travels, which have within these very few last years issued from the press, it is evident, that a geographical work, in which the information derived from these late sources should be collected and compressed, must be very desirable as a book of reference. From what we have seen of the present volume, we have reason to believe that this has been accomplished with ability, and upon a more extensive plan than is usually pursued in a Gazetteer. In addition to this, much information is added, not usually found in similar publications. "The different ports, in particular, at which any of our trading vessels may have occasion to touch, are described with accuracy, and the situation laid down from the latest authorities. In the description of foreign countries, particular notice has been taken of their manufactures and commercial products; and on this head will be found much new and valuable information." It should be added, that twenty-six maps, constructed according to the latest discoveries, are inserted in the work; and that tables of the population of England, Wales, and Scotland, are given at the end. It is difficult to give any idea of a work like the present by extracts, but the following account of the literature of China will be found interesting:—

"The art of printing has been known and practised in China for a period long prior to its discovery in Europe. It is not performed, however, with moveable types, which indeed the immense multiplicity of the characters would render of little advantage. They print from blocks of

wood, to which the impression is transferred from the writing, and the wood then cut out. They are not unacquainted, however, with the use of moveable types, which are sometimes used for the purpose of altering their compositions. The paper being thin and transparent, will receive the impression only upon one side; and the books are bound with paste-board, sometimes with fine satin, flowered silk, or even with red brocade, embellished with gold and silver flowers. The Chinese are a reading people. The high rewards and honours bestowed on its acquisition are sufficient to induce them to surmount the difficulties attending it. Every town and village has its school, where education may be obtained upon moderate terms. An official gazette is published daily at Peking, and circulated through every part of the empire. It forms, however, the only vehicle by which the people are allowed to acquire political information. A number of light publications are daily issuing from the press; thousands of novels and tales; books of proverbs and maxims of morality, medical receipts, astrological predictions; almanacks and court calendars. It is a remarkable feature, that the press should be in the first instance as free as in Great Britain: there is no restraint prior to publication; but if any thing appear which gives offence to the government, the proceedings are alike severe and arbitrary, so that no writer ventures to canvass the measures of administration. Extensive works are sometimes published by subscription; but the standard books on history, law, and philosophy, are compiled under the direction of the sovereign. History is written by the most eminent men of science, Confucius being the first regular historian. It relates solely to the internal concerns of China, those of no other state being deemed worthy to occupy the subjects of the celestial empire. It appears to be written with surprising impartiality; but is never published till after the close of the dynasty to which it relates. The books of religion are almost entirely translated from the Sanscrit, and, as they are numerous, it is supposed that monuments of Hindoo literature, which no longer exist in the country that produced them, may be found in China. Few private individuals collect large libraries, which is probably owing to the insecurity of property, and its short duration in one family; but the official works are transmitted to the princes of the blood, and the higher magistrates.

A Map of the River Thames, printed on Stone, as a companion to the Steam-boat traveller. By C. M. Willich.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear; containing a comparative view of its Structure and Functions, and of its various Diseases, arranged according to the Anatomy of the Organ, or as they affect the external, the intermediate, and the internal Ear. Third Edition. By J. H. Curtis, esq. Aurist to his Majesty, &c. and Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The author of this work appears to have been

at considerable pains to collect, and combine with his own, the observations of his predecessors, on the important subject to which his attention has been directed; and he has probably succeeded in rendering his work attractive to the generality of his readers.

His Treatise commences with the view of the organ of hearing in the various tribes of animals, birds, fish, and insects; in which he has given the interesting results of recent discoveries. The different parts of the human ear are next described, and their office in conveying sound; this is followed by a description of the various diseases to which the ear is liable; and the work concludes with a detail of the most successful methods of treatment, as exemplified in the cases of about sixty persons, selected in proof of the theories advanced, who have been either partially or entirely recovered from that distressing state of distance and seclusion which the loss of hearing had occasioned.

Though regularly bred to the surgical profession, Mr. Curtis strongly advocates the necessity of an exclusive study for the more important diseases to which the human frame is liable; and if this be desirable in any, it is, probably, particularly so in that before us, for the faculty of hearing is certainly essential to most of our enjoyments. A striking fact which is here remarked upon, is that of the close connexion which subsists between the organs of speech and of hearing: where the hearing has been defective in early life, speech has been generally wanting; and where the capability of hearing has been obtained, the power of speaking has almost immediately followed. To those who are suffering under the painful privation to which his pages refer, we doubt not Mr. Curtis's work will prove particularly acceptable.

Observations on Fractures of the Neck of the Thigh-bone; being an Appendix to the Work on Dislocations and Fractures of the Joints. By Sir Astley Cooper, bart. 4to. 5s.

An Enquiry into the Causes of the Curvatures of the Spine, &c. By T. Jarrold, M. D. 8vo. with Plates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters to Marianne. By William Combe, esq. Author of the "Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque," &c. 12mo.

The late Mr. Combe is known to the literary world as a writer, who, without any pretensions to the highest rank of authorship, yet exhibited a sprightliness of talent, and a considerable fund of humour. He experienced many vicissitudes during the course of a long and arduous life, and for some time he was compelled to support himself by the precarious profits which his pen afforded him. Few persons in his situation in life have ever mingled so much in society; and in the present unobtrusive little work, we are presented with some of the fruits of his experience. The letters in general do not possess much interest; but the writer's reflections interspersed amongst them are very just and sensible. There is so much excellent feeling in the following passage, that we cannot forbear transcribing it.

"The last moments of the expiring year, and the first of that which is approaching, I employ with you. Thoughts rush upon me, and were I to embody them on paper, I might continue writing till day's returning light, and they would not be exhausted. The flight of time, the aggregate of years, the changes and chances of human things, and the tremendous state of the world,—what awful subjects for the meditation of such a midnight hour as mine! But I prefer to commune with your chaste spirit, and while you are enjoying, as I trust you are, the sweets of sleep, to soothe my wakeful mind by contemplating the virtues of my darling friend. The power and pleasure of thinking of what is best in this world, no power in it can take away. It is beyond the tyrant's reach; and, in minds of a certain cast, misfortune loses its pangs in attempting to interrupt it. To reflect on what is good, is goodness; and to habituate the mind to such objects of reflection, is as fair a source of virtue and happiness as the human understanding can cultivate. By contemplating the lovely form of truth, we acquire an increasing disgust for the deformity of falsehood; and by keeping the mind's eye on moral beauty, we more clearly discern, and more eagerly turn from, the hideous form of moral turpitude. Nay, this conduct of our reason will enable us to determine aright respecting our pleasures,—the most important object of early life; as on that determination, the real happiness of the future periods of it may be said entirely to depend; for there is no science so essential to honour, to virtue, and consequently to happiness, as that which enables us to distinguish between a pure, simple, unadulterated, and uncorrupting pleasure, and that which, with all its fascinating attractions, hides a serpent train beneath its flowers. The application of this rule may also have the happiest effect in the choice of acquaintance and the adoption of friends. While we associate our minds with the best forms and patterns of human excellence, we shall not attach ourselves to those whose arts may deceive, and whose communications may corrupt."

Rouge et Noir. The Academicians of 1823; or the Greeks of the Palais Royal and the Clubs of St. James's. By Charles Persius, esq. Garde Nationale de Paris.

This volume, which is apparently a hash from some French work of the same kind, is, we suppose, intended to operate as a dissuasive from the destructive vice of gaming, and is accordingly filled with numerous anecdotes of persons who have been ruined by an indulgence in it. We do not, however, comprehend the propriety of inserting in so good a book a table of the calculation of chances. The following is Mr. Persius's project for abolishing *hells*. Sir Richard Birnie has fortunately adopted a more efficient plan.

"It were much to be wished that those abominable gambling-houses were replaced throughout Europe, by solid and useful amusements, which would completely satisfy the heart and the senses. A library well chosen, for example, would fulfil this view. The moralist would read Seneca there; the statesman, *L'Esprit des Loix* and *Telemaque*; the satirist, *Gil Blas*; and the woman

possessing a tender and compassionate heart, *Clarissa*, and thereby defend herself from falling into the net, or being caught in the snare, of a modern *Lovelace*. To this project might be added, balls, concerts, *soirees*, &c. &c."

Letter to Sir John Cox Hippialey, Bart. on the Mischiefs incidental to the Tread-wheel, as an Instrument of Prison Discipline. By John Mason Good, M.D. F.R.S.

This able and conclusive pamphlet, which is reprinted from Sir J. C. Hippialey's work on "*Prison Discipline*," is deserving of general attention. The opinion of an acute physician, founded upon facts and experiments which cannot be questioned, must convince every rational person of the danger and cruelty of employing this rack of the nineteenth century as a mode of deterring offenders from the commission of crimes. It is more especially the duty of all magistrates to give this tract a careful and candid perusal. In some instances, the zeal of those gentlemen has led them to send prisoners before trial to the Tread-mill. Let them reflect that this may lay the foundations of obstinate and dangerous complaints, under which innocent individuals may be made to suffer. We have no doubt, however, that the proceeding is altogether unlawful; and we trust, that if the practice is persisted in, that question will be speedily raised.

The Edinburgh Annual Register for the Year 1821. 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.*

Horse Momenta Cravenæ; or the Craven Dialect exemplified: in two Dialogues, &c. By a Native of Craven. 4*s.*

A Critical Enquiry into Ancient Armour as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Charles II. With seventy Coloured and ten Outlined Plates, &c. By S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. and F.S.A. 3 vols. Imp. 4*to.*

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. No. XVIII. 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Hermit in Prison: Translated from the French of E. Jouy, Member of the Institute, &c. In 2 vols. 12*mo.* 14*s.*

Remarks on the North of Spain. By J. Bramsen, esq. 8vo. 6*s.* 6*d.*

An Elementary Treatise on Algebra, Theoretical and Practical, &c. By J. R. Young. 8vo. 12*s.*

The Fire-eater. 1 vol. 12*mo.* 8*s.*

The Encyclopedia Metropolitana. Part X. 1*l.* 1*s.*

Naval Records: or, the Chronicles of the Line-of-Battle Ships of the Royal Navy, &c. Vol. I. 12*mo.* 8*s.*

A Treatise on Subterraneous Surveying, and the Variation of the Magnetic Needle. By Thomas Fenwick. 8vo. with Plates. 12*s.*

Sir R. Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia, &c. A new Edition with seven Portraits. Small 8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.*

A Compendium of the Practice of stating Averages. By M. Martin. 4*to.* 1*l.* 1*s.*

MUSIC.

The Sea-songs of Charles Dibdin : with a Memoir of his Life and Writings. By William Kitchener, M. D. Part I. Royal 8vo. 8s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A Treatise on British Song Birds, including Observations on their Natural Habits, Incubation, &c. 12mo. 17s.

NOVELS.

Tradition of the Castle ; or Scenes in the Emerald Isle. By Regina Maria Roche. 4 vols. 1l. 8s.

What shall be, shall be. A Novel. By Mrs. Meeke. 4 vols. 1l. 4s.

Don Juan de las Sienas ; or El Empeinado. A Romance. By Miss Lefanu. 3 vols. 16s. 6d.

POETRY.

The Siege of Valencia ; a dramatic poem. The Last Constantine ; with other poems. By Mrs. Hemans. 8vo.

It is with very sincere pleasure that we notice the present publication, from the pen of a lady by whose beautiful compositions our own pages have been frequently enriched. Amongst all the productions of Mrs. Hemans's muse, "The Siege of Valencia" will, we feel persuaded, rank the highest. The diction throughout is sustained and highly poetical ; and the moral feeling which pervades the poem, noble and elevated. "The Last Constantine" displays the triumph of the Mahometan arms over the remnant of Byzantine glory. Well adapted as this subject is for poetical embellishment, Mrs. Hemans has treated it with spirit, and given us a very attractive poem ; but in labouring perhaps at higher finishing, she has in some measure abridged the freedom of her muse. The stanza of Spenser perhaps was, as it generally is from its difficult construction, one cause of this. Highly elegant and chaste, this poem may not be so much a favourite with general readers as "The Siege of Valencia," but it will have admirers among the more discriminating, who can duly appreciate its merits. There is something also indistinct and diffuse in the events and action of the poem, but it abounds with passages that will sustain the reputation of its authoress. Several of the smaller pieces have, as we have mentioned, adorned the New Monthly Magazine ; but to these a few more minor poems are added, of singular beauty. Where so many delightful passages strike the eye, it is difficult to make a selection. The following simple ballad, from "The Siege of Valencia," may serve to give a very pleasing idea of Mrs. H.'s powers, to those who are not acquainted with her writings :—

"Why is the Spanish maiden's grave
So far from her own bright land ?
The sunny flowers that o'er it wave
Were sown by no kindred hand.

"'Tis not the orange-bough that sends
Its breath on the sultry air,
'Tis not the myrtle-stem that bends
To the breeze of evening there !

"But the Rose of Sharon's eastern bloom
By the silent dwelling fades,
And none but strangers pass the tomb
Which the Palm of Judah shades.

"The lowly Cross, with flowers o'ergrown,
Marks well that place of rest ;
But who hath graved, on its mossy stone,
A sword, a helm, a crest ?

"These are the trophies of a chief,
A lord of the axe and spear !
—Some blossom pluck'd, some faded leaf,
Should grace a maiden's bier !

"Scorn not her tomb—deny not her
The honours of the brave !
O'er that forsaken sepulchre
Banner and plume might wave.

"She bound the steel, in battle tried,
Her fearless heart above,
And stood with brave men, side by side,
In the strength and faith of love !

"That strength prevail'd—that faith was
bless'd !
True was the javelin thrown,
Yet pierced it not her warrior's breast,
She met it with her own !

"And nobly won, where heroes fell
In arms for the holy shrine,
A death which saved what she loved so well,
And a grave in Palestine.

"Then let the Rose of Sharon spread
Its breast to the glowing air,
And the Palm of Judah lift its head,
Green and immortal there !

"And let yon grey stone, undefaced,
With its trophy mark the scene,
Telling the pilgrim of the waste,
Where Love and Death have been."

Poetical Sketches ; the Profession. The Broken Heart, &c. with Stanzas for Music, and other Poems. By Alaric A. Watts. 12mo. 6s.

This little volume of poems was originally printed for private distribution ; and the very favourable reception which it met with upon that occasion from the author's friends, induced him to give the present impression to the public. We perused the poems on their first appearance, and we have now reperused them with no diminution of the pleasure we experienced on first meeting with them. They display throughout a true poetical vein ; and though the author's style is evidently founded upon that of Lord Byron, it is yet quite removed from any thing like servile imitation. Some of the smaller poems are eminently pleasing, amongst which we would particularly mention "A sketch from real life," and the lines to "Octavia, the eighth of the nine daughters of J. L. Esq." Some of our readers may probably recollect seeing these verses ascribed to Lord Byron in various periodical publications. The following Sonnet is a pleasing specimen of Mr. Watts's style.—

The First-born.

"Never did music sink into my soul
So 'silver sweet,' as when thy first weak wail

On my rapt ear in doubtful murmurs stole,
 Thou child of love and promise !—What a tale
 Of hopes and fears, of gladness and of gloom,
 Hung on that slender filament of sound !
 Life's guileless pleasures, and its griefs profound,
 Seem'd mingling in thy horoscope of doom.
 Thy bark is launched, and lifted is thy sail
 Upon the weltering billows of the world ;
 But oh ! may winds far gentler than have hurled
 My struggling vessel on, for thee prevail :
 Or if thy voyage must be rough,—mayst thou
 Soon 'escape the storm, and be—as blest as I
 am now !”

POLITICS.

Substance of the Debate in the House of Commons on the 15th of May, 1823, on a Motion for the Mitigation and gradual Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Dominions. With a Preface and Appendixes, containing Facts and Reasonings illustrative of Colonial Bondage. 8vo.

It is now acknowledged upon all hands, that the state of our West Indian Colonies is daily becoming more critical, and that some prompt measures must be taken to secure, not only the property, but the safety of the White inhabitants. In Demerara an insurrection of the Negroes has taken place ; and it is to be greatly apprehended, that the example may be followed by the slave population of other Islands. Under these circumstances, it is highly expedient that every information as to the state of slavery in our Colonies should be diffused through the country, in order that the legislature may be supported by the voice of the people, in adopting some wise and efficacious measure for the prevention of the approaching evils. From the evidence already before the public, it appears that the gradual and total abolition of slavery is, in fact, the only remedy, and that by contributing to this end, the colonists will not only obey the dictates of justice and humanity, but will wisely consult their own interests. Towards forming an accurate idea of the state of this very important question, the present publication will be found highly useful, not only as containing the Debate of last Session, but also from the variety of details which may be found in the Appendixes, and from the references to the most instructive works upon the subject. In the approaching session, it will require all the firmness of the friends of humanity to press forward the question, under the disadvantages to which the insurrection in Demerara will subject it, and which will doubtless be urged by the enemies of the measure, as a proof of the danger of any interference on the part of the mother-country in regulating the condition of the slaves. In truth, however, nothing can more strongly demonstrate the necessity of such interference, than the fact that the evils of the system are such as to have driven an unarmed population into a state of rebellion.

Report of the present State of the Greek Confederation, and of its Claims to the support of the Christian World, read to

the Greek Committee on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1823. By Edward Blaquiere, esq.

Mr. Blaquiere is well known as an ardent friend to the cause of liberty, to which he could not have rendered a more acceptable service than by his late mission into Greece. The English public have possessed but little information upon the actual state and prospects of that unfortunate country during the warfare in which it has been engaged ; and it was, therefore, highly desirable to obtain such statements as might justify the Greek Committee and their friends, in calling upon the nation at large to contribute to the liberation of a brave and suffering people. This has been partially effected by Mr. B. in the present Report ; in which, however, we could have been glad to have found some more minute details. Still it sufficiently appears, that the measures pursued by the leaders of the Greeks are characterized by an energy and a wisdom, from which the best results may be expected. In forming their system of government and laws, they have invariably directed their eyes to the free institutions of England and the United States, which they regard as their best models. In accordance with that free spirit which has induced them to throw off the Turkish yoke, the Greeks are most anxious to secure to themselves the benefits of education ; and it is with singular pleasure that we find them adopting the excellent systems of Bell and Lancaster, which in England have been productive of such extensive benefit. At Tripolizza, Mr. B. saw one of the largest mosques in the city converted into a Lancasterian school, in which upwards of seventy children, of both sexes, under the age of ten years, were receiving instruction. In an Appendix to his Report Mr. B. has given some additional facts, from which it appears that the Greeks are very deficient in arms and military stores of every kind. In the circumstances in which they are placed, it is wonderful that they have achieved so much, and we sincerely hope that their persevering valour may meet in England with that sympathy and support it so well merits.

THEOLOGY.

The Bible Atlas ; or Sacred Geography delineated in a complete Series of Scriptural Maps, &c. By R. Palmer. 4to. 16s. coloured, 12s. plain.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Derby, at the Visitations at Derby and Chesterfield, 1823. By the Rev. S. Butler, D.D. 4to. 3s. 6d.

Discourses suited to the Administration of the Lord's Supper, &c. agreeably to the Forms of the Scottish Church. By the Rev. J. Brown. 12mo. 5s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone, made during the year 1819 ; with Etchings by the Author. By J. Hughes, A.M. 8vo. 12s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Les Ruines de Pompei, dessinées et mesurées par F. Mazois, architecte, etc. Paris, 1823. (The Ruins of Pompeii, measured and designed by F. Mazois, architect, &c.)

Sixteen *livraisons* of this work have already appeared. When concluded, it will contain accurate representations of all the discoveries made in Pompeii, from 1763 to 1821. Several of the plates have been engraved by some of the most skilful artists in Rome, the rest are executing by eminent engravers at Paris. These prints are accompanied by an explanatory text, containing several interesting details upon the private life of the Romans, and their public and domestic architecture; upon both of which the resurrection of Pompeii has thrown so much light. M. Mazois has been for twelve years employed in measuring and copying the various buildings and monuments discovered there. The state of excellent preservation in which many of them are, has afforded a new and valuable source of information as to the domestic habits of the Romans, and served to clear up many points which remained doubtful, or altogether inexplicable, in the writings of antiquity.

Lettre de Louis XVIII. à Ferdinand VII. Roi d'Espagne. Par Paul Louis Courier Vigneron. (Letter from Louis XVIII. to Ferdinand VII. King of Spain. By P. L. Courier Vigneron.)

England has probably never heard of Paul Louis Courier, and yet he is a writer who is esteemed at Paris as approaching the nearest to Voltaire, in the lively elegance of his style, the keenness of his satire, and the caustic humour of his irony. M. Courier was a captain of horse artillery, and served during the campaign in Egypt. When Napoleon assumed the imperial dignity, M. Courier so undisguisedly expressed his disapprobation of the measure, that he was dismissed from the army. He then occupied his "enforced" leisure in translating "Herodotus," the "Daphnis and Chloe of Longus," and other Greek works; and he now occupies the very first place amongst the Hellenists of France. He has latterly amused himself and the public with firing off, from time to time, a volley of "paper bullets" against the powers that be. Every month or so, M. Courier sends forth to the world, by means of a lithographic press, a kind of *provincial letter* upon the most remarkable occurrence of the moment, or the measures of the government. These productions are considered by his countrymen to exhibit as much well-managed irony, biting satire, and brilliant point, as the happiest efforts of that prince of *persifleurs*—Voltaire. His last production, the ironical Letter from Louis Dix-huit to Ferdinand of Spain, is a *chef-d'œuvre* in its way. The French monarch gives to his royal brother of the Peninsula the most comical advice, as to the line of conduct he should pursue on being restored to his sovereign sway; and particularly recommends him to adopt the system of the two Chambers, assuring him that he (Louis) has found it, by experience,

to be one of the happiest inventions for extracting the last franc from the pockets of his people, and governing them despotically without trouble or danger. It may easily be imagined that these *provincials* of M. Courier are not sold publicly; but there are certain booksellers who, for thirty-six or forty francs, will procure all that have already appeared, and which contain about as much matter as a duodecimo volume. But even at this price it is rather difficult to get them. M. Courier is about to publish another portion of his translation of Herodotus, with a new preface, in which, it is said, he has treated with much irreverent wit and ridicule, some very grave and erudite personages amongst the *seigneurs* here.

Les Cuisinières, Roman. En 2 vols. 12mo. (The Cooks: a Tale. In 2 vols. 12mo.)

This is a singular production, in the style of Scarron's *Roman comique*, descriptive of the manners of a very peculiar class, the cooks and cook-maids of Paris. "Les Cuisinières" may be considered the antipodes of M. Jouy's "L'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin." With these two books a tolerable idea may be formed of the two extremes of Parisian manners. In the one we have the light and transparent froth of high life, and in the other, the opaque and heavy sediment of the lower classes. The middle and better part of the cup still awaits a French Fielding to describe. What a treasure would not a book of this nature, exhibiting the manners of the Roman servants or slaves, be now considered! Such will be the "Cuisinières" some hundred years hence, if it should so long escape the grocer or the trunk-maker. But at present the subject is too low and grovelling to attract that attention which the fidelity of its descriptions deserves.

Mémoires de Preville et de Dazincourt, Acteurs Français. 1 vol. 8vo. (Memoirs of Preville and Dazincourt, the French Actors. 1 vol. 8vo.)

This is a *livraison* of a collection of dramatic memoirs that is publishing at Paris. The account of Preville's private and public career has been composed chiefly from notes left by himself for that purpose. He was born in 1721, and was not called from the troubled scene of this world until 1798. For thirty-three years he reigned without a rival upon the French stage, not only in the sprightly and elegant characters of high comedy, but also in the pathetic parts of the sentimental genre, and shewed himself equally master of the smiles and tears of his auditors. He was the friend of Garrick, and the contemporary of Le Kain. He was, it appears, not only a first-rate actor, but also most estimable and praiseworthy as a private individual. There are many traits in his life that do him the greatest honour as a man. Dazincourt, who flourished about the same period, had considerable reputation as a comedian; he was particularly celebrated for the beauty of his voice, and the grace and correctness of his enunciation. Some of his adventures are curious: one, in particular, is of an in-

teresting and romantic nature. It relates to a Platonic attachment which existed between him and a beautiful Russian Princess, who resided for some years in Brussels under the name of Mrs. Williams, the widow of an English merchant.

This love-story is narrated with a feeling, simplicity, and delicacy that seem to stamp authenticity on it. The volume, altogether, offers a few hours very agreeable and entertaining reading.

LITERARY REPORT.

Among the various works preparing for publication, that of the highest interest is the *Memoirs of SAMUEL PEPYS*, esq. Secretary to the Admiralty during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. and the intimate friend of the celebrated John Evelyn; now first decyphered from the original MSS. written in short-hand, and preserved in the Pepysian Library. The Journal commences immediately before the Restoration, (when Mr. Pepys sailed with Admiral Montagu to bring over the king from Breda,) and is continued almost uninterruptedly for ten years, containing much curious matter not to be found in any other history of that eventful period. Independently of the naval transactions, which are detailed with great exactness, the pages abound with private anecdotes of Charles II. and his Court; and Mr. Pepys' peculiar habits of observation led him generally to record the most curious characteristics of the times in which he lived. The work will be comprised in 2 vols. 4to. printed uniformly with Evelyn's *Memoirs*; and embellished with portraits of the author and some of the principal persons connected with the *Memoirs*.

Mr. GODWIN's *History of the Commonwealth of England* may now very shortly be expected. There is no part of the history of this island (says Mr. G. in his prospectus), which has been so inadequately treated as the *History of the Commonwealth*, or the characters and acts of those leaders, who had for the most part the direction of the public affairs of England from 1640 to 1660. When the Commonwealth of England was overturned, and Charles the Second was restored, a proscription took place in this country, resembling, with such variations as national character and religion demanded, the proscriptions in the latter years of the Roman Republic. This severity had its object, and the measure might be necessary. That the restored order of things should become permanent, it might be requisite that the heads of the regicides should be fixed on the pinnacles of our public edifices, and that the exercise of every form of worship but that of the church of England should be forbidden, as it was forbidden. The proscription, however, went farther than this. The characters of the men who figured during the interregnum were spoken of with horror, and their memoirs were

composed after the manner of the *Newgate Calendar*. As the bodies of Cromwell, and Pym, and Blake, were dug out of their graves to gratify the spleen of the triumphant party, so no one had the courage to utter a word in commendation either of the talents or virtues of men engaged in the service of the Commonwealth. The motives for misrepresentation are temporary; but the effects often remain, when the causes are no more. This is in most cases the result of indolence only: historians follow the steps of one another, with the passiveness and docility of a flock of sheep following the bell-wether. What was begun by the writers who immediately succeeded the restoration, has ever since been continued. The annals of this period are written in the crudest manner, and touched with hasty and flying strokes, as if the authors perpetually proceeded under the terrors of contamination. No research has been exercised; no public measures have been traced to their right authors; and the succession of judges, public officers, and statesmen, has been left in impenetrable confusion. All is chaos and disorder. To develop the theme is the object of Mr. Godwin's work; in which he has endeavoured to review his materials with the same calmness, impartiality, and inflexible justice, as if the events of which he is treating had happened before the universal deluge, or in one of the remotest islands of the South Sea. He has not consciously given place in the slightest degree to the whispers of favour or affection, nor feared to speak the plain and unvarnished truth, whoever may reap from it honour or disgrace. Such is the homage that ought to be paid to the genius of history; and such a narrative is the debt that future ages have a right to demand.

The *Private Correspondence of the late WILLIAM COWPER*, Esq. in 2 vols. 8vo. now first published from the originals, is in a forward state. This work will, it is presumed, form a valuable addition to the author's "*Life*;" as throwing a new light on those parts of his interesting character which have hitherto been but slightly alluded to.

LADY MORGAN's new work, entitled "*SALVATOR ROSA and his Times*," is in a forward state, and may be expected towards the latter end of the present month. To the history of this distinguished painter, Lady M. appears to have

been drawn, more from admiration of his character as a man, than as an artist—which seems to have been singularly romantic. When in Italy, Lady M. in vain sought for a satisfactory account of the distinguished subject of her present production; and, from the little which was generally known of him, determined on investigating his history. Her extensive connexions furnished her with much matter of a highly curious nature, which she has doubtless embodied with a spirit that will powerfully tend to rescue, from the comparative oblivion to which it has hitherto been consigned, the history of a man who possessed an almost universal genius.

The *Memoirs of Goëthe*, the celebrated author of the "*Sorrows of Werter*," are nearly ready for publication.

The Series of Sketches or Tales, entitled "*Sayings and Doings*," from the pen of one of the first wits of the day, are nearly ready for publication, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

Mrs. OPIE will shortly publish a Tale, called "*The Painter and his Wife*," 2 vols.

The Second and concluding volume of BURCHELL's *Travels in Southern Africa* is nearly ready for publication.

St. Ronan's Well is the name of the new Novel of the "*Author of Waverley*." The scene is laid in Scotland, and the time about forty years ago.

A large work, entitled "*Letters on the Highlands of Scotland*," is announced for publication.

Percy Mallory, by the author of "*Pen Owen*," will appear in a few days.

A new Monthly Asiatic Journal will commence on the first of January, entitled "*The Oriental Herald and Colonial Advocate*." It will be conducted by Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM, late editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, with the view of affording an opportunity of promoting, by enquiry and discussion, the important interests, literary, political, and commercial, of the British empire in both the Indies.

An historical Novel, founded on the *Gowrie* conspiracy, in the reign of James VI. of Scotland, a most interesting period of the history of that country, will shortly issue from the Edinburgh press, under the title of "*St. Johnstoun, or John Earl of Gowrie*."

Sir ANDREW HALLIDAY has nearly ready for the press, the *Lives of the Dukes of Bavaria, Saxony, and Brunswick*, ancestors of the Kings of Great Britain of the Guelphic dynasty; with portraits of the most illustrious of these Princes, from drawings made from ancient statues and paintings by the old masters, expressly for this work.

VOL. IX. NO. XXXV.

Mr. MATURIN's new Romance is entitled "*The Albigenes*."

Mr. W. BELSHAM will shortly publish the Ninth and Tenth Volumes of the *Memoirs of George III.* continued from the Peace of Amiens to the conclusion of the Regency, in 8vo.

Dr. SHEARMAN has in the press *Observations on Debility*; exhibiting a concise view of the History and Treatment of that affection, when occurring under a Chronic form.

Preparing for publication, a *Treatise on Organic Chemistry*; containing the analyses of animal and vegetable substances, founded on the work of Professor Gmelin, on the same subject. By Mr. DUNGLISON, Member of several learned Societies, Foreign and Domestic, and one of the Editors of the *Medical Repository*.

Mr. GAMBLE, author of "*Sketches in Ireland*," and other works, is about to publish "*Charlton, or Scenes in the North of Ireland*," in 3 vols.

Miss JANE HARVEY, author of "*Sensibility*," &c. will shortly publish "*Montalyth, a Cumberland Tale*."

A new Poem, entitled "*A Midsummer Day's Dream*," will speedily appear from the pen of Mr. ATHERSTONE, author of "*The last Days of Herculaneum*."

ADMIRAL EKINS has in the press a work on Naval Tactics, entitled "*Naval Battles from 1744 to the Peace in 1814*," critically revised and illustrated.

Dr. HENDERSON's *History of Ancient and Modern Wines* is nearly ready for publication.

A new work, entitled "*Fatal Errors and Fundamental Truths*, illustrated in a Series of Narratives and Essays," is in the press.

Mr. RIDDLE, Master of the Mathematical School, Royal Naval Asylum, is preparing a "*Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy*," adapted to practice and to the purpose of elementary instruction.

Mr. JEFFERTS TAYLOR, author of "*Æsop in Rhyme*," &c. is printing *The Young Historians*; being a new Chronicle of the affairs of England, by Lewis and Paul.

Mr. PURSGLOVE, Sen. has nearly ready for publication, "*A Guide to practical Farriery*; containing Hints on the Diseases of Horses and Neat Cattle, with many valuable and original Recipes, from the Practice of an eminent Veterinary Surgeon."

Dr. PROUT is preparing a volume of "*Observations on the Functions of the digestive Organs, especially those of the Stomach and Liver*."

A Translation from the German of "Morning Communings with God, for every Day in the Year," by STURM, the author of the "Reflections," is in the press.

In a few weeks will be published, in an 8vo volume, an Introduction to the Study

of the Anatomy of the Human Body, particularly designed for the use of Painters, Sculptors, and Artists in general. Translated from the German of J. H. LAVATER, and illustrated twenty-seven lithographic plates.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1823.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Sept. 1	43	69	30.18	30.09	Sept. 16	42	66	29.73	29.86
2	43	72	30.06	29.94	17	49	62	29.88	29.99
3	44	68	29.96	29.97	18	36	65	30.20	30.27
4	52	73	30.07	30.09	19	32	62	30.20	30.10
5	48	71	30.06	30.03	20	45	63	30.07	30.00
6	45	68	30.07	30.06	21	41	60	29.83	29.33
7	40	62	30.06	30.10	22	40	60	29.24	29.56
8	35	61	30.12	30.17	23	40	62	29.83	29.85
9	33	61	30.15	30.14	24	47	66	29.77	29.86
10	32	68	30.12	30.16	25	46	63	29.83	29.93
11	42	68	30.18	30.19	26	42	65	29.72	29.78
12	40	70	30.09	29.96	27	52	66	29.60	29.79
13	46	73	29.84	29.81	28	29	56	29.79	29.71
14	57	73	29.74	29.58	29	31	59	29.90	29.76
15	59	68	29.80	29.63	30	30	51	29.23	29.24

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

At the present season of the year the attention of the husbandman is principally directed to the due performance of a work, in which is centred not only his hopes and expectations of future gain, but on the success of which mainly depends the source of life and existence of the whole body of the community—namely, that of depositing the wheat-seed for the next year's crop of grain; and however unforeseen circumstances may subvert the most reasonable anticipations of ultimate success, yet it is at least satisfactory to have the chances in our favour at the commencement of an undertaking—such is peculiarly the case now: the land works kindly, the weather has been propitious, and the general operation of planting, whether by the drill, the dibble, or by broad-casting, is performing in the most satisfactory manner.

The price of Corn also has a moderate tendency to improvement; and we are happy to observe, that there is less eagerness on the part of the farmer to press his grain upon the market at the earliest possible period, than we have witnessed for some years past, a circumstance evidently to be attributed to the reduction of expenditure in the shape of taxes, parochial rates, tithes, and other payments, frequently in-

creased by the balance of old scores saddled upon the new crops. Many of the samples already produced are not of the finest quality imaginable; and Barley, more particularly, is unusually coarse and discoloured, consequently fine grain is already much in request and eagerly sought after.

Turnips have improved since our last, and the holders of lean-stock have fixed a price upon their cattle (especially such as are forward in condition), that will afford the grazier no chance of remuneration.

Upon the whole, however, the prospect to the farmer is assuming a more favourable complexion; for although the price of grain is evidently improved since our last, from a conviction that the general crop of last harvest is not so abundant as it was at first supposed to be, still it makes a favourable impression, and secures a sort of confidence, which the landlord, as well as the tenant, finds of the greatest importance in all monied transactions, whether of barter or accommodation.

Farms are more readily disposed of now, and upon better terms, than they were a twelvemonth since; and those tenants who then refused to occupy upon any other conditions than from year to year, are now ready to take leases.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Sept. 20th, 5s 9d—27th, 4s 7d—Oct. 4th, 4s 4d—11th, 4s 3d—

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and London-hall Market.

Beef	-	2s 0d	to	3s 0d
Mutton	-	2 4	to	3 0
Veal	-	2 8	to	4 4
Pork	-	2 8	to	4 8
Lamb	-	2 8	to	4 0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.

Marsh Champ.	8s 0d	to	24 15s
Ware	-	2 0	to 3 5
Middlings	-	0 0	to 0 0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield, Old Hay	90s	to	100s
Inferior	70s	to	80s

Clover, Old, 100s to 120s—Est. 80s to 100s—Straw, 40s to 45s.

St. James's, Old Hay, 60s to 100s—Clover, 90s to 112s—Straw, 39s to 49s. 6d.

Whitechapel.—Clover, 100s to 120s—Hay, 90s to 110s—Straw, 40s to 45s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 24th ult. 223½; Three per Cent. Reduced 82½; Three per Cent. Consols 83½ 83; Three and a Half per Cent. Consols 96½ 96; Four per Cent. Consols 100 99½; New Four per Cent. Ann. 103½; Long An-

nities 20½; India Stock, 264 265; South Sea Stock 95½; Old South Sea Ann. 82; India Bonds, 69 70 pm.; Exchequer Bills, 35 38 pm.; Cons. for the Account, 83½.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, October 25, 1823.

THE expectations of the merchants, hinted at in our last, of representatives of the British nation being appointed to various important stations in South America, is so far realized, that notice has been issued from the Foreign Office of the determination of Government to this effect. Consular agents are to be forthwith established in Mexico, Colombia, Rio de la Plata, Chili, and Peru. Undoubtedly, these agents, though established for commercial purposes, may occasionally extend their views, and the public may profit by intelligence of the real state of those countries. Hitherto very little worthy of confidence has been freely promulgated: the facts have been kept close, or directed to serve the purposes of individuals, in a mutilated state.

It is not every adventure to countries so distant that returns a profit adequate to the risk; but in proportion as the population and organization of those countries proceed, there is every rational prospect of a more direct and more beneficial intercourse between them and the seat of manufacture in this part of the world.

That the foreign trade of Britain increases rapidly, may safely be inferred from the augmentation in the amount of the Customs for the last quarter, reported at no less than 400,000l. Every endeavour to extend our mercantile connexions will contribute to establish farther improvement; and certainly, the preparations made for furnishing materials for supporting extensive commissions, are on no niggardly scale. Such is the spirit of British speculation!

The approach of the winter season, when access to various ports will be difficult, and to some will be impossible, usually induces more lively enquiries after commodities

suitable for exportation; it is the case at this moment. The SUGAR market is a proof of this: it continued steady for some days; but, rather suddenly, a renewed demand commenced, and much business was transacted in a few hours, at prices very favourable to the holders, though not extravagantly above the currency of the market. The demand still maintains itself; and the highest rates are obtained without difficulty or expostulation. The refined market has participated in the same advantages, and much that was ready has been cleared off.

COFFEE has fluctuated; if it meets with any animation one day, the next day produces such an abundant supply that the sale becomes languid, and perhaps must condescend to prices lower than the lately prevailing rates. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to report satisfactorily on this article, since what is correct to-day may become altogether fallacious in the course of four-and-twenty, or eight-and-forty hours.

COTTON is, at this moment, nothing more than steady; the principal manufacturers are supplying, or have definitively bargained for supply, and therefore the market is little more than nominal. We believe that much the same may be said of the Liverpool market, which has but barely kept pace with the arrivals; though perhaps the accumulation is trivial.

The INDIGO bought in the early part of the last sale at the India-house is now selling at a premium of fourpence or sixpence per pound, which marks an activity in the dyeing department of our manufactures, as well as a conviction of the general merit of the article. Dyeing drugs are in fair request. The prices of SILK are hardly settled yet, as the sale at the India-house has suspended private bargains; but it is

thought that only the best qualities will support their prices.

The market for Spirits presents little interest. RUM is heavy of sale, but the prices are not lower. BRANDY has found purchasers, and the new is waited for with some anxiety, as its quality will most probably determine the prices of the article to a considerable extent.

OIL (whale) for immediate consumption is in some demand; and, from the season of the year, is likely to continue so. If we are not misinformed, the number of lamps

lighted in the vicinity of London is very much increased this year.

This article ought not to close without congratulating our readers and the public on the safe return of the ships forming the Northern Expedition of Discovery under Capt. Parry: that the perseverance of our countrymen has been baffled as to the main object of the undertaking can occasion no wonder; but that, eventually, important consequences may follow this adventure scarcely admits of doubt.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 14, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ATKINSON, T. Ledger-hill, cabinet-maker. (Harvey and Wilson, Lincoln's Inn)
 Bailey, J. N. Chancery-lane, bookbinder. (Tison & Preston, Coleman street)
 Ball, H. & Powell, F. K. Ottery St. Mary, woollen-manufacturers. (Blake, Great Barry-street)
 Barton, R. Cambridge, coach-proprietor. (Stafford, Bookloghan street, Strand)
 Bawling, J. Holsted, linen-draper. (Sewell)
 Bradley, B. Yardley-street, Spalding, silk-japaner. (Gill, Bevington-street)
 Cleaver, W. Holborn, soap-manufacturer. (Rogers and Son Coleman, R. Liverpool, baker. (Mawdralay)
 Cornfoot, A. Houndsditch, baker. (Carnall and Kirk, Symonds Inn)
 Cox, C. St. Martin's-lane, tailor. (Thayer, Fore-street)
 Crichtley, J. and Walker, T. Bolton-le-Moors, spirit-merchants. (Bourne and Merry)
 Egleton, G. Rochester, draper. (Green and Ashurst)
 Dixon, P. and Fisher, E. Greenwich, linen-draper. (Amery and Cullen, Throgmorton-street)
 Drake, D. and Smith, G. Reading, linen-draper. (Gates, Catton-street)
 Dunscombe, J. son. Donnington Wood-lane, miller. (Mott, Essex-street, Strand)
 Fell, H. London, merchant. (Hodges and Ogden, St. Mildred's-coast)
 Ferguson, J. Liverpool, master-mariner. (Garnet)
 Fisher, C. York, sculptor. (Walker, York)
 Gaskill, G. Hale, bookbinder. (Thompson, Lancaster)
 Gaskell, J. Wandle, miller. (Barrow, St. Helen's, Lancashire)
 Goodwin, R. Lamb's Conduit-street, silk-mercer. (Hurst, Milk-street)
 Goveil, R. and Leigh, J. Stratford, tanners. (Stafford, Buckingham-street, Strand)
 Grana, J. White Horse Terrace, coal-merchant. (Freeman & Heathcote)
 Greenham, T. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Ripley)
 Hepple, J. Canby, cooper. (Bell and Head, Highnam)
 Hibbert, J. Hyford's-court, wine-merchant. (Noy and Hardstone, Great Tower-street)
 Hurry, W. C. Blinching-lane, merchant. (Swain and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry)
 Jemlin, J. Trenchbury, miller. (Jones

Kingall, J. Blackwell, plumber. (Wass, Wapping)
 Kirkpatrick, W. E. Lime-street, merchant. (Gatty and Co. Angel court)
 Lumbly, J. Foston-mills, East-riding, York. (Hambleton, Great Driffield)
 McGivern, W. Newark, grocer. (Chester, Staple's Inn)
 Mathews, J. jun. Brixham, coal-merchant. (Clegg, East Mollat, J. Lower Thames-street, victualler. (Woodward and Co. Tottenhove-yard)
 Moore, E. Hawkey-street, silk-mercer. (Chippa, Warren Hall)
 Pleet, W. Redhall, farmer. (Buddley, Goswain's-bath)
 Robertson, E. French-horn Yard, coach-smith. (Buckner, Crown court)
 Rogers, W. Gosport, butcher. (Taylor, Portsea)
 Rooke, J. Bishopsgate-street, woollen-draper. (Thayer, Fore-street)
 Silencks, D. Road, clothier. (Miller, Frame Salwood)
 Simmons, A. Strand, miller. (Hamilton and Offshore, Tavistock-row)
 Sutton, W. Sunbury, brewer. (Vincent, Bedford-square)
 Steel, J. and G. Greenwich, timber-merchants. (Pitt, Dursford)
 Twig, W. Salford, victualler. (Patterson)
 Waters, R. Union-court, merchant. (Granger and Furness)
 Willems, S. Wilton, timber-merchant. (Woods, Totten)
 Wood, J. Cardiff, banker. (Bassett, Burdett-street)
 Wright, J. T. Piccadilly, ironmonger. (Fisher, Bunkersbury)

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. Gilmour, draper, Edinburgh
 W. Shew, grain-dealer, &c. Kilsyth
 A. Ritchie, late banker in Brechin
 J. Lauder and Co. merchants, Glasgow
 J. & T. Audley and Co. dairy merchants in Edinburgh
 W. Dryden, skinner, &c. Jedburgh
 G. Pichard and Co. merchants and agents, Edinburgh
 J. Campbell and Co. wine-merchants, Glasgow
 W. Steel, merchant, Glasgow
 Lawson and Thompson, hat-manufacturers, Dundee
 J. Maclean and Co. merchants, Glasgow

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS, L. and Barber, J. Doncaster, Nov. 2
 Agard, M. and F. S. and W. S. Harrowood, Oct. 2
 Atkinson, G. and F. Kirbymoorside, Oct. 20
 Benton, W. Northwich, Oct. 16
 Borge, B. Chifford-street, Nov. 2
 Burns, J. Puddington, Nov. 7
 Burwell, J. Lamington Priory, Nov. 18
 Burrows, W. Cardiff, Nov. 6
 Beattie, G. Salford, Nov. 11
 Bennett, J. Hope, Oct. 26
 Berry, J. Coventry, Oct. 27
 Barry, T. Little Hampton, Oct. 26

Campbell, B. Prince-street, Nov. 1
 Campbell, J. White-lion Court, Nov. 1
 Cannon, J. Liverpool, Nov. 2
 Carlisle, W. and Bainbridge, J. Bolton, Nov. 4
 Carter, T. H. Minster, victualler, Nov. 6
 Cox, R. A. Weston, G. Fisher, J. and Cox, G. Little-Drum, Nov. 4
 Crossland, S. Liverpool, Oct. 20
 Edwards, J. Elder-street, Nov. 1
 Farmer, N. East-lane, Nov. 4
 Faine, G. Lawrence Fountain-hill, Nov. 1
 Farn, G. Jan. Stockport, Nov. 1
 Field, J. and Rayton, L. Leeds, Nov. 4

Fox, T. Great Barry-street, Dec. 20
 Garbutt, G. Birmingham, Nov. 2
 Geo, S. Cambridge, Nov. 6
 Glover, J. and Co. Worcester, Oct. 20
 Goldney, T. Chippingham, Oct. 20
 Gough, W. Harlow, Nov. 4
 Harvey, M. B. and J. W. Bellingham, Nov. 1
 Havard, F. Harford, Oct. 12
 Hewlett, T. Southwark, Nov. 18
 Higson, J. and Brewer, J. Broadgate, Nov. 2
 Holland, S. Benhill, Oct. 27
 Horne, W. and Stockhouse, J. Liverpool, Oct. 20

Hooper, J. Tooley-street, Nov. 4
 James, G. Liverpool, Oct. 13
 Jenkins, T. Llanvethan, Oct. 21
 Jones, J. Coreg, Oct. 31
 Keop, J. Nottingham, Nov. 4
 Kitcher, N. Bradwell, Nov. 8
 Mason, J. B. Cambridge, Nov. 10
 Mitchell, P. Bungay, Nov. 4
 Page, G. Cranborne-street, Oct. 21
 Piestow, J. Earl's Colne, Oct. 8
 Pize, J. Cirencester, Nov. 5
 Potts, W. Sheerness, Nov. 8
 Pritchard, J. Roanum-street, Nov. 13
 Rangecroft, J. Binfield, Nov. 1
 Richardson, J. Hull, Oct. 21

Robertson, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oct. 26
 Russell, W. Fleet-street, Nov. 8
 Sheriffe, J. Farnham, Nov. 8
 Shirley, R. Bucklersbury, Nov. 1
 Smerdon, C. and Penn, B. Liverpool, Oct. 16
 Smith, A. Lime-street Square, Oct. 25
 Southbrook, C. Covent-garden Chambers, Nov. 1
 Spitta, C. L. & Malling, F. and G. and Spitta, H. A. Laurence Pountney-lane, Nov. 8
 Stevens, J. Newgate-street, Oct. 25
 Suffield, W. Birmingham, Oct. 11
 Treadway, T. Chelsea, Nov. 4

Tribandino, C. J. Cleveland-street, Nov. 1
 Turner, W. Ruckholt-house, Nov. 4
 Tully, F. Bristol, Oct. 27
 Waddsworth, J. Long Buckley, Nov. 6
 Waldie, J. and S. Dalston, Oct. 17
 Warburton, J. Bromyard, Oct. 17
 Watson, W. sen. and jun. Alnwick, Oct. 18
 Webb, H. Rochdale, Oct. 23
 Webster, J. Tower-street, Oct. 21
 Wills, R. Broad-street, Nov. 15
 Whalley, G. B. Hastinghall-street, Oct. 25
 Wright, G. St. Martin's-lane, Oct. 31

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Monday, September 29.—A meeting of the Livery of London was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The list of Aldermen eligible having been read, Mr. Favell addressed the Livery in terms of warm commendation of Alderman Waithman, and congratulated them on seeing the day at last arrive, on which they were enabled to bestow their suffrages on their long-trying and faithful fellow citizen. Aldermen Waithman and Garratt were then chosen by the Livery, from whom the Court of Aldermen subsequently selected Alderman Waithman, who was thereupon invested with the gold chain of office, and formally declared Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The worthy Alderman then addressed the Livery at considerable length. He said, he would not declare, as he had heard others declare in the same situation, that he would lay his principles on one side during his Mayoralty, and that he would not act up to them when he was in a situation to give them greater efficacy; by no means: but this he would say, that at the same time that he would not desert them, he would take care that no political principles of his should interfere with the discharge of the duties of his office. When, in virtue of that office, he presided over the deliberations of the Common Hall, or over those of the Common Council, or over those of the Court of Aldermen, or of any public body whatever, he would not attempt to exercise over them any influence, nor, if the result of them were contrary to his own opinions, would he endeavour to counteract it by underhanded hostility. Thanks were afterwards voted to the late Sheriffs, and the Hall dissolved.

The Bank Directors have adopted a resolution which is likely to be of essential service to the agricultural and landed interests—that of lending on mortgages. Some very considerable landed proprietors have in consequence been enabled to

reduce materially the rate of interest they had previously been accustomed to pay on that species of security. The rate of interest actually charged by the Bank, it is said, is not a fixed rate, but varying with the estimation of the borrower's credit and resources.

The building of the new Post-office, which, owing to various circumstances, has been so long suspended, is to commence forthwith. The Lords of the Treasury have taken the concern out of the hands of the City and the Postmaster-General, and placed the entire management in the Board of Works.

The New Courts at Westminster.—The New Courts of Law and Equity extend in a line along the northern side of Westminster Hall. At the western extremity is situate the Court of Chancery; the Vice-Chancellor's Court stands next; and then follow the Courts of Common Pleas, Exchequer, and King's Bench, the last forming the eastern end. They are all accessible on two sides, there being an entrance into each from the street, and also from Westminster Hall. A passage runs the whole length of the Hall, in the exterior between it and the five Courts. It is about nine feet wide, commencing on the top of the first flight of the stone stairs leading from Palace-yard to the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and opening into New Palace-yard. Into this passage an opening is made through the northern wall of the Hall, in front of each Court. Another passage runs along the northern side of the range of Courts, from which there are avenues into the street, through the Law Offices, which constitute the exterior of the building on that side. One great advantage attending the new arrangement is this:—The entrance into the Courts from the Hall may be closed at any time without inconvenience, the remaining approaches from the street and the opening at the head of the first of the stone stairs lead-

ing to the House of Lords being amply sufficient for all who may have occasion to attend the Courts. Whenever, then, a coronation, a trial, or any other case may occur, requiring the exclusive occupation of the Hall, it may be shut up, and the business of the Courts of Law and Equity will suffer no interruption. A year is the time that has been allowed for completing the two Equity Courts, and two years for the others. The two former are nearly finished. The Court of Chancery will be ready next month, but the Lord Chancellor does not propose to sit in it until the meeting of Parliament. The Vice-Chancellor's Court, which is in a more forward state, will be ready on the first of the Term.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. G. Pyke, to the Vicarage of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.—The Rev. C. Bridges, A.B. to the Vicarage of Old Newton, Suffolk.—The Rev. J. Richardson, M.A. one of the Vicars of York Cathedral, to the Vicarage of Crambe, with the Chapelry of Hutton Ambo annexed, vice Clark, dec.—The Rev. G. Beckett, M.A. Vicar of Gainsborough, to the Living of Epworth.—The Rev. R. V. Law, B.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Waverham, Cheshire.—The Rev. J. Curwen, to the Rectory of Harrington, Cumberland.—The Rev. G. O. Leman, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy and Parish Church of Stoven, Suffolk.—The Rev. M. Townsend, M.A. and Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Thornbury, Gloucestershire.—The Rev. W. Godfrey, to the Vicarage of Ravenstone, Bucks.—Rev. P. Elmsley, editor of some Plays of Euripides, is appointed President of Alban College, and Professor of Ancient History, in the room of the late Dr. Winstanley.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Right Hon. T. Wallace, to be Master and Worker of the Mint.—Henry Canning, to be British Consul and Agent for the Circle of Lower Saxony and Ham-
burgh, Bremen, and Lubeck.—Lord G. Seymour, F. H. Doyle, esq. John Earl of Carhampton, the Hon. A. Phipps, A. Campbell and W. Manly, esqrs. Sir J. C. Mortlock, bart. the Hon. C. R. Trefusis, R. Dawkins, J. Hewitt, W. Parish, W. Plunkett, and J. Backhouse, esqrs. to be Commissioners of the Excise for the United Kingdom;—and A. Cutto, P. P. Fitzpatrick, S. Rose, and J. Cornwall, esqrs. to be Assistant Commissioners of the Excise in Ireland and Scotland.—R. B. Dean, W. Boothby, G. Wilson, J. Williams, and H. Richmond esqrs. the Hon. J. H. K. Stewart, W. T. Roe, E. Earl, A. H. Hutchinson, H. S. King, S. Larpent,

P. B. Watson, and H. J. Bouverie, esqrs. to be Commissioners of the Customs for the United Kingdom;—and the Hon. W. Le Poer Trench, J. Smyth, L. H. Perrier, and T. Bruce, esqrs. to be Assistant Commissioners of the Customs in Ireland and Scotland.

Hon. W. Temple, to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin.—G. H. Seymour, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at the Diet of Frankfort.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Vice-Admiral Sir L. W. Halket to command the squadron in the West Indies.

Commanders to the Rank of Post-Captain—Hon. H. J. Rous, T. B. Clowes, D. Buchan, R. Boxer, G. E. Rich, and T. Pettman. *Lieutenants to the Rank of Commander*—R. Maclean, R. Douglas, G. Pierce, R. Willcox, R. Fair, C. R. Milbourne, and C. J. H. Johnstone.

Married.] Sept. 30, Rev. David Davies, of Evesham, Worcestershire, to Sophia Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late T. Hayward, esq. Mile-end-road.—At Streatham, James Trimbey, esq. to Miss H. R. Emmett.—At Wanstead, G. B. Hall, esq. to Laura, youngest daughter of the late Sir W. Plomer.—At St. Ann's, Westminster, Mr. Nicholson, of Grafton-house, Soho, to Miss Ray.—At Footscray, Mr. G. Welsh, of Stansted, to Miss E. A. Stavers.—Mr. J. Mather, of St. Dunstan's-hill, to Maria, eldest daughter of S. D. Ellam, esq.—At Horsham, Mr. F. R. Howard, Brockham-court Lodge, Surrey, to Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. P. Chasemore.—R. Blake, esq. to Miss F. H. Younger.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Dr. E. Abbey, to Miss H. C. Walker.—At the New Church, Marylebone, T. Bateman, esq. to Julia Margaret, second daughter of the late J. Champain, esq.—At Kew, E. Tyrell, esq. of Guildhall, to Fanny, only daughter of the late W. Lingham, esq.—At Stepney, Mr. P. G. Hammock, of Chertsey, to Kezia, second daughter of W. Gammon, esq.—At St. Margaret's Church, Capt. C. Phillips, R. N. to Elizabeth, sixth daughter of Wm. Nicholson, esq.—At Ealing Church, T. M. Smith, esq. to P. Margaret, third daughter of E. Shaw, esq.—At Chiselmhurst, L. Cottingham, esq. of St. Mary Cray, to Miss Eliza Skeggs.

Died.] At Worthing, suddenly, Mrs. H. White, of Hampstead.—At Kilburn Priory, R. Gray, esq.—Louisa Maria, wife of the Rev. Dr. Bayly, of Midhurst.—In Park-place, St. James's-street, the Rev. R. Peel.—Mr. H. Hall, of Manor-place, Walworth.—Mr. T. Leadbitter, of Tottenham-court-road.—W. Farnell, the elder, esq. of Isleworth.—Mr. D. P. of Islington.—At his house in Tooley-

street, Mr. H. Varnham.—At Hoxton, Caleb Mortimer, esq.—In the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Owen, mother of the late Rev. J. Owen.—Mrs. Frances Jearrad, Oxford-street.—At her house at Highgate, Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. Owen, late Vicar of Edmonton.—In the Broadway, Blackfriars, Mr. W. Gilbert.—In the Debtors' Prison, Whitecross-street, in which he had been confined for debt upwards of seven years, Capt. M. L. Crofton.—At Enfield, Sarah Plomer, widow of the late Mr. G. Allen.—Mr. L.

Brickwood, at Sutton, Surrey.—In St. James's-square, Miss C. Vyner.—At North-end, Fulham, W. Ludlam, esq.—At Lower Clapton-place, Mr. T. West.—Mr. H. Pain, of Lambeth-terrace.—In Church-street, Kensington, J. Battle, esq.—Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Allen, of Tower-street.—Anne, eldest daughter of A. Balmanno, esq. of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.—In the 66th year of his age, Mr. Buckler, of Basinghall-street.—Mr. James Holmes, of Coach-makers'-hall.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

M. BROCKHAUS.

M. Brockhaus, of Leipsic, Editor of a vast number of literary works, died on the 20th of August last. He was one of the most active, intelligent, and estimable of the German booksellers. In England we have had many learned printers who have been editors and authors, but there is scarcely an instance of a bookseller having published any thing of note really the result of his own pen. Perhaps this arises from the calculating and exclusively commercial propensity of the profession, or "trade," as it is styled, which leads them the shortest road to wealth, and gives them little taste for the toilsome honours of a literary name. M. Brockhaus was born in Westphalia: a lover of books, and though originally in another business in Holland, he gave it up to open a house at Amsterdam under the title of the "*Comptoir d'Industrie*." This was about the time that Holland lost her maritime power in consequence of her union with France and the continental blockade. His first attempts were unsuccessful. The difficulty of the crisis forced him to stop payment; but when afterwards he became successful he paid all his debts with interest. He next went to Altenberg in Saxony, when Germany was in a situation not much better than Holland; but, knowing the country, he made some successful speculations. He published the "*Dictionary of Conversations*," which was the foundation of his fortunes. There existed before a small Encyclopedia under that name. Brockhaus remodelled it and increased it to ten volumes, including in it every thing of interest, such as the history of the times, biography, and choice pieces of literature. It went through five editions; in ten or twelve years 50,000 copies were sold,—a success without example in the annals of German

biblioplists. After the peace of 1814 he projected and established a work after the plan of the "*Public Characters*" in England, containing an account of the celebrated men of the day, of which thirty-six parts had appeared. Brockhaus also published the *Hermes*, a quarterly work on the plan of the *Edinburgh Review*, which ranked high, and men of the first talents in Germany contributed to it. In 1817 and 1818 he determined to establish a daily journal, and came to Paris in 1819 to acquire a knowledge of the best mode of conducting it. On his return home he bought the literary paper established by Kotzebue, and proposed to speak, in conducting it, the language of truth, and to defend intrepidly the rights of humanity. But already the efforts of the Holy Alliance were exerted to crush any thing resembling freedom of thought or expression, and the Prussian government, even when he removed to Leipsic, exercised a rigorous censorship over him. He next thought that the governments which watched with so much vigilance over the press, might perchance protect the property of the booksellers against the piracy exercised in the estates of the German confederation, and he published a memorial on the subject, but in vain. His daily journal still continued to be published, but the Editor was convinced that in the then state of things, it was impossible in Germany to render the daily press of any real use to his fellow-citizens. His other literary enterprises are too numerous to particularise. From 1815 to the present year his house at Leipsic furnished the greater number of new and interesting works which appeared; and many men of talent found they could exercise their pens, give vent to their thoughts, and even secure an honourable existence by alliance with Brockhaus.

He stimulated the self-love and zeal of literary men, and often suggested new ideas for original works. He was sufficiently conversant with literature himself to judge of the merits of his editors, and even to co-operate himself in the enterprises he planned. Thus, though directing a bookselling establishment of vast extent, corresponding with literary men all over the world, he still found time to work himself on his Encyclopedia and his daily journal, &c. One cause of his success was his constant publication of the literature of the day in England and France, in all their novelty. The death of so indefatigable a man was a great loss to Germany; and though his works are proposed to be continued, so independent a bookseller, who never trembled at the frown of power, will not be soon replaced by one equally estimable in the view of his fellow-citizens.

LIEUT. M. MILLER.

Died, after a few days illness, aged 24, at his father's house in Edinburgh, September 5th, Lieut. Matthew Miller, of the 51st regiment, youngest son of Sir William Miller, Bart. Lord Glenlee (of the Court of Session). It has seldom fallen to our lot to record the death of a more promising officer than Mr. Miller. In addition to a rich store of classical erudition, acquired in the course of his education, he had subsequently made himself master of the higher geometry and of the more abstruse branches of mathematics, and he was deeply skilled in their practical application to the study of natural philosophy and the arts. He was a member of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, to which he addressed several valuable papers on various interesting subjects of scientific research and philosophical inquiry: and he had lately suggested, in an Essay on the Principles of Gunnery, some curious experiments which the Board of Ordnance directed to be made in elucidation of the laws of projectiles, and as tending to ascertain the circumstances affecting the course of spherical bodies passing through the atmosphere at various heights, with a view to the practical purpose of giving a more precise direction to round shot discharged from guns of different calibres.

Presenting a striking contrast to the conduct of too many subalterns in the army, who waste in idle dissipation the large portion of leisure time which their situation affords, it was in pursuits of this description that Mr. Miller cultivated his highly gifted talents; at once reconciling to them a strict and regular observance of his regimental duties, and making them subservient to his advance-

ment in the profession he had chosen, by a timely qualification for any rank he might ultimately hold in it. In general society, he was distinguished for his personal accomplishments and amiable manners; while by his more intimate acquaintance and friends, he was beloved and respected for the strict integrity of his moral and religious principles; for his varied and extensive acquirements; for the unassuming friendliness of his disposition, and a suavity of manner and soberness of judgment rarely to be observed in a man of his age.

REV. DR. LEDWICH.

At his house, York-street, Dublin, in his 84th year, the Rev. Edw. Ledwich, LL.D. F.S.A. of London and Scotland, and member of most of the distinguished literary societies of Europe; a learned and industrious Antiquary and Topographer. He was a native of Ireland; and fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, Vicar of Aghaboe in Queen's county, Secretary to the Committee of Antiquaries of the Royal Irish Academy; and formerly a resident at Old Glas Durrow. In 1769 Mr. Gough acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Ledwich and other curious gentlemen of Ireland, "for an excellent comprehensive View of the government of that kingdom, from the earliest times to the latest Revolution in it," inserted in his new and enlarged edition of Camden's Britannia. In 1790 this learned antiquary published a most valuable volume entitled "Antiquities of Ireland," which came out in Numbers, containing a large collection of entertaining and instructive essays on the remoter antiquities of that island. He opened his work with establishing the Scandinavian origin of the Irish, herein differing from their vulgar national tales concerning Noah's granddaughters Partholanus and Milesius, but grounding what he advanced on the succession of writers from Camden to Warton. For having called in question the legendary history of St. Patrick, which he invalidated as a fiction invented long after the time when he is said to have lived, besides critically examining the several works ascribed to him, and other tales of the dark ages, he was attacked by some antiquaries of the Roman Catholic persuasion, who allowed their attachment to their religion to supersede what had been obtained by indefatigable research. When the late celebrated Capt. Grose went to Dublin for the purpose of completing his noble design, "to illustrate the antiquities of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland," he formed an acquaintance with this gentleman, urged by the above-mentioned excellent specimen of his consan-

guinity in authorship. Upon his death, which shortly followed, Mr. Ledwich, at the request of the publisher, became the editor of "*The Antiquities of Ireland*," in two volumes 4to; and with great liberality and complete success, engaged in the laudable design of completing what his predecessor had begun, but did not live to carry on to any considerable extent. The first volume of this valuable work came out in 1794, and the second in 1796. In the same year, as the second volume of the above national work was published, he produced a judicious, informing, and interesting work, in imitation of the Scotch Clergy, who, under the encouragement of Sir John Sinclair, conducted their statistical enquiries with such success in their own country. It was entitled "*A Statistical Account of the Parish of Aghaboe, in the Queen's county*," 1796, 8vo. Besides the above works, he contributed to the volumes of the *Archæologia*, a "*Dissertation on the Religion of the Druids*," and "*Observations on our own antient Churches*." Mr. Ledwich was a member of a little society for investigating the antiquities of Ireland, at the head of which was the Right Hon. Wm. B. Conyngham, Teller of the Exchequer at Dublin; but which was dissolved, it is said, in consequence of the free pleasantry with which Mr. Ledwich treated certain reveries circulated among them; and occasionally alluded to in his *Antiquities of Ireland*.

LIEUT.-COL. W. LAMBTON.

At Hingin Ghaut, fifty miles South of Nagpoor, Jan. 20th, while proceeding in the execution of his duty from Hydrabad towards Nagpoor, Lieut.-col. Wm. Lambton, Superintendent of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey in India. The *Annals of the Royal and Asiatic Society* bear ample testimony to the extent and importance of the labours of Colonel Lambton, in his measurement of an arc of the meridian in India, extending from Cape Comorin, in lat. 8. 23. 10. to a new base line, measured in lat. 21. 6, near the village of Takoorkera, fifteen miles S. E. from the city of Ellichpore, a distance exceeding that measure by the English and French geometers, between the parallels of Greenwich and Tormentara in the Island of Minorca. It was the intention of Col. Lambton to have extended the arc to Agra, in which case the meridian line would have passed at short distances from Bhopaul, Seronge, Narwar, Gualior, and Dholpore. At his advanced age, he despaired of health and strength remaining for further exertion; otherwise it cannot be doubted that it would have been a grand

object of his ambition to have prolonged it through the Doosab, and across the Himalaya, to the 32d degree of North latitude. If this vast undertaking had been achieved, and that it may yet be completed is not improbable, British India will have to boast of a much larger unbroken meridian line than has been before measured on the surface of the globe. Though the measurement of the arc of the meridian was the principal object of the labours of Colonel Lambton, he extended his operations to the East and West, and the set of triangles covers great part of the Peninsula of India, defining with the utmost precision the situation of a very great number of principal places in latitude, longitude, and elevation; and affording a sure basis for an amended geographical map, which is now under preparation. The triangulation also connects the Coromandel and Malabar coasts in numerous important points, thus supplying the best means of truly laying down the shape of those coasts, and rendering an essential service to navigation. It was the Colonel's intention to have himself carried the meridian line as far North as Agra, and he detached his first assistant, Captain Everest, of the Bengal Artillery, to extend a series of triangles westward to Bombay, and, when that service should be completed, eastward to Point Palmyras, and probably Fort William, by which extensive and arduous operation the three Presidencies of India would be connected, and several obvious advantages gained to geography and navigation. But it is in the volumes of the proceedings of various learned Societies, that the accounts of the labours of this veteran philosopher, whose loss we lament, must be looked for, and who for twenty-two years carried on his operations in an ungenial climate with unabated zeal and perseverance, and died full of years and conscious of a well-deserved reputation.

MATTHEW BAILLIE, M. D.

At his seat, Duntisborn, near Cirencester, September 23, Matthew Baillie, M. D. This gentleman was a native of Scotland, and son of a professor of divinity at Glasgow. After having received the rudiments of education at Glasgow, he was sent to London, under the care of his two maternal uncles, the late Dr. William and Mr. John Hunter. Under these he acquired an extensive and complete knowledge of the profession he intended to pursue. He was sent early to Oxford, where he took his degrees; and was admitted to that of M. D. in 1789. Repairing to London, he was made a member of the College of Physicians about the same

period as Dr. Vaughan (now Sir Henry Hallford.) These two gentlemen soon came into great practice, and perhaps there is no instance of two men in the medical profession rising so young to so great an eminence. To Dr. Baillie the medical world is indebted for a work of great merit, entitled "*The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Body*," 1793; to which he added an Appendix in 1798; and which reached the fourth edition in 1807. In 1799 he published "*a Series of Engravings to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy*," which reached a second edition in 1812. He has likewise published "*Anatomical Description of the Gravid Uterus*." These works, and the high character he bore in his profession, brought him into great practice, and enabled him to accumulate a good fortune. "*A fortune (as his biographer in the *Public Characters* says) which was gained with much reputation, and to the entire satisfaction of those who employed him.*" He had been physician to the late king, and no doubt he might have been to the present; but Dr. Baillie did not seek honours. He was brother to the celebrated Miss Joanna Baillie. He married, early in life, Miss Denman, daughter of the late Dr. Denman, and sister to the celebrated advocate of that name and Lady Croft. Besides the above works, Dr. B. was the writer of several papers in the "*Transactions of the Society for Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge*." Dr. Baillie was justly admired for the independence of his spirit, and his loss will be universally regretted.

A. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

At Melfort House, on the 14th of August, Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Melfort. At the funeral of the late proprietor of Melfort, there occurred one of those ancient and hereditary customs, by which the friendships of Highland families, and the ties of kindred, used to be confirmed and perpetuated. Although followed to the grave by two sons and two brothers, the place of chief mourner was ceded to the nearest representative then in Argyllshire, of the family of Dunstaffnage. It was an ancient compact, and has been "*a uniform practice in the families of the Campbells of Melfort, Dunstaffnage, and Duntroon, that, when the head of either family died, the chief mourners should be the other two lairds, one of whom supported the head to the grave, while the other walked before the corpse. The first progenitors of these families were three sons of the family of Argyll, who took this method of preserving the friendship and securing the support of their posterity to one another.*"

OCTAVIUS GILCHRIST, ESQ. F. S. A.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, in his forty-fourth year, Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. F. S. A., a distinguished literary character. His father served during the German war as lieutenant and surgeon in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards, but upon the return of this regiment to England, he quitted the service, and retired to Twickenham, where the subject of this memoir was born in 1779. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was brother to Mr. A. R. Gilchrist, an artist of considerable genius, who formerly resided at Oxford. He left the University to assist a relation engaged in trade at Stamford, which he afterwards carried on for his own benefit. In 1804 he married the daughter of Mr. J. Nowlan, of the Hermitage, London. He was a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, and contributed some Notes to Mr. Gifford's edition of Ben Jonson's Works. Mr. Gilchrist published, "*Examination of the Charges of Ben Jonson's enmity towards Shakespeare*," 8vo. 1808. "*The Poems of Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, with notes, and a Life of the Author*," 8vo. 1808. "*Letter to W. Gifford, Esq. on a late edition of Ford's Plays*," 8vo. 1811. Early in 1814, Mr. Gilchrist printed, but we believe never circulated, proposals for publishing a "*Select collection of Old Plays, in 15 vols. 8vo.; with Biographical Notices, and Notes critical and explanatory*." It was the expectation of Mr. Gilchrist, "*not only to include within 15 vols. a series of Dramas sufficiently numerous and varied to illustrate the rise and progress of the English Stage, but to comprehend every histrionic production of what may be called the minor dramatic writers anterior to the Revolution, in his judgment worthy of preservation.*" The Series was to have included the Collections of Dodsley, Reed, and Hawkins. To these were to have been added selections from the works of Greene, Peele, Lodge, Nash, and other, equally interesting from their rarity and literary merit. With specimens of Masques and Pageants by Peele, Middleton, and Haywood. The late controversy respecting Pope arose out of an article of Mr. Gilchrist's published in the *London Magazine*.

M. QUILL, ESQ.

At the New Barracks, in Cork, Mr. M. Quill, Surgeon of the 1st Veteran Battalion. He was a native of Tralee, and a genuine specimen of the whimsical Irish character. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 31st foot about the year 1807 or 1808, and went with his regiment to Portugal, in 1809. He possessed and displayed in an extraordinary degree all

the wit, humour, eccentricity, and talent for *badinage*, that distinguish his countrymen. To the originality of his conceptions, the address of his remarks, and the strangeness of his phraseology, the richness and purity of his *brogue* gave peculiar piquancy. He loved ease, good living, and society—to want the latter required him to be placed in a desert. It would almost seem that he administered “love powders” to his acquaintances; for so attractive was he, that his quarters were the rendezvous of all the officers who could by possibility or propriety repair to them, to

“Beguile the tedium of the winter’s night.”

None stayed away except those who were unfortunately, from their rank, precluded by military etiquette from enjoying, if not “the feast of reason,” at least “the flow of soul,” with which the gay mercurial Assistant Surgeon entertained his visitors. The rushlight in his hut or lodging was a beacon to the fatigued, weather-beaten, exhausted, and dispirited soldier. We have said that he was witty and addicted to *badinage*; but the shafts of his wit were not barbed; nor were his personal allusions rendered unpleasant by the slightest touch or tinge of ill nature or offensive coarseness. He was brave, but affected cowardice; and gave such whimsical expression to his assumed fear, as provoked laughter in the hottest engagement: of this, his conduct at “the bloody fight of Albuera” will be a sufficient example.—Quill had, unnecessarily, followed the regiment “into fire,” as it is termed. Creeping on his hands and knees, with boyish antics, he traversed the rear of the line, pulling the officers by their coats and tendering his brandy bottle with such accompaniments as these:—“Here, Jack, take a *Deoch andhuras* (a drink at the door) before you depart*.” “I say, Bill, have a slug† before you get a bullet.” A mass of the enemy’s cavalry, including a regiment of Polish lancers, prepared to charge the 31st. Colonel Duckworth ordered the regiment to form in square, in the centre of which he discovered Maurice, shaking from head to foot with well-dissembled terrors; when the following conversation took place between them:—“This is no place for you, Mr. Maurice.” “By J—s, Colonel, I was just thinking so. I wish to the Holy Father that the greatest rascal in Ireland was kicking me up *Dame-street*‡, and that even though

every friend I have in the world were looking at him!” Finding it impossible to break the square formed by the 31st, the enemy’s cavalry, having sustained great loss, retired; when, ordering his regiment to *deploy*, “Fall in!” said the Col.—“Fall out!” cried Maurice, and scampered off: but, hearing that a Captain of the 31st was severely wounded, he returned into fire, and dressed him. He had just finished this operation when a twelve-pound shot struck the ground close to them, and covered Maurice and his patient with earth. “By J—s, there’s more where that came from!” said Maurice, and again took to his heels. A few minutes after, his brave and indulgent commander fell, covered with glory. Quill was a great favourite of the Colonel, although at first he knew not what to make of the *droll*. Of the nature of his replies to the many questions with which Colonel Duckworth assailed him, at the suggestion of the other officers, and to furnish a striking specimen of Quill’s manner, I shall add one more instance:—“I am desirous to know, Mr. Maurice,” said the Colonel, “why you left the regiment in which you served, and to what good fortune we are to ascribe your selection of ours?”—“Why, to tell the truth, Colonel,” with affected embarrassment, “I left the — because some of the mess spoons were found in my kit; and you know that would not do in one of the *crack regiments*, Colonel! I chose the *Thirty-first* because I had a brother in the *Thirty-second*, and I wanted to be near him.” Of his professional abilities we know nothing. He despaired of advancement after the termination of the war, and in his reply to a friend who asked him what rank he held:—“Why, I have been thirteen years an Assistant-Surgeon, and with the blessing of God—that is, if I live and *behave* myself, I shall be one for thirteen years more.” We feel some degree of pleasure in observing by the notice of his death that this prophecy had been falsified, and that he had been promoted to the rank of full surgeon. Mr. Quill died young; he must have been under forty years of age. Of him might be truly said that he possessed,
Spirits o’erflowing—wit that did ne’er offend:
He gain’d no enemy, and he lost no friend.
And the tear of many a veteran will fall when he shall hear that Maurice Quill is no more.

* The Author of *Waverley* calls this “a stirrup cup;” Quill intended it for a *stir up*.

† A *slug*, a cant name for a *dram*.

‡ The Bond-street of Dublin.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Puddington, Mr. J. White to Miss S. Leabair—At Bedford, Mr. Linnell to Miss C. Small.

Died.] At Woburn, Mrs. Round—At Potton, Miss Gray.

BERKSHIRE.

An entirely New Road, planned by His Majesty, will immediately be made from opposite the Long Walk in Windsor Great Park, in a direct line through the Garden of the late Queen's Lodge, leaving the lower Lodge, adjoining the stables, on the left, and will come in a parallel line with the grand entrance into the Castle-yard. The kitchen and coffee-room of the Lodge will come down in its course. Two elegant lodges are to be erected, one at the entrance into the Castle, and the other at the entrance of the garden, on the road leading into Windsor.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. W. Taylor to Miss Okey—At Greenham Chapel, Mr. T. Smith to Miss A. Skinner—At Wokingham, Mr. J. Lane to Miss S. Houlton—At Hungerford, Mr. Cox to Miss E. Spanswick.

Died.] At Newbury, Mrs. Fowle—Mr. J. Maiden—Mrs. Bassing—Mr. Duffaru, of Theale—At St. Mary's Hill, Mr. Hawkes—At Reading, Mr. Hamblin—Mr. R. Doyley—Mrs. J. Turner—Mr. Plenty—At Stanlake, Lady Dukinfield—At West Green, Mr. J. Webb—At Purley Hall, Miss H. Wilder.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. J. H. Nickoll, R. N. to Miss A. James, of Aylesbury.

Died.] At Great Linford, Mr. G. Lines.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. G. Stevens to Miss E. Claxton.

Died.] At Ely, Mr. J. N. Rayner—At Cambridge, Mr. W. Frierby—Mrs. M. Willett—At Hampton, Mr. J. Watson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Prichard to Mrs. Harrison—Mr. S. Kendrick to Miss S. M. A. Fellows—At Macclesfield, Mr. Roberts to Miss A. Johnson.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. T. Sayer—Mrs. A. Ashton—At Malspas, J. Phillips, esq.

CORNWALL.

The excavations necessary for the branch of the Bude Canal, from Tamerton to Drupton Bridge, within three miles of Launceston, will be shortly commenced. The proprietors having applied to Government for a loan of 20,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, an Engineer was sent down to examine and report on the practicability and propriety of the undertaking, and it is expected, in consequence of his approval, the required advance will be made.

Nearly three-fourths of the shares in the projected canal from Looe to Liskeard, were subscribed for before the books had been opened a fortnight.

Married.] At Truro, Capt. Kempe to Miss L. B. Jenkins—At St. Cleer, the Rev. G. Norris to Miss M. A. Marshall.

Died.] At Luxallian, Mrs. E. Wellington, 81, leaving 105 descendants—At Levelsa, Capt. J. Stevens, 78—At Truro, Mr. J. Tippet—At St. Veep, the Rev. Mr. Secombe—At Penzance, Mrs. Barrow—At Tintagel, Mr. L. Chilcott—At Bodmin, Mr. W. Blake.

CUMBERLAND.

The manner in which the first attempt to excite the attention of the citizens of Carlisle towards the Fine Arts (by an exhibition of paintings) has been received and patronized, reflects the highest credit on all concerned. The appeal to their attention and liberality was frank and confident; the answer to it kind and cheering—auguring favourably for the future, and proving, beyond question, a present existence of much good taste and right feeling.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Fletcher to Miss M. Cooper—Mr. B. Williams to Miss M. Mathews—Mr. G. Tindal to Miss E. Holbrook—Mr. J. Walker to Miss B. Maxwell—At Maesby, Mr. J. Hadwin to Miss Usher—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Wood to Miss A. Makin—At St. Bees, Mr. T. Fox to Miss Key—At Whitham, Mr. T. Bigland to Miss King.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. T. Simpson—Mrs. M. Oliphant, 90—Mrs. Martindale—Mrs. Brown—Mr. W. Caslet—At Workington, Mrs. Bowman—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Ritson, 80—At Knowhill, Mr. Sowerby—At Penrith, Mr. H. Holmes—Mrs. Mounsey—At Whitehaven, Mrs. M. Mounsey—Mrs. J. Smith—At Workington, Mr. T. Dickenson—J. Bond, esq.—Mrs. Williamson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Sandiacre, Mr. T. Birkin to Miss M. Dawson—Mr. H. Marshall, of Crich, to Miss Brown—At Ashborne, Mr. T. Mountfort to Mrs. T. Ensor.

Died.] At Windley, Mrs. E. Smith—At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Dutton—At Willealey Hall, Gen. Sir C. Hastings—At Belper, Mr. W. Bourne, 76—At Wild Park, Mrs. Barber—At Brailsford, Mr. T. Cook.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway has been opened with considerable ceremony; and thus the noble quarries of granite, which that immense waste affords, will be rendered available to the public.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. R. Pymond to Miss A. P. Williams—Mr. J. Carter to Miss S. Poole—At Dartmouth, Lieut. R. Brooking to Miss Fox—At Plymouth, J. Phillips, esq. to Miss F. Brooking—Mr. J. Hanneford to Miss Hamblin—At West Teignmouth, Capt. Clark to Mrs. Jackson—At Topsham, Mr. T. Scott to Miss E. Harding—Lieut. Bligh, R. N. to Miss M. Furse—At Sidmouth, C. Parr, esq. to Miss H. L. Manning—At Plympton, G. Soltan, esq. to Miss F. Culme—At Withecomb Raleigh, R. J. Paget, M. D. to Miss M. A. J. Blockley.

Died.] At Kelly, A. Kelly, esq. 81—At Dartmouth, Mr. N. Wight, 90—Miss Brooking—At Plymouth, Mr. J. H. Browne—Mrs. Behanna—Lieut. J. Cawkitt—At Exeter, Major-Gen. R. Cooke, E.I.C.—Mrs. E. Heath—At Mile End, Topsham Road, Mrs. Read—At Salcombe, T. Lyde, esq.—At Abbotsham, P. Walter, esq.—At Bovey Tracey, Miss Harris—At Axminster, Mr. D. Gibbs—At Plymouth Dock, Mr. Abel—Miss E. Warmington.

DORSETSHIRE.

Proposals have been lately published for the formation of an Institution in this county, to encourage the culture of flax, and to furnish employment for the poor in the manufacture. It is a fact, that several millions of money are every year paid to foreigners; whilst our own land, and the industry of our own people, might be brought into beneficial occupation by the sums so transferred.

An acre of flax, it is said, may be spun into thread for making lace, so as to yield from two to three thousand pounds.

Married.] At Bridport, Mr. T. Edwards to Miss R. Baker—At Uplyme, Mr. Boon to Miss Bainsley—At Weymouth, G. Atkinson, esq. to Miss M. Stracham—At Sherborne, Mr. Bishop to Miss Ward.

Died.] At Bridport, the Rev. M. Anstis, 87—Mrs. S. Tucker—At Blandford, the Rev. T. Topping—At Sherborne, Mrs. Noake, 73—At Wimborne, A. Shannon, esq.—At Uplyme, Miss Vere—At Lyme, Mr. Hook—Mrs. Pennel—At Yeovil, Mr. L. Beacham.

DURHAM.

The new line of road to avoid the Long Bank on the great London road between Newcastle and Durham, will be yet effected. Mr. M'Adam has been on the spot making a survey, and has given his decided opinion that the line through the fields is the best that could be adopted. It has been determined, in consequence, to apply in the next session for an act of parliament to carry the measure into effect, which, it is understood, will not now be opposed by Lord Ravensworth.

Married.] At Chester-le-Street, Mr. F. Welch to Miss M. Crowe—Mr. G. Cockburn to Miss M. Harrison—At Sunderland, Mr. M. Smith to Miss M. Stanfield—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Watton to Miss E. Hogg—At Durham, Mr. T. Gainsforth to Miss E. White—At South Shields, Mr. Bishop, 77, to Mrs. Farrow, 76—T. Salmon, esq. to Miss H. Marshall—At Gateshead, Mr. G. Hosegood to Miss Hart.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mr. M. Taylor—Mr. W. Haddock—At Monkwearmouth, Mr. W. Palmer, 76—At Durham, Alderman Hopper, 90—Mrs. Jones—At Barnardcastle, Mr. G. Wade—Mr. J. Appleby—At Darlington, Mrs. Horner—Mrs. J. Rivers, 89—Mr. J. Thompson—At South Shields, Mrs. Hargreaves.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. W. E. Edwards, of Maryland Point, Stratford, to Miss F. L. Cosens—At Kelvedon, Mr. F. Green to Miss E. Langley—Mr. Stone to Miss Jermyn, of Harwich—At Harwich, Mr. G. King to Miss S. M'Donough—At Dovercourt Church, Mr. Pigeon to Miss Pulham—At Westham, Mr. B. Ashton to Catherine, second daughter of W. Palmer, esq. of Stratford.

Died.] At Dunmow, Mr. R. Dixon—Mr. T. Andrews, of Coggeshall—At Tillingham, Mr. W. Gilbert—Mr. G. Courtald, late of Braintree—At Yeldham, J. Leech, esq.—At Colchester, Mrs. Fenner—At Kelvedon, Mrs. M. A. Sparrow—At Witham, Mr. E. Bright, 74.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Lords of the Treasury have at length decided against Bristol, and in favour of Milford, as a station for Irish Packets.

Married.] At Hempstead, Mr. C. Heaven to Miss M. Hancock—At Cirencester, Mr. J. Viner to Miss M. Townsend—At Bisley, Mr. J. Blanch to Miss M. Whiting—Mr. D. Lloyd, of Walton, near Tewkesbury, to Miss M. A. Sparry—At Cheltenham, G. Mills, esq. to Mrs. Cole—At Bristol, Mr. W. Barrett to Miss P. Sims—The Rev. H. Douglass to Miss E. Birt, of Newland—At Miserden, F. Lindsay, esq. to Miss A. Sandys—At Nailsworth, Mr. W. Hunt to Miss E. Dutton.

Died.] At Clifton, Mrs. F. Baldwyn—Mr. H. Rishton—At Cheltenham, Miss Harrison—Mrs. Coster—At Eastington, Mrs. Evans—At Almoudbury, Mrs. Hunt—At Bristol, Mr. T. Johnson—Mr. T. Stokes—At Gloucester, Mrs. Charleton—Mr. T. Purnell—At Box, Mr. J. Bryan—At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Hancock—N. Bartley, esq. of Cathay, near Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE.

The improvements of Winchester Cathedral are proceeding rapidly; they have already occupied five years, and are expected to be completed in one year more. The whole of the nave will

be repaired; the screens which obstructed an entire view of the side aisles, from east to west, are removed, so as to give the whole length. The gilt wood screen, formerly at the table, is also removed, and will be supplied by a fretted screen of stone, with niches of Gothic ornaments. The services are now performed in the chapel at the east end of the choir. All the tombs are kept in good preservation, and some highly decorated, for which purpose peculiar endowments were formerly made. The ancient font in the nave is still preserved in its place; it is large enough for the entire immersion of an infant, which therefore evidences its high antiquity.

Married.] At Northington Church, H. Mildmay, esq. to Miss A. Baring—At Andover, Mr. W. Major to Miss C. Wheeler—At Lyndhurst, J. Morant, esq. to Miss C. Hay—At Hordle, Mr. J. H. Toomer to Miss F. Guy—Mr. J. Hole to Mrs. Argyle—At Southampton, Mr. J. West to Miss M. Wootton—Mr. J. G. Lowman to Miss M. Kelly—Mr. W. Dalton to Miss R. Davey.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Frangnell—Mr. Phillimore—At Southampton, Mr. Eppes—At Lyndhurst, Mr. J. Shelley—At Andover, Mrs. E. Wheeler—At Romsey, Mr. T. Saunders—At Christchurch, Mr. A. Pike.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ledbury, J. A. Higgins, esq. to Miss E. Hill.

Died.] At Hereford, W. Johnson, esq.—The Rev. W. Anderton—Mrs. Lamb—J. Perrell, esq.—At Ross, Mr. N. Morgan.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hartford, Mr. F. H. Church to Miss M. Smith—T. Ward, esq. of Hitchin, to Miss Harvey—At Great Munden, Mr. C. T. Stacey to Miss J. Lee.

Died.] At Bacham Lodge, Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lord Primate of Ireland—At Bushey, Mrs. Oldfield.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Bushel, of Huntingdon, to Mrs. Chapman—At Baldock, J. Monkton, esq. to Miss Wickstead, of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Earith, Mrs. S. King, 79—At Warboys, the Rev. J. Chartres.

KENT.

The new works at Sheerness lately opened with much eclat, were designed and executed by the late Mr. Rennie, and, on account of the extraordinary difficulties of the situation, the works being constructed entirely upon a quicksand nearly 40 feet deep, reflect the greatest credit upon that engineer's skill and judgment. In consequence of the bad foundation, the walls forming the river's front are composed of hollow masses, standing upon inverted arches, and numerous piles from 25 to 30 feet long: these, by having an extended base, are infinitely stronger. The works already complete, consist of a basin 520 feet long, and 300 feet wide, having a depth of 27 feet water, and capable of containing six twenty-gun ships, constantly afloat, and fully equipped. The entrance to the basin is closed by a caisson, with proper sluices for regulating the water within, and is easily removed at pleasure. Adjacent to the basin, are three dry-docks for first-rates, 225 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 31 feet deep, having at their entrances immense gates, 57 feet wide. The gates are constructed in an ingenious and novel manner, being chiefly of cast iron, and weighing 160 tons each pair. The whole of these docks communicate by tunnels with steam engines of fifty-horse power, which pump the water

from one of the dry docks in four hours and a half. Besides the above, there is a mast pond, 200 feet long, and 150 feet wide, with extensive ranges of mast locks, tunnel, &c. The works now in hand consist of a smaller basin, 250 feet by 200 feet; two frigate docks; a boat basin, 100 feet by 70 feet; an additional line of river wall, 1000 feet long, with a depth of 27 feet at low water of spring tides. When complete, the dock-yard will contain about 60 acres, with a river wall 3000 feet long.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. H. Bird to Miss S. Leaver—Mr. M. Harris to Miss C. Colvin—Mr. G. H. Atwood, of Chilenden, to Miss A. Hambrook—At Chatham, Mr. J. M'Guire to Miss A. Lingwell—At Biddenden, Mr. A. Neame to Miss A. Beale—At Upper Deal, G. Hammond, esq. to Miss A. Edwards—Mr. R. Farr to Miss Green—At Bromley Church, Capt. W. Saunders, R. H. A. to Miss E. L. Boyd, and C. B. Baldwin, esq. to Miss F. L. Boyd—At Hawkhurst, Mr. T. Honeysett to Mrs. Golden.

Died.] At Chatham, Mr. J. Knight—Mr. T. May—At Folkestone, Mrs. E. Shedwick—At Charing, Mr. J. Roale, 94—At Deal, Mrs. Atkins—At Canterbury, Mrs. Bunce—At Gravesend, Mrs. Cruden—At Greenwich, Mr. F. Day—At Tunbridge Wells, W. Lushington, esq. 77—At Dover, Mr. W. Rutter.

LANCASHIRE.

Great improvements are in progress in Manchester. Market-street, instead of being one of the ugliest, will shortly be one of the handsomest in the town.

An exhibition of pictures and casts at Liverpool is shewn by gas-light; the effect upon the latter is said to be very fine.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Spelham to Miss S. Dodson—J. Cope, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss A. Careless—Mr. T. Hall to Miss B. Ashton—Mr. A. Rigby, of Manchester, to Miss E. G. Curben—T. Sawey, esq. to Mrs. E. A. North, of Liverpool—J. Ausdel, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss C. Powys—At Blackburn, J. Neville, esq. to Miss H. Horgreaves.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. E. Allen—Mr. T. Ollier—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Waring—Mr. T. Grindrod—Miss Hays—Mr. W. Henney—Mr. J. Dixon—At Ridgfield, Mr. P. Mather.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kimcote, Mr. R. Worthington to Miss F. Lucas—At Long Clawson, Mr. J. Pears to Miss A. Rusland—At Loughborough, Mr. T. Dewbury to Miss A. Murphy.

Died.] At Hinckley, Mrs. Estlin—At Kingstone, Miss M. Stokes—At Whetstone, Mrs. Butler, 89.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Wisbech, to take into consideration the propriety of applying to Parliament to make a new road from that town to Ely, which is stated to be a saving in distance of seven miles; a subscription was entered into to carry the plan into execution.

Married.] At Stainby, Mr. Andrews to Miss Goodacre—At Grantham, Mr. E. Gascoigne to Miss M. Brackenbury—Mr. S. H. Mowbray to Miss M. King—At Wragby, Mr. T. Smith to Miss S. Sutton—At Norwell, Mr. J. J. Marfleet to Miss A. Doncaster—At East Kirkby, Mr. E. Wells to Miss Bradshaw—At Louth, Mr. A. Parker to Miss E. Milson—The Rev. Mr. Clarke to Miss Oldham, of Tid Fen—At Stroxtun, near Grantham, Mr. G. Hind to Miss A. Smith—At Sleaford, Mr. J. James to Mrs. M. Hunt—At Ryhall, Mr. Sismore to Miss Burton.

Died.] At Swinsted, Mr. Rosling—At Stamford, Mrs. Wilson—At Great Hale, Mrs. Allan, 83—At Hougham, the Rev G. Thorold—At Boston, Mr. J. Dickins—At Boston West Fen, Mr. R. Benton—At Coleby, Mrs. Lister—At Horncastle, Mr. C. Dickenson—At Besthorpe, Mr. G. Armstrong—At South Searle, Mrs. E. Mainsford—At Sibsey, Mr. Willows—At Caenby, Mr. T. Bland.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Thatcher, of Chepstow, to Miss H. Crutchley—At Monmouth, Mr. S. Widdowson to Miss Bass.

Died.] At Whitehouse, Miss M. A. George—At Chepstow, Mr. T. Major—At Monmouth, Mrs. Powell—Mr. T. James, of Lanthow Farm.

NORFOLK.

A mineral spring has recently been discovered at Mundesley, which possesses qualities closely assimilating with the waters of Harrogate and Aix-la-Chapelle, so much resorted to in obstinate cases of chronic rheumatism, and for abating the influence of scorbutic and scrofulous disorders. The well, which has been sunk, is not more than six hundred yards from the edge of the cliff, and is in depth fifty-six feet. Dr. Fayerman, who has examined the water, finds it highly charged with ferruginous matter and sulphur, and that when first taken from the spring, a considerable quantity of sulphurated hydrogen is emitted.

Married.] At Swaffham, G. Manley, esq. to Miss Stuckey—At East Dereham, Mr. E. Norton to Miss S. L. Palmer—At Norwich, Mr. J. W. Higham to Miss A. E. Harper—J. Ward to Miss Harper—Mr. N. Seaman to Mrs. M. Abbs—At Earsham, G. J. Turner, esq. to Miss L. Jones—At Gorleston, Mr. C. Bardwell to Miss M. Starling—At Lynn, Mr. Harrison to Miss E. Richardson.

Died.] At Dereham, Mrs. Sharman, 78—Mrs. Girling, 87—At Eye, Mrs. Sewell—At Lynn, Mr. Brookes—At Hempsall, Mr. Berry—At Gorleston, J. Plaford, esq.—At Kerdiston, Mr. J. Leeds, 87—At Wymondham, Mrs. A. Chambers—At St. Michael le Thorn, J. Kemp, esq.—At Wimbotsham, Mr. J. Brown—At Yarmouth, C. Layton, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Creaton, Mr. T. Gosage to Miss M. A. Bosworth—At Spratton, Mr. W. Bunting to Miss E. Lantsbery—At Duddington, Mr. J. Culpin to Miss Goodliff.

Died.] At Thorpeland, Mr. C. Hillyard—At Hardington, Mrs. M. Reeve, 73—At Ecton, Mrs. Meade—At Badby, Mr. Munton—At Aston, near Oundle, Mr. Rippin—At Kettering, Mrs. Pooley—At Grafton Underwood, Miss Robinson—At Little Addington, Mrs. A. Wilson—At Ravenshorpe, Miss Dawes.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

It has been resolved to try in Newcastle the experiment of converting streets into roads on the plan laid down by Mr. M'Adam. Workmen have proceeded to take up the pavement at the foot of Dean-street, and to substitute whinstone broken small after the manner of those used on turnpikes. If the scheme succeeds, it will certainly be a great improvement, and must afford very sensible relief to the horses, which, from the rapid declivity, now suffer almost equally from the ascent and descent.

According to the "Abstract" recently published by order of the House of Commons, Northumberland, including Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Berwick-upon-Tweed, contains 198,965 inhabitants, viz.:—Bambrough Ward, 9,769; Castle Ward, 61,959; Coquetdale Ward, 20,009; Glendale Ward, 11,441; Morpeth Ward, 12,501; Tindale Ward, 39,382; Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 8,728; and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 88,161: Total, 198,965.

Married.] At Tynemouth, Mr. P. Hensell to Miss J. Matthews—At Hexham, Mr. N. Lorraine to Miss Whitfield—At Wooler, Mr. C. W. Foster to Miss S. Stephenson.

Died.] At Sheriff Hill, Miss Dawson—Mrs. J. Young—At Alnwick, Mr. M. Hindmarsh—At Berwick, Mr. W. Trant—At Tweedmouth, Mr. G. Hall—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Hudson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Beesthorpe, W. Miles, esq. to Miss C. Gorlon—At Southwell, T. S. Godfrey, esq. to Miss J. Honson—At Nottingham, Mr. W. Ball to Miss M. Sampson—Mr. J. Garner to Miss R. Sharpe—Mr. W. Hodgkinson to Miss A. Cartwright—Mr. W. Thomas to Miss M. Potter—Mr. J. Wheatley to Miss R. Worthington.

Died.] At Newark, Mr. R. Bostock—Mr. W. Taylor—Mr. T. Sheppard—At Kegworth, the Rev. J. Jones—At Nottingham, Mrs. M. Palmer, 79—Mr. J. Simpson—S. Freath, esq.—At Mansfield, Mrs. Ashby—Mr. Aram.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. M'Bean, of Oxford, to Miss F. Bell—At Oxford, Mr. J. Carter to Miss S. Winterbourn—At Eastone, Mr. W. Timms to Miss E. Faulkner.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Hunt—At Sandford, Mrs. Brown—At Middleton Cheney, the Rev. E. Ellis—At Minster Lovell, Mr. R. Dix.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. J. Cliffe, of Seaton, near Uppingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

The improvement of the Holyhead Road through Shrewsbury is now beginning to be set about. Mr. Telford, the engineer, has made a survey of the town, with the view of pointing out the most eligible situation for the new road. Various routes are spoken of, and the expense in all of them will be considerable: but the magnitude of the object demands some sacrifice. Plans of the projected improvements will soon be laid before the public.

Married.] At High Ercall, Mr. Floyd to Miss Merston—At Wombridge, Mr. M. Fletcher to Miss M. Howells—At Kingswinford, E. Causer, esq. to Miss A. M. Bretell, of Bretell Lane—At Kinnersley, Mr. T. Sparrow to Miss M. Pickin, of Sidney House—At Wroxeter, Mr. J. W. Willets to Miss S. Bennet, of Donnington—At Dawley New Church, Mr. B. Wright to Mrs. M. Fletcher.

Died.] At Church Stretton, Mrs. Evans—At Houghton, Mrs. Evans—At Longsden Wood, Mr. Rudge, 68—At Gobowen, Mrs. S. Woodbind—At Lower Wood, Mr. R. Gittins.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It appears by the Tenth Annual Report of the "Bath Sunday School Union," just published, that "the number of Country Schools in connexion with the Society is fifty-six, containing 3863 children. Number of schools in Bath, five; in which 1869 children receive instruction: making the total amount of Sunday School children belonging to the Union 5233, being an increase of 222 children since the last Annual Report." In the last year the Society have circulated 1089 Bibles and Testaments in the Schools of the Union, which they obtained from the Bath Bible Society. Ten of the Country Schools in connexion with the Union are supplied with teachers from Bath, who on Sundays throughout the year travel on foot to and from the villages where the schools are situated, going in this way 6, 8, 10, and even 12 miles.

Married.] At Taunton, Mr. Cook to Miss A. Newberry—At Bath, Mr. G. Skinner to Miss J. E. Skinner—Mr. T. Carter to Miss A. Mundy—R. M. Oliver, esq. to Miss M. E. Jackson—At Chard, Mr. S. Brown to Miss E. Weston.

Died.] At Bridgewater, Mr. J. Grant—J. Mills, esq.—Near Ilminster, the Rev. T. Thomas—At Bath, Mr. Hall—Mrs. Smith—Miss Cunningham—Mr. J. Read—Miss S. Turner—Mrs. Lavington—Mrs. Blackburne—Mr. G. Yeoles.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Colwich, the Rev. C. G. Okeover to Miss M. A. Anson—C. Eyland, esq. of Walsall, to Miss E. Borsley.

Died.] At Ingestrie, Frances, Countess of Dartmouth.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Laxfield, Mr. J. Smith to Miss Whitmore—Mr. J. Grimwood to Miss C. Warren, of Ipswich—At Oxford, Mr. J. Pritty to Miss E. Hutton—At Ipswich, Mr. O. Lucas to Miss H. Chapman—At Lowestoft, Mr. H. Flogg to Miss E. A. Haward.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Cooper—Mrs. Hand—Mrs. Keely—At Levington, Mr. J. Dawson—At Woodbridge, the Rev. B. Price—At South Canoe, Mrs. Wigg—At Aldborough, Mrs. Hatch—At Bramfield, Capt. Eastnaugh—At Lowestoft, Mr. T. Johnson, sen.—At Martlesham, Mr. G. Aston—At Oulton, Mr. J. Balls.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, J. Brown, esq. to Miss M. S. Thompson.

Died.] At Henfield, Mrs. Ollerenshaw—At Midhurst, Mrs. Bayley—At Hastings, W. Coward, esq.—At Brighton, J. Brown, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Roberts, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Bullock—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Morris to Miss Smith—Mr. J. Trew to Miss H. Sharpe.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Ingram—Mrs. E. Cameron—Mr. W. Christian—Mrs. J. Sturtard—At Coventry, Mr. T. Harris—Mr. Haywood.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, J. Rigg, esq. to Miss Baldwin—At Ulverston, B. Harrison, esq. to Miss D. Wordsworth.

Died.] At Fellside, Kendal, Mr. J. Fisher—Mr. J. Waller—At Ulverston, the Rev. E. Ellerton—Mr. H. Saul, 101.

WILTSHIRE.

A monument is just erected in Salisbury cathedral to the memory of the late Earl of Malmesbury, by his Lordship's sister, the Hon. K. G. Robinson. It was executed by Chantrey, and is one of the finest specimens of that admired sculptor. It consists of a full-length figure (in statuary marble) of the deceased, in a recumbent posture, resting on an altar-tomb, upon which are his Lordship's arms; with an inscription enumerating his many and eminent diplomatic services. It is surmounted with an elegant frieze, and cornice, supported by pilasters; the whole is in a chaste and appropriate Gothic style. The likeness of the Earl is faithfully preserved.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. T. Neate to Miss S. Sanger—Mr. T. Sanger to Mrs. S. Holman—Mr. D. Thompson to Miss E. Tice—At Willsford, Mr. T. Stag to Miss E. Hayter—At Bradford, Mr. H. Hunt to Miss A. Hayward—At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Webb to Miss Parker.

Died.] At Devizes, Mrs. Whitaker—At Brinslade, Mr. W. Neale—At Highworth, Mrs. Busford—At Bradford, Mr. R. Rowden—At Whiteparish, Mr. C. P. Milloway.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The erection of Worcester new City Gaol proceeds rapidly. On removing the buildings which occupied its site, some beautiful and elaborate specimens of ancient carvings in oak have been discovered. Upon most of them is conspicuously displayed the clothiers' arms, the black pear of Worcester, and other little emblems of the city, from which there is but little doubt they adorned some of its public offices in former days, and, not improbably, the old Town-hall. In digging the foundations, about seven feet below the surface of the earth, two statues in stone were found. The heads of both are missing, and they were otherwise mutilated; sufficient, however, remains to show that they are effigies of two male personages. They are both clad in drapery, ad-

mirably sculptured, and on their apparel some description of colouring is visible, and the edges appear to have been gilt. Near the same spot where the statues were found, the fragments of a Gothic arch were dug up, the sculpture of which is executed in a very superior manner.

Married.] E. W. Wilmore, esq. son of J. Wilmore, of Elm Hill, to Miss E. Lucas—Mr. Thomas, of Upton-on-Severn, to Miss M. Harris—At Worcester, Mr. W. Mumford to Miss A. Smith—Sir A. Lechmere, bart. of the Rhyd, to Miss E. Villiers.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. J. Knapp, jun.—Mr. Myers—The Rev. H. A. Pye—At Pensax, Mr. R. Warren—At Dudley, Mr. T. Blakeway—Mrs. Walker, of Burton.

YORKSHIRE.

The nineteenth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society has the following statement of the total contributions of the chief Yorkshire Auxiliary Societies:—Leeds, 12,520l.; Hull, 10,281l.; York, 8406l.; Sheffield, 7714l.; Halifax, 5190l.; Huddersfield, 5016l.; Bradford, 3886l.; Doncaster, 3070l.; Wakefield, 2518l.; Whitby, 2467l. Besides these, Howden has raised 1884l., Beverley, 886l., and Bridlington, 556l.; and the total produce of twenty-five Societies in Yorkshire is 78,486l. The Bishop of Calcutta, Lord Barham, and the Dean of Salisbury, have been added to the list of Vice Presidents.

Married.] At York, G. S. Deverill, esq. to Miss J. K. Bland—At Leeds, Mr. J. Greenwood to Miss Kendal—At Aysgarth, Mr. J. T. Wray to Miss S. Winstanley—At Knaresborough, the Rev. W. C. Fenton to Miss C. May—A. Beamish, esq. to Miss F. Bernard—Mr. W. Vickers to Miss E. Milner—At Thirsk, Mr. J. Porritt to Miss Fox—At Tadcaster, Mr. W. Cropper to Miss M. Backhouse—At Halifax, Mr. Whitaker to Miss M. Wood—Mr. R. Greenwood to Miss M. Hamerton—Mr. Barter to Miss Orange—At Tong, Mr. H. Milnes to Miss E. Telley—At Bradford, Mr. B. Hoyland to Miss Bentley—At Ripley, C. Slingsby, esq. to Miss E. M. Atkinson—At Masham, Mr. R. E. Hutchinson to Miss B. Wrigglesworth—J. Carr, jun. esq. of Wakefield, to Miss M. Robinson.

Died.] At Hall, Mrs. Eastwood—Mrs. Clark, 78—At Harrogate, Sir A. Chambre—At Ganstead, in Holderness, Mr. T. Brown—At Leeds, Miss Tripp, 78—Mr. Lane—Mrs. Oates—At Knottingly, near Ferrybridge, Mr. S. Jackson—At Wakefield, Mr. T. L. Potter—Mrs. Linley—Mrs. M. Dickenson—At Holbeck, Mr. W. Hargreaves—At Ripon, F. Kelvington, esq. 92—At Leeds, Mrs. Abbot—At Huddersfield, Mrs. Lees—At Pontefract, Mrs. R. Fox—Near Doncaster, Mrs. Pye—At Wiskethill, Mr. J. Oates, 80—At Woodhouse, W. Greenwood, esq.—At Worlaby, Mrs. Meynell.

WALES.

The Report of the Committee of the Western Branch of the Montgomeryshire Canal was read at a general meeting of the proprietors lately. The following is an abstract of the receipts during four years, ending June 1st in each year:—1820, 207l. 9s. 2½d.; 1821, 1061l. 12s. 9½d.; 1822, 1141l. 7s. 0½d.; 1823, 1234l. 7s. 0½d.

Married.] At Merthyr Tydvil, Mr. D. Evans to Miss J. Jones—At Crickhowel, Mr. T. Jones to Miss James—At Dolydd Helen, Mr. D. F. Roberts to Miss M. A. Jones—Mr. T. Rigby, of Overton, to Miss Roberts—Mr. E. Lloyd, of Maesyporth, to Miss Pool—Mr. T. Williams, of Fenley, Flint, to Miss E. Groom—At Towyn, Capt. E. Fryce to Miss J. E. Evans—At Carmarthen, D. Kirkley, esq. to Miss Wynne.

Died.] At Pentrefrynnon, Mr. R. Jones—At Kinmel, co. Flint, the Rev. E. Hughes—Mrs. Brow, of Eglwys Cymmam—Mrs. Williams, of Defynock—At Newtown, Montgomery, Mrs. Lewis—At Aberyst-

with, C. Jones, esq.—The Rev. G. Herbert, curate of Amwlch—At Rhayader, Mr. W. Williams—Mrs. Nauney, of Maes-y-ueuadd—At Llanidloes, Mrs. Jervis.

SCOTLAND.

The Herring Fishery has now closed on the East coast of Scotland, and the curers are employed in shipping off the produce of the season. It is said that in general there has not been above an average fishing at any of the stations. The herring fishing at the Isle of Man is more productive than it has been for upwards of forty years. Some boats got 140 mazes of 500 fish each. It is found, notwithstanding, that little will be made of this important blessing, as the fishery has been so unproductive for several years that it is nearly given up.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. J. McLachlan to Miss M. Russell—Mr. R. Dickson to Miss C. Watson—Mr. J. Somerville to Miss E. Murray—Mr. J. Nasmyth to Miss M. B. Jobson—D. Scott, M.D. Cupar, Fife, to Miss J. Tod—At Dunfermline, Mr. J. Arnot to Miss Scotland—At Leith, W. Glover, esq. to Miss J. Cumming—At Paisley, the Rev. D. Allison to Miss J. Clark—At Aberdeen, Lieut. Col. W. A. Gordon to Miss M. A. Gordon—At Dumfries, D. Johnstone, esq. to Miss A. Jardine—At Auchabar, the Rev. G. Garioch to Miss M. Wilson—At Greenock, Mr. S. Kilpatrick to Miss A. G. Dick—At Blantyre, G. Gardner, esq. to Miss A. Gardner—At Currie, N. Dassaunville, esq. to Miss C. Hardie.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Horner—Lieut. M. Miller—Mr. R. Gilmour—Mr. A. Hutchison—Dr. J. Smith—T. Campbell, esq.—Miss C. Selrig—Mr. D. Christie—Mr. C. S. Frair—Col. R. Wright—At Culmore, Major W. Forrester—At Porto Bello, A. Laing, esq.—At Melfort House, A. Campbell, esq.—At St. Andrews, Mrs. Heddewick—At Greenock, A. May, esq.—At Stoneyfield, T. Warrand, esq.—At Jedburgh, Lieut. W. Aitken—At Peebles, G. Templeman, esq.—At Fortrose, R. M'Kenzie, esq.—At Fugan, Mr. W. Innes—At Stirling, Mrs. Murray—At Greenock, W. Fullerton, esq.

IRELAND.

A statement respecting the population of Ireland and its local area, given in our September Number, has been shown to afford a very different result. The surface of Ireland contains 17,927,864 English statute acres, and bears a proportion of 18 to 80 to England and Wales; so that the ratio of population is nearly similar in the two countries. The number of Irish acres is miscalculated at only 6,846,949; and the supposing two and a quarter Irish to an individual in England, and more than one person per acre in Ireland. The misery of that country therefore does not arise from her population exceeding her local surface. There are countries with many more inhabitants to the square mile than even Great Britain.

Married.] At Dublin, Mr. J. Scully to Miss F. M'Cormick—M. Fitzgerald, esq. to Miss C. Blood—J. O'Byrne, esq. to Miss E. O'Bryan—Doctor Raymond, of Kilrush, to Miss A. Langton—At Greenvale, Kilkenny, J. W. Allan, esq. to Miss M. Shearman—J. G. Dunbar, esq. of Fort George, to Miss M. Cunningham—At Cork, M. M'Namara, esq. to Miss A. Galway—At Drungoon church, S. A. Clindenin, esq. to Miss S. Young—At Belfast, F. W. M'Cauley, esq. to Miss A. Hyndman.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. T. Maguire, Mrs. R. Ford—W. Johnston, esq.—Mrs. Mallett—Mrs. Fitzpatrick—Mrs. Milikin—Mrs. M. Robinson—Mrs. M. Goff—U. H. Bagot, esq.—A. D'Arcy, esq.—At Killarney, D. Cronin, esq. M. D.—At Sandymount, Mr. J. Morgan—At Limerick, Mrs. Bodhan—At Balingoola Glebe, co. Limerick, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

DECEMBER 1, 1823.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE consular agents for South America have most of them received their instructions and sailed for their respective destinations. The consuls are to receive 1000*l.* a year, and to have liberty to carry on business as merchants. The consul-generals will receive 2200*l.*, but are not to engage in traffic. These appointments have been filled up in the following manner: At Mexico—Consul General, Mr. O'Gorman. Vera Cruz—Consul, Mr. C. Mackenzie. Acapulco—Consul, Mr. F. Staples. Commissioners—Mr. L. Hervey and Mr. Ward. Consul General (Bogota), Mr. J. Henderson, author of the *History of Brazil*. La Guayra—Mr. T. Tupper. Maracaibo—Mr. R. Sutherland. Carthagená—Mr. Watts. Panama—Mr. Macgregor. Commissioners—Col. Hamilton and Col. Patrick Campbell. Buenos Ayres—Consul General, Mr. Parish. Chili—Mr. Nugent. Lima—Mr. Rowcroft. The Consuls General are empowered to enter into commercial treaties, and establish a political understanding with the different states, and, if formally received, they are to send home accounts of the organization and state of the respective countries, with every intelligence regarding these new States, which is so much desired, and which may force the way for a more decided acknowledgment of their independence.

There is little domestic news of moment since our last. Mr. Canning, who was lately on a visit to the truly hospitable seat of the Earl of Morley, in Devonshire, has been presented with the freedom of Plymouth; on which occasion the honourable gentleman addressed the corporation in a speech which deserves notice for its communication of the sentiments of that part of the cabinet which more immediately acts with the foreign-secretary. It shews also the same conciliatory and candid spirit which Mr. Canning has hitherto pursued in such remarkable contrast to his predecessor in office, thus acting on the best, indeed the only system of policy adapted to

the times, and which Mr. Canning, being a man of genius, instead of a mere office politician, could not fail to perceive, was the path of success, as well as a debt to the knowledge and high mental culture of the age. Of the conduct of ministers respecting Spain there can be but one opinion, if they saw clearly that the end of the struggle would be the end of mischief to this country, terminate how it might. But this seems to be still, as hitherto, a matter of doubt; and fears of the increased influence of France, the cunning and hypocrisy of the ministers of which give every ground for alarm, are in some minds as strong as ever. If then we are ultimately embroiled in a war, would it not have been better had we begun with Spain on our side, than arrayed on that of our enemies? There could be no other rational ground for a war, and it is to be presumed that the information of ministers respecting the probability of the case was on the side of the question which they followed: "our ultimate object was," said Mr. Canning, "the peace of the world; but let it not be said," he continued, "that we cultivate peace either because we fear, or because we are unprepared for, war: on the contrary, if eight months ago the Government did not hesitate to proclaim that the country was prepared for war, if war should unfortunately be necessary, every month of peace that has since passed has but made us so much the more capable of exertion. The resources created by peace are means of war. In cherishing those resources, we but accumulate those means. Our present repose is no more a proof of inability to act, than the state of inertness and inactivity in which I have seen those mighty masses that float in the waters above your town, is a proof they are devoid of strength, and incapable of being fitted for action. You well know, gentlemen, how soon one of those stupendous masses, now reposing on their shadows in perfect stillness—how soon, upon any call of patriotism, or of necessity, it would assume the likeness

of an animated thing, instinct with life and motion—how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage—how quickly it would put forth all its beauty and its bravery—collect its scattered elements of strength, and awaken its dormant thunder. Such as is one of these magnificent machines when springing from inaction into a display of its might—such is England herself, while apparently passive and motionless she silently concentrates the power to be put forth on an adequate occasion. But God forbid that that occasion should arise! After a war sustained for nearly a quarter of a century—sometimes single-handed, and with all Europe arranged at times against her or at her side, England needs a period of tranquillity, and may enjoy it without fear of misconstruction.”

The prosperous state of the finances of the country is not less singular than gratifying. From the amazing sums which appear in the shape of capital, none are more extraordinary in result than those arising out of the Saving Banks. The amount of their deposits in April last was 7,323,179*l.* The number of depositors in the Provident Bishopsgate Bank to 31st March, 1823, was 7320 persons, and the amount of its deposits 186,345*l.* being 25*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* each depositor upon the average. Adopting this as the general average throughout the kingdom, if the sum of 7,323,179*l.* be divided by 25*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* it follows that 288,195 persons are interested therein! which gives 4237 persons more than the number of stockholders in the Government Funds! But as the proportion of 25*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* is probably much higher than belongs to the country depositors in Savings Banks, the number will be much greater. It has been remarked that from “a statement of the imports and exports for the last forty years, it appears, that on an average of the five years, 1798—1802, when the taxes of Great Britain averaged only 33,670,195*l.* per annum, and the pauper rates less than 4,000,000*l.* per annum, the quantity of merchandise imported annually was 29,578,490, and the quantity of British produce and manufactures exported annually 23,840,865; whilst in 1822, with a taxation of about 55,000,000, and a pauper rate of 7,761,441*l.* the British produce and manufactures exported

amounted in quantity to no less than 43,558,490, nearly double the quantity of the former period; but, on the other hand, the imports were actually less than on an average of the five years, 1798-1802, having been only 29,401,807; and that the real value of the 23,840,865 per annum of British produce and manufactures, exported in the five years 1798-1802, was declared at 40,322,381*l.* whilst the real value of the 43,558,490, exported in the last year, was declared at only 36,176,897*l.* or in the proportion of only 19,800,700*l.* instead of 40,322,381*l.* for a quantity of 23,840,865, as on an average of the five years 1798—1802.”

The relative comparison between population and consumption for the periods of 1792 and 1822 is very curious; and, while we allow something for the increase of rural habits, abundantly proves, as political economists say, that “two and two do not always make four.” The ministers who will have the courage to reduce the duties on certain articles that have been overloaded, must profit by the increased consumption. In 1792, with a population of 8,300,000 souls, the consumption of wine was 7,710,992 gallons; of British spirits, 5,184,102 gallons; of foreign spirits, 3,545,920 gallons; of malt, 28,661,374 bushels; and of beer, 7,110,268 barrels; whilst in 1822, with a population of 11,200,000 souls, the consumption of wine was 4,912,740 gallons; of British spirits, 1,222,094 gallons; of foreign spirits, 3,701,969 gallons; of malt, 25,151,508 bushels; and of beer, 7,207,587 barrels.

The report of the condition of the poor in Ireland has been published, and is well worthy due consideration. In the county of Clare only, 26,846 persons, from various causes unfit for labour, have been supported on an expense of less than one penny per day! The New Tithe Composition Bill in Ireland has been successful in the parish of Mallow, and hopes are entertained that it will become general, though it can only operate as a very partial remedy.

A singular decision of the Court of King's Bench has been given in favour of the Magistrates of the North Riding of Yorkshire, who have been in the practice of condemning to the punishment of the tread-mill all prisoners alike—those for trial, some, perhaps, in-

nocent, as well as the convicted. Mr. Stapylton, one of the justices of the county, highly to his credit, determined to bring the subject before the Court of King's Bench, which decided in opposition to his humane opinion. The subject should come before Parliament. It appears that this punishment was placed on the footing of work, and that magistrates have of old a power of refusing food, or any thing beyond bread and water, to those untried prisoners who will not labour, and that therefore the court could not interfere. Is there no evil in mingling the guilty and innocent together, in the hardship of imprisoning a man whom the law always presumes innocent till tried—cutting off his support to keep him in safe custody, and then obliging him to submit to a degrading punishment, or live on the allowance of the convicted felon? The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley thought the court could not grant a mandamus, as no statute had been infringed. Mr. Justice Best, with the felicity of illustration peculiar to that learned personage, is reported to have said, that “a man who was committed to prison was not to be placed in a better situation than one who was at liberty; he was to be placed in as good a situation merely; and as a man at liberty who refused to work would not be sustained in idleness, so a man in prison could ask no more. The magistrates were bound to find the means of work; they had found them; and if these were rejected, the prisoners had no reason to complain.” The man who is deprived of liberty is not, if ever so *well* fed, placed in a better situation than one who is free. The tread-mill is a punishment, not mere labour. Bread and water will not keep one prisoner in twenty in health any length of time. The prison casts him off from his accustomed labours,—is he therefore to be punished with the felon, or deprived of proper food?

The Parliamentary Committee, appointed to inquire into the state of the Millbank Penitentiary, has made its report, with the evidence. The Committee pronounce that the prison, on the whole, is ably and successfully

conducted. They state, that imperfections in a system so perfectly novel ought to be allowed for—that the conductors of the experiment had much both to learn and to teach—that changes of persons and of practices had been the consequence of certain failures in the management; but that all difficulties have been, or promise to be soon surmounted—that steps are taking to remedy any known defects—and that employment is about to be more usefully distributed among the prisoners, and exercise more freely enjoyed.

The situation of the distressed foreigners in this country has been taken up by a Committee. Among the names are Sir Thomas D. Acland, Mr. Fowell Buxton, Mr. John Smith, General Long. The Committee will steer clear of all allusion to political circumstances and sentiments respecting which opinion is divided.

A singular loan has been attempted to be negotiated for the Knights of Malta, to assist in re-establishing the order. A most curious notion of making these Catholics governors of Greece, to support that country against the Turks, is one of the pretexts for this loan. The residence of the knights is to be fixed in one of the Greek Islands, which is to be ceded to them, and the money is to be employed in organizing the Greek armies. What talents in directing a war do these persons possess? and what have they any of them done towards the Greek successes? Such a scheme can only provoke a smile.

One of the agents of the Spanish despots has also attempted to negotiate a loan, but his offer has been treated with deserved contempt by the monied interest. Ferdinand is judged of in England, by all sound Englishmen, according to his merits.

The 12th regiment of foot from Chatham, the 27th from Gibraltar, and the 93d from Mullinger, have been ordered to proceed to the West Indies.

Parliament is prorogued to Tuesday the 3d of February, 1824, when it will meet for the dispatch of business.

THE COLONIES.

THE latest advices from Demerara state that complete tranquillity has been restored throughout that colony. The number of negroes who had suffered had been much exaggerated, but the return of those killed in the skirmishes by the troops was not exactly known. Two hundred remained for trial; twenty-three were executed, and other trials were proceeding. It does not appear that the Methodists took any part in producing the insurrection; but that this report, as well as the vituperation indulged against the friends of negro freedom elsewhere, originated among men who live upon the products of human misery, and have no notions beyond the sordid ones of property, no matter by what means acquired. The following is an extract of a letter dated September 1:

A rifleman who came into George Town this morning with prisoners says, all is quiet, with the exception of one state, the negroes of which still remain in the bush. They have tied up and shot about thirty prisoners, besides three executed by Col. Leahy; the principal ringleader was brought in yesterday; the negro who secured him will have a thousand guilders. We still remain under martial law and severe military duty. A Court Martial commenced on Monday last, and was adjourned until the following day, when two negroes were condemned, and executed in the evening. The military procession to the parade ground, where the criminals were executed, was very solemn, and calculated to make considerable impression on the negroes. The Court Martial sits every day. On Wednesday two were executed, and next day four; this last presented a horrid scene. Some neglect had occasioned the knots to be tied improperly; and when the drop de-

scended, three out of the four fell to the ground; they appeared stunned by the sudden jerk and height of the fall; two never spoke, but wreathed about on the ground; one lay motionless for a moment or two, and then sat up, but soon laid down again; and on hauling him up again he exclaimed—"Oh! my God!"

Such are the scenes afforded by the holding men in a state of bitter oppression;—what sort of moral feeling can the best slave-holders possess!

As a contrast to the heart-sickening details, afforded by accounts from Demerara, the following resolution of the House of Assembly in Grenada is particularly grateful. A Memorial was presented from certain free persons of colour, setting forth that, "as loyal and dutiful subjects, they humbly pray to be admitted into a participation in the rights and privileges to which every Englishman is entitled under the British Constitution. Their participating cannot retrench the liberties or the enjoyment of any other class in the community." The Committee on the above reported: 1. That the Committee is of opinion the free coloured inhabitants of these islands are a respectable, well-behaved class of the community, and possessed of considerable property in the colony. 2. That it is also of opinion, that a Bill should be immediately brought into the House of Assembly for the purpose of repealing the second clause of Judge Smith's Collection Law, in so far as the rights and privileges of the free coloured inhabitants are affected thereby. 3. That the elective franchise ought to be extended to free people of colour possessing the qualification required by the third clause of the Election Act.

FOREIGN STATES.

THE progress of that satire upon kingly power, Ferdinand the VIIth of Spain, has been exactly such as those who knew him calculated he would pursue. Hypocritical, cowardly, and contemptible in the hands of the Cortes, when free he displayed his usual vindictiveness of character, which the basest of mankind would have blushed to put on at the expense of reiterated perjuries. A gallant monarch once said that honour, if it remained

nowhere else upon earth, should be found in the breasts of kings. Among the Bourbon race, however, it seems forgotten. Ferdinand artfully pledged himself by public proclamations, and on the faith of his word, that there should be an amnesty for what his party denominated political offences. The moral character of the Spanish revolution justly deserved this; and the impolicy of shewing the people of Europe that no change could be effect-

ed for their benefit, but by the most lamentable repetitions of such scenes of blood and suffering as France exhibited, would, it might be thought, if no principle of honour had weight, have instructed both the King and the Duke d'Angouleme that they were teaching a lesson which in some future day might be more fatal to crowned heads than the Spanish revolution had been. Ruled by a monk, his confessor and prime minister, Ferdinand has omitted no opportunity of shewing that vengeance only is his care, and that his priesthood and himself (for they are one) are determined to trample upon every sentiment of principle and humanity. On leaving Cadiz, he endeavoured to prevail on Quiroga, and one or two of the party of the Cortes, to accompany him, making the most solemn promises of his protection to them, and of a general amnesty; but his real object was, no doubt, their destruction. No capitulation has been held sacred that was made with Ferdinand or the Regency: those concluded with French officers only were strictly kept, because the latter were determined not to suffer them to be infringed. Barcelona and Tarragona have surrendered to Marshal Moncey upon honourable terms, which the marshal has carefully seen executed to the letter. The Empecinado is alone in arms, and unsubdued. Mina and Rotten have left Spain for England and Switzerland. Sixty deputies of the Cortes, and a number of refugees, are at Gibraltar. Two individuals in Cadiz, having been imprisoned by the Spaniards contrary to the terms of the capitulation, were forcibly set free by General Bourmont, the French commander; indeed, but for the interference of the commanders of the French forces, no guarantee would have been kept, but blood would have been shed in rivers. Riego, who was conducted into Madrid to glut the royal rage and that of the monks, was executed on the 7th ult. with every species of indignity, being drawn to a lofty gibbet in a pannier by an ass, amid the savage yells of the mob and the ecclesiastics, who urged it to these excesses. The charge against Riego was grounded on an *ex-post-facto* law. Every method by which art could heighten suffering and insult was adopted towards him. To the last he exhi-

bited unshaken firmness and courage. He mounted to the gibbet feebly; from the state of his legs, which were swollen by the irons with which he had been loaded. He was in his 38th year. According to custom, the priests have libelled his memory by asserting that he died repentant, and deploring the magnitude of his offences. The unhappy widow of this hero, now in London with his brother, addressed petitions in October last to Louis XVIII. and to the French ambassador here, but receiving no answer, they enclosed another petition, through Mr. Canning, to Chateaubriand, but before the messenger could be despatched, the victim of tyranny was no more. French soldiers guarded the streets on this occasion, and the stain of Riego's death thus rests equally on the shoulders of the Duke d'Angouleme and Ferdinand. The monks and ecclesiastics have been using the powerful influence of superstition to urge the dregs of the people to promote their measures. At Madrid the mob shouted, on the coming of the King—"The absolute King for ever!"—"The Inquisition for ever!"—"Death to the Nation!"—"Down with Commerce!" In Murcia, Orihuela, Valencia, Saragossa, Pampeluna, and other cities, the inquisitors were borne in triumph by the mob, and the standard of the Inquisition carried about amidst cries of—"Religion for ever!"—"Down with the Jews and the Jacobins!" Addresses were drawn up by the Municipal Authorities, and sent to the King by express, requesting his Majesty to re-establish that holy tribunal! It appears that the middle classes in Spain, and a part of the higher only, were the supporters of the Constitution. That the lower, from ignorance, and the influence of the priesthood, were opposed to it, with many equally ignorant and superstitious grandees. The Duke d'Angouleme has left Madrid for Paris, where the theatres are preparing to celebrate his triumphs, his courage, and his unrivalled victories. A return of the losses of the French army, sent before him to Paris, makes them amount to 4500 men, at which price the Duke has flung the victories of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena, into oblivion, and covered himself with glory!

M. de Villele has succeeded in over-

turning his rivals in the French cabinet. The former, it is said, see the necessity of restraining the royal hyena of Spain in his career of vengeance, and have determined to do so. The Duke of Belluno has been ousted from office, and Damas, an object of less fear to the victorious party, has been appointed in his place. Villele, Chateaubriand, Victor, and the ambassadors of the Holy Alliance, have had the Order of Charles III. bestowed on them by Ferdinand. They have, no doubt, earned the bauble most worthily. It is said to be in contemplation to destroy the power of the French Charter wholly, by dismissing the entire Chamber of Deputies, and giving it a septennial duration. Absolute power is advancing slowly in France; but not the less surely for its leisurely progression. The French are said to contemplate an interference with the Spanish colonies either covertly or openly: and their journals are profuse in their abuse of Mr. Canning and his friends. The worthy Foreign Secretary is styled "a madman," and England "a double-faced nation." These emigrants who subsisted so long on our bounty, and who have been most of them Bonapartists or Bourbonists, as it suited their ends, for which they were always ready to betray either party, might be a little more decent in their vituperations. England fears not to stand alone and aloof from their disgraceful conspiracy against freedom. She has done so unshaken, when the loftiest genius of modern times, and the most powerful means were united with Europe against her; and she will suffer neither the smile nor frown of the microscopic intellects that now direct the energies of the Continent to force her to be the slave of their purposes, or an accessory to their crimes.

Savary, Duke of Rovigo, has published a statement of the death of the Duke d'Enghien, which goes to his own exculpation of the charges made against him respecting it, and involves M. Talleyrand. The statement of Savary is corroborated in most points by that of Bonaparte himself; but the wily Talleyrand seems, with his usual tact,

to have flung the odium of the court upon his opponent, from which the latter has been excluded. Perhaps the people of France judge differently from those who surround the King. The state of the health of Louis XVIII. is represented as deplorable, and that his dissolution at no very distant period, unless unexpected changes take place, is looked upon as inevitable.

The cause of Greece still prospers. A letter from Semlin, dated Oct. 28, states, that—"Since the death of the heroic Marco Botzari, his brother Constantine has made himself known, and avenged the death of his brother in a manner worthy of him. He is said to have completely defeated the Pacha of Scutari, who had advanced with fresh troops towards the end of September, and to have destroyed the greater part of his army. Among the prisoners were 600 Latin Christians, whom Botzari sent to their homes, after reproaching them for having fought against their Christian brethren." Lord Strangford has had important interviews with the Reis Effendi at Constantinople, but it does not appear that any decided result has been yet communicated arising from them. It is probable, according to some accounts, that the negotiations with Russia will terminate satisfactorily to the latter power.

Commissioners sent by the King of Portugal to announce the overthrow of the Constitutional Government, arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 17th September. The vessel entered the harbour under the Portuguese flag, and without hoisting a flag of truce. The purport of the errand of these commissioners is stated to be for the purpose of arranging some treaty between Portugal and Brazil, by which the latter may return to her allegiance to the mother country, enjoying at the same time a Charter or Constitution, conveying additional privileges to those they before possessed. This arrival is stated to have occasioned considerable anxiety to the people of Rio Janeiro, who are very jealous of the Emperor's designs, and extremely fearful of his betraying the new empire to the Crown of Portugal. The ship was taken possession of as prize.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

CAIUS GRACCHUS.—We ask pardon of all parties entitled to share in the triumph of “The Cataract of the Ganges,” which is, in very truth, “the most splendid spectacle ever exhibited on the stage”—of the horses first, and with high admiration; of their riders next; of the lady and gentleman who have invented the dresses; and last and least, of the gentlemen who have written the words—for passing it by for the present, and giving the place of honour to a tragedy. In these days, indeed, tragedies are “plenty as blackberries,” and usually are almost as mawkish, and moulder nearly as soon; but the name of Knowles gives promise of something of another and a better order than the sickly productions of romance in its dotage. He alone in our day has written a play which lives on the stage; and however opinions may differ as to its degree of merit;—(ours of the Dramatic article are known to be very high)—no one can deny to it the praise of vivid action, of true domestic pathos, and of picturesque arrangement in the principal scenes. It is something in these days to have one dramatist who trusts in the simple strength of the affections—who does not think it necessary to smear over the rude figures of old time with a modern varnish, or to trick out his characters in the faded flowers of sentimental poesy. Mr. Knowles has many faults; he is often careless, now and then extravagant, and sometimes, and worst of all, a little *Irish*; but there is a spirit of truth and nature in his dramas which will redeem a thousand faults, and live in spite of them.

Caius Gracchus will scarcely take so deep root as *Virginus*, because its story is so inferior in interest; but it will add to the reputation of the author with all who admired the purest excellences of his former work. Its incidents are a portion of a noble history; but they do not stand out from it unlike all else, as those of *Virginus*, and its domestic interest is not so closely involved in its very texture. It shews us, indeed, young valour nipped in its early bloom; glorious aspirations

suddenly chilled by ingratitude and death; and the vain struggle of generous sympathy for the wrongs of the people with unbending power, repaid as it has been a hundred times in the great tragedy of life! But these incidents are not of the same heart-touching kind with those which bring on the fate of the sweet Virginia; which concentrate the interest in a fair victim, whom the first of dramatists should draw, and Miss Foote alone should personate; which reconcile the wayward heart to care for the wrongs of a nation, when they are concentrated in the sufferings of an innocent girl. Mr. Knowles has not been tempted by the difficulty of his subject to violate the truth of history, and to destroy the simplicity of a classic scene by the introduction of barbaric ornaments or romantic episodes; which we take to be no small praise. His latest play is less tinged with the sad embroidery of poetic thought than his first, in the same proportion that its story has less of poetry in its web; an instance of noble forbearance, and a proof, to our feelings at least, of the genuineness of the author's dramatic power. The diction of Caius Gracchus is generally simple and nervous, occasionally lax and wordy, and now and then harsh and unpleasing, but never turgid or lifeless. Its chief merit, however, consists in the perpetual play and interchange of passion and action, and in the individual marking of the characters.

The play opens with the first appearance of young Gracchus in public life to defend Vettius, his brother's friend, who is accused by the patrians. The tragical end of his brother's career; the deep seclusion in which he has nursed his hopes of vengeance and of freedom; give an interest to his sudden start into action, and make him the chief object of the people's hopes. He succeeds; Vettius is acquitted on his plain and manly appeal; and he is marked out for popularity, ingratitude, and a grave. Cornelia immediately sees the fate of her son, but rejoices in the virtue which must undo him, and endeavours to sustain the sinking spirits of his wife

Licinia. Her firmness is soon put to a severe trial, for he is taken by Opimius as his questor, in order to remove him from Rome, and is forced to take a hurried leave of the family in the bosom of which he has passed his life. He serves his office with honour; and, before he is expected, returns to Rome to expose the machinations of his enemies, and for his sudden return is cited before the censors. While Opimius the consul, brave in his absence, is making an harangue against him, he appears, and, having by a simple statement of his services put his enemies to confusion, avows himself candidate for the office of Tribune. He is elected; and Cornelia thus expresses her mingled joy and sadness at the news—

“It would come to this!
I knew that it would come to this, Licinius!
And I could tell what further it will come to
If I would! No matter! Two such sons
as mine
Were never made for mothers that have eyes
Which are afraid of tears—that come to me
As old acquaintance. I did rear my boys
Companions for the gods; why wonder I
If they will go to them ere other men!
Many a time as they have stood before me,
Such things as mothers seldom look upon,
And I have seem'd to feed on them with my eyes,
My thoughts have ponder'd o'er their bier, where they
Lay stiff and cold.”

Caius enters with the flush of triumph in his cheek, which “lights him up as he did feel a god,” but which his mother shudders at while she anticipates the time when she shall look upon that cheek and think upon that flush. Licinia his wife tries to go up to him and wish him joy, but is overcome by her feelings, and faints in his arms. The Senate now find it necessary to work directly for his ruin; and Opimius is employed to cajole Livius Drusus, his colleague, to supplant him in the affections of the people. The scene in which the Consul flatters this good easy man into a great opinion of himself, and an entire subservience to the wishes of the Senate, is one of the best in the play, though being very inadequately

performed, it produced no effect on the stage. From this interview, the ready dupe goes to the rostrum, proposes to exceed the plans of Gracchus for the welfare of the poor at the Senate's own instance, and steals the voices of the pitiful crowd. Gracchus sees through the design, and challenges him as the dupe of the senate; a most animated scene ensues, in which Gracchus calls on his rival to speak out, upbraids him for his treachery, and, on his asserting, in the ordinary cant of the minions of tyranny, “that he is one who loves alike the senate and the people—the friend of both,” retorts in the following terms—

“The friend of neither—
The senate's tool!—a traitor to the people!
A man who seems to side with neither party,
Will now bend this way, and then make it up
By leaning feebly to the other side:
Talk moderation—patience—with one foot
Step out, and with the other back again—
With one eye glance his pity on the crowd,
And with the other crouch to the nobility;
At any public grievance raise his voice,
And like a harmless tempest calm away;
Idle and noted only for his noise.
Such men are the best instruments of tyranny:
The simple slave is easily avoided
By his external badge; your order bears
The infamy within!”

The people, as Cornelia foresaw, desert Gracchus, and he loses his office of Tribune. It is clear, now, that his ruin is intended, for the Senate openly proposes to abrogate his laws. As he is about to confront them, and while his partisans are waiting his arrival, Cornelia seeks him, and begs him not to expose his life for those who forsook him, in a state where “the heart of public virtue has not the blood to make it beat again.” He replies by the following passionate and picturesque argument:—

“Remember you Messina, mother?
Once from its promontory we beheld
A galley in a storm; and as the bark
Approach'd the fatal shore, could well discern
The features of the crew with horror all
Aghast save one! Alone he strove to guide
The prow, erect amidst the horrid war

Of winds and waters raging.—With one
 hand
 He ruled the hopeless helm—the other
 strain'd
 The fragment of a shiver'd sail—his brow
 The while bent proudly on the scowling
 surge,
 At which he scowl'd again. The vessel
 struck!
 One man alone bestrode the wave and
 rode
 The foaming courser safe;—'twas he the
 same!
 You clasp'd your Caius in your arms, and
 cried
 'Look, look, my son, the brave man
 ne'er despairs,
 But lives where cowards die!' I would
 but make
 Due profit of your lesson."

At last he seems to yield to her entreaties, and sits down; but still dwells on the infamy of breaking his word. When his mother asks, "What will be left to her if she should lose him?" he replies simply—"My monument;" she feels the full force of that figure by which everlasting fame and honour seem embodied, and bids him to go. He joins his friends; they are insulted by Opimius, as he passes to sacrifice; and, against his will, retaliate and kill one of the lictors. He receives the news with agony; he feels that blood has been shed, and must be washed away only by blood; and after declaring his purpose to await his destiny alone at the foot of his father's statue, he yields to the entreaties of his friends, and consents to stand or fall with them. For this night he returns to the home where he has been most happy, and takes a last farewell of the familiar objects which old custom had made dear to him, and endeavours to soothe his wife. When morning dawns, in spite of her passionate entreaties, he joins his followers on Mount Aventine. The senate proclaims a pardon to all who will abandon his cause; he is deserted, surrounded, beaten, and proposes to offer himself up singly as the victim. This his friends prevent; the battle is renewed almost without hope; and Gracchus makes his way into the temple of Diana, where Cornelia, his wife, and child, have taken refuge, and, after embracing them, stabs himself with a dagger, contriving his death so as to avoid shewing the weapon, and falls with the name of Rome on his

dying lips. This scene is short and hurried, but intensely pathetic; the request of Caius to his mother, that she will make his child con over the lessons she taught him, and none else, finely combines a world of tender recollection with a father's hope; and the manner of his death is more decorous, more delicately conceived and executed, than any violent death we remember to have seen represented in the presence of the spectators.

Of the characters, Cordelia is by far the most noble. There is more intermixture of human weakness with her strength than we usually attribute to the most heroic of Roman ladies; yet fortitude is not apathy, nor is magnanimity best shewn by suppressing all vestiges of the struggle by which the mind has attained its majestic composure. Her griefs are solemn; her prophetic forebodings, while they give a mournful tinge to the earlier parts of her son's career, do not lead her to desire that he should pause, until indignation against the hollow-hearted people interposes; and her maternal love and pride, so soon to be bereft of all but recollection, awaken a revering pity for one who would disdain to appeal to ordinary sympathies. We cannot look at the part without thinking of Mrs. Siddons; fancying we see her grandest action, and drink in her mellowest tones. Gracchus is not so individualized; but he is vividly drawn; impetuous, eloquent, and generous, and all he says and does breathes of present life. Licinia, his wife, is too mere a wife for the mate of such a spirit; her love, though not sensual, is selfish; and it is scarcely credible that a Roman lady would desire her husband to read to her all day, or that he could or would if she did. The commons are not, we suspect, much like the old citizens of Rome; and their introduction in tragedy is always dangerous, because it vulgarizes the play to the galleries. As soon as these rude plebeians appear, the spell is broken; the idea of illusion and antiquity is gone; and those who have gazed in happy wonder at the gorgeous spectacle, feel at once that the temples are but canvass, and "the men and women merely players." Mr. Kemble, indeed, could sustain tragedy in spite of a present mob; but Mr. Macready has too much of the

stuff which is common to all humanity so to stem the tide. The nobility of his mind is not so externally marked.

Mr. Macready's Caius is the life of the piece. The character gives free scope for that burning energy and those touches of domestic tenderness in which he chiefly excels; and he plays it with his whole heart. In the scenes with Licinia, his accents fall on the ear with pensive music, and sink into the soul; in those with Cornelia, the filial love and admiration finely temper the impetuosity of his spirit; and in the third act, where he taunts Drusus as a tool, and calls on him to be honest, his fiery eloquence and passion seem to terrify the inmost spirit of the unworthy tribune. His costume is admirably classical, and the manner of his fall, hiding the dagger till the blow is struck, and then veiling his face, exhibits a worthy conclusion of a Roman life. Mrs. Bunn is impressive in Cornelia; and if she does not realize the author's conception, it is because she is not Mrs. Siddons. The play has been received with a success which we hope will stimulate the author to perfect what he has begun; to add uniform depth to vividness; and to sustain throughout a piece the nervous strain of sentiment and verse which he so frequently attains.

We have occupied so much space with the new tragedy, that we have none left to speak of "the Rajah's Daughter;" but it is no matter; for the piece transcends all our powers; its decorations being too splendid for detail, and its language too contemptible for criticism. The revival of the "Winter's Tale" has been attended with great success—Munden being rich in Autolycus—Mrs. Bunn dignified in Hermione—and Macready fervid and impetuous in Leontes. The statue scene is quite perfect.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The Managers of this theatre have at length brought all their forces into the field—foot and horse. To give scope for the manœuvres of both, and especially of the latter, a new romantic drama, entitled "Cortez, or the Conquest of Mexico," has been produced with all the appliances of scenery for which this house has long been famous. Considered as a drama,

it deserves little praise; its hero is merely a Spaniard in a shining jacket; its principal action is only the march of an army on a wicked expedition; and its episodes are made up from one of Dryden's rhyming plays translated into prose. As an opera, Cortez deserves great praise; much of the music by Bishop is in his happiest style; and is far too good to be introduced in the midst of such radiant mummary. It owes its attraction chiefly, however, to its horsemanship, which is exhibited in greater perfection than we have ever seen it on the regular boards. There is one feat performed by Ducrow and his steed, which is absolutely poetical, and worth the whole play. The man appears as a savage, dashes furiously at a horseman, dismounts him, and gets upon his horse, entirely ignorant how to support himself in his new situation. The horse plunges, the rider makes desperate efforts to preserve his seat, clings to the mane, and is carried up a precipice, where, after wildly grasping about to save himself, he is thrown off, and falls into the abyss below. When we see some human performers, we cannot help exclaiming with the man in the play—"What a fine thing it is to have instinct!"

A new afterpiece, called "The Ferry of the Guiers," was unsuccessful, in spite of lovely Swiss scenery, and the charming looks and acting of Miss Foote. Its sole incident was the escape of a French nobleman, his wife, and daughter, from the revolutionary troops across a river, and its sole joke the inability of a French officer to read. This satirical hit is not very consistent with the charge usually made by authors as legitimate as this farce-wright—that Voltaire and Rousseau caused the revolution; nor with the elaborate speeches about liberty and licentiousness, which the old ferryman gave with a roundness of period, and a power of face, worthy of a minister detached from the cabinet to make speeches in the provinces.

Mr. Sinclair has returned to England after six years study and practice of his art in Italy, and must be regarded, since the retirement of Braham, as the first of our male vocalists. His voice, which could not improve in sweetness, has acquired additional strength; his

articulation of the words is admirably distinct; but we think the less he resorts to his highest falsetto notes, the more he will please. He sometimes loses his voice in the attempt to reach them, and when he has overleapt the chasm, their attenuated delicacy is scarcely pleasing from a man. His acting we cannot approve. This, however, is a minor consideration: we are heartily glad to hear him again; and earnestly hope his success will repay the splendid liberality of the Managers.

The painful tragedy of "The Gamester" has been acted in a style of excellence which alone can render it bear-

able. Young's 'Beverley is one of his finest performances, and was never more finely played; Kemble's Lewson is noble, and redeems the morality of the play; Cooper is a judicious Stukeley; and Mrs. Bartley as the heroine, though too drawling, reminds us forcibly of the greatest actress of our and probably of any age. We were sorry to observe that the audience evidently applied some of the passages to the late melodramatic affair in Hertfordshire. It is melancholy to see all England in a fever of curiosity about the death of a wretched gamester, while they scarcely give a thought to the immolation of the noble-hearted Riego!

FINE ARTS.

Models of Swiss Scenery.—There are two other public exhibitions connected with the fine arts, which we have hitherto been prevented from noticing. One of these is the models of the Swiss mountains, valleys, lakes, &c. that have for some time past been exhibiting in Soho Square. The merit of these models consists almost entirely in the happy plan on which they are constructed; for when once *that* was thought of, the mere execution is of easy attainment. Supposing that proper attention has been paid to the comparative measurements of the objects represented, the kind of view here gained of them can be had in no other way whatever—neither from the highest points which they themselves present—nor by maps, or pictures, or the best possible geographical descriptions: in fact, in no other way than through the medium of the imagination. If the traveller among these scenes can fancy himself a bird, endued with the wings of the eagle to soar as high as *he* can above the scene, and with more than the eagle's eye, to look down upon and distinguish the various parts of the great whole beneath him, he may gain the kind of view of different portions of Switzerland that is here presented to him; but in no other way. Perhaps this will sufficiently explain the nature of the models in question. It should be observed, however, that from the very nature of the

plan, as well as from the extremely small scale on which it is necessarily executed, this exhibition will be found interesting to those alone who have visited the spots represented; for its merit consists in its power of furnishing *hints* to the spectator, which rouse and render active his imagination, and thus enable it to raise a fabric of its own, constructed out of the materials which have been previously collected and deposited in the memory by actual observation; just as a few rude sketches made by an artist at the moment a scene was before him, will enable him to call back that scene at any future period with perfect truth and distinctness, when his *unassisted* memory would probably have presented it in a confused, indistinct, and altogether erroneous manner.

The models consist of one general view of a great part of Switzerland,—including the lakes of Geneva, Neuchatel, and Bienne; Mont Blanc, the valley of Chamouni; and several other views of different portions of this general view, on a larger scale: such as the valley of Chamouni, with its surrounding mountains, glaciers, &c. — the mountains over which lies the passage of the Simplon—the city of Geneva, —&c.

We repeat, to a person who has actually visited these scenes there is no way of passing over them again in imagination so pleasantly and effectively

as by attending to these models. He may here actually make himself as familiar with the general detail of them in an hour as he could by travelling among them for a month; and what is better still, he may recall, in all the vividness of reality, any of the peculiar associations that he has happened to connect with them himself, or that have been connected with them by others, and on which so much of the attractions of this enchanting country depends. In that model, in particular, which includes Lake Lemán and its surrounding scenery, he may, if he prefer imaginations to realities, trace the track of the boat in which St. Preux and Julie passed across the Lake for the last time, and found (amid the danger of eternal separation that threatened them) that they were *lovers* still—or, he may look upon the wintry rocks of Meillerie, where the despairing lover, still clinging to love when life itself had lost its hold upon him, gazed, day after weary day, on the opposite shore of the Lake, where dwelling of his mistress could *not* be the seen.

But should the visitor (perchance unused to the romantic mood) feel a becoming contempt for all that does not present itself to him under the form of fact—he may still find much to hold and to repay his attention; for here is the Castle of Chillon, at once the tomb and monument of the murdered Bonivard;—here is Coppet, the beloved home of one of the best of men and most illustrious of women;—here is Ferney, where the laughing Sage retired from the persecutions of popularity, and the misgivings of his own heart, and did not find the peace that he sought, because he did not seek it frankly, and therefore did not deserve it;—here is Lausanne, where the great historian pondered his bitter truths and solemn ironies—and where “the last of the Romans” lately gathered his robe about him in death with no less dignity than he had done in life;—and, not to trace particular associations of this kind farther, here are all these spots, as they stand brightened and beautified by the light that has been thrown upon them

from the burning genius of our own wandering bard,

THE FRENCH PICTURE OF THE MEDUSA SHIPWRECK.

One among the many proofs which might be adduced to shew that the Fine Arts have reached a much higher station in England than they hold among any of her Continental rivals, is, that whenever an exhibition comes forward that is found totally to belie its own pretensions, and to be unworthy public patronage and attention, it invariably turns out to have been planned and executed by foreigners. There have been several lately of this description; but the only one we have thought it worth while to select for present notice is that named above. And we do this, not so much to point out defects, for these must be obvious to every spectator, as to guard the public against pretensions. For those who have seen this picture, the mischief is done: our only object in noticing it is, to tell those who have *not* seen it, that, as an exhibition of the scene it proposes to represent, it is utterly worthless and inefficient; and that as a work of art, it sets all rules and all principles at an impudent defiance. In fact, it is merely “ten thousand square feet of canvass” (as the placards state) daubed with half-a-dozen different representations of the Medusa frigate and her crew at different periods of their voyage; the whole dragged along before the spectator’s eye, as you draw out the *roll-up* pictures that they make for children: each compartment running into and forming a part of that which precedes and follows it; and each explained as it passes, in the manner of the halfpenny shows, by a person appointed for that purpose.

We should have deemed it completely beneath our office to notice any exhibition so totally without merit as the one before us, but that, from so many of a similar nature appearing from time to time, it is evident the public are deceived by the pretensions which are put forth by means of placards, advertisements, and otherwise, and that it thus becomes worth while to repeat the speculation.

VARIETIES.

Royal Society of Literature.—On the 5th ult. the first ordinary Meeting of the Royal Society of Literature took place at the Society's Rooms. Archdeacon Nares, one of the Vice-Presidents, was in the chair. After going through the routine of preliminary business, his Grace the Duke of Rutland was, as a Peer of the Realm, balloted for without the formula of exhibiting his name as a candidate, and unanimously elected a Fellow R. S. L. The names of eight or ten other candidates for admission, chiefly persons of eminence as scholars or in public life, were proposed and appointed for future election. The Secretary then commenced the reading of a singularly interesting historical paper communicated by Mr. Granville Penn, and demonstrating, in contradiction to Hume, that the heroic Henry V. had not only actually contemplated but prepared for the invasion of Syria, with the purpose of rescuing Jerusalem from the Infidels. This feature in the life of our great monarch, the Essay showed to be probable by general reasoning on the statement of Monstrelet, that Henry a few hours before his death declared such to have been his design; but the decisive proof of the fact was reserved for a MS. discovered at Brussels, so lately as 1819, and which is the identical Report of a man of science who had been sent out by the King to survey the coasts of Egypt and Syria, previous to his embarking on the enterprise. The high reputation of Henry for wisdom and foresight is corroborated by this paper, and it certainly exalts the fame even of that so famous English Prince. The time of the Society did not admit of reading the MS. to a conclusion, and it was accordingly reserved for the next meeting. We believe that a copy of it also exists at Oxford, but (owing to the surveyor's return after the death of his employer, and in the reign of his son) it had been erroneously marked as belonging to the age and government of Henry VI.; which mistake has been rectified, and the point of history elucidated, since the discovery at Brussels.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain held a sitting on the 1st of November. The meeting was not numerously attended, but as fully as the present season, when many members are out of town, could warrant the expectation of. Among the donations that were presented to the meeting were two works of the celebrated Augustus William Schlegel; one a periodical publication, entitled "*Indisitio Bibliothek*," and the other an edition of a Sanscrit

poem, called "*Bhagavad-Geta*." In presenting the latter, the Secretary remarked that it was to be regarded as a specimen of a series of editions of the most valuable Sanscrit works, which M. Schlegel proposes successively to publish. The next will be the "*Ramayana*," see page 549.

The Zodiac of Dendera.—The commencement and conclusion of this circle of figures appears to be determined by two characters, a line from which would divide the sphere into two hemispheres. I take the first to mean creation, consisting of a feather (*spirit*) rising from the *symbol of life* reversed, or *death*; the last is the symbol of life reversed, and therefore signifies destruction, as opposed to regeneration. The first figure is Serapis Atlas (*Atel*, a column) or Stability, as Dr. Young has contended. His feet are swathed as a mummy, to indicate that he is lord of the manes or shades, and thus identified with the *Sol inferus*. In his hand he bears the flail and crook, symbols of gathering and separating, to show that he is judge of the dead: and on his head he wears a crown of Lotus, indicative of their resurrection or regeneration. In order not to break the harmony of illustration which attaches to the whole circular range of characters, I shall here shortly say, (reserving the proof for subsequent exhibition,) that there is strong evidence to show that the Egyptians represented the first murdered man (whose name Ab-El was preserved in most of the Pagan mythologies) under this combination of symbols. Atlas and Serapis were, like Pluto, lords of the Hesperian paradise. This personage stands before an altar on which is represented the head of a young heifer bearing a globe. Testimony will be adduced before the conclusion of this paper, that the Heifer or sign Taurus was a symbol of the antediluvian age over which the drowned Osiris ruled. This symbol, combined with an altar, is therefore, in all probability, meant to represent the antediluvian church, the period of which extended from the erection of the first altar by Abel (the bloody rites connected with whose death were those of the Titans) to the erection of the second by Noah, when, as Bryant has proved, a new worship, founded on the phenomena of the deluge, was introduced; of which rites the initiatory secret was a third advent in the person of the "*promised seed*." The remainder of the circle, according to the theory I have the honour to lay down, is an illustration of Genesis, from the 5th chapter to verse 19th of the 9th, namely,

a short genealogical record of the two races of men derived from the same source, and founding the true and false antediluvian churches; and of the catastrophe which the corruption of the last produced. It must be remembered that such a record is not peculiar to Moses, but common to the Phœnician and Chaldean priesthood; and, though there is no written proof of any such record existing among the Egyptians, there is this fair inference in favour of it—that it is scarcely likely that the Egyptians, descended from Mizraim and Ham and possessing the most literary hierarchy in the world, of which Moses himself constituted apart, should not have agreed with the record of one of their own *sacred scribes* in a matter concerning the genealogy of their immediate progenitors. It is certain that the scriptural chronology reckons from the death of Abel, and the overthrowing of the first altar on which an animal sacrifice was made, as here represented by the founder of the agricultural race Cain, who considered, as his name shows, that in him, and not in Abel, was contained the promised seed, and thence the jealousy and dispute between them which terminated in that first murder, which the fathers are generally agreed in considering as a type of the first Atonement. It is probable that the Egyptians (having also a false Church like the antediluvian; and, indeed, from this false church the mummeries and anomalies of the Roman Catholic have been closely copied) gave precedence to the race of Cain, whom they called Cna, considering themselves derived from it by the imputed marriage of Ham with Naama, the sister of Tubal Cain, and, moreover, having the same antipathy to the shepherd race, of which Abel was the first. The head of an ox was certainly considered as the symbol of a vicarious atonement, not only in Egypt, but in other ancient countries, where it was a custom to lay the curse of the people's crimes upon it; and it is said, that the custom is to this day retained among the Brahmans on particular occasions. If the swathed figure on one side of the altar represented Abel, it is probable that the Cynocephalus on the other (*Cyno* is derived from *Cna*) represented Cain; and this is, moreover, corroborated by the figure of a Cynocephalus in the centre of the Planisphere, in the act of sacrificing the thigh of Apis. The Pagan fable of the murder of Atlas by his brother may also be adduced in confirmation; as well as the howling and cutting themselves used by the priests of Ab-El over a murdered body; and “the extending of the hands to the *once bleeding*” in the Samothracian mysteries, which, Julius

Firmicus says, was in record of the murder of one of the three Dioscuri (Seth, Cain, and Abel,) by his brothers. Taking these premises for granted, then, the first personage following Serapis, or Seth, should be Enoch. His crest is a globe, from whence a serpent issues, which in ancient heraldry perhaps represented the same thing as the name, signifying the *great fountain of light*. The next is Irad, which, as he has the symbol of Thoth beside him, was perhaps his Egyptian name. Mehunael carries a globe; Mehujael, the same distinguished by horns, and Lamech, a Lotus calyx supported by horns. The name of the latter, if Denon's characters are to be depended upon, is written: L—A—M—uch. The select race begins with Enos, whose crest, like his name, is a vial, emblematic of a sacred fountain, and the sound of which is En. In his time the first regular church was established: “men began to call upon the name of the Lord.” Perhaps the only female figure, that of Isis, which follows, who undoubtedly represented the Egyptian church, may refer to this. Canaan, Mahalaleel, Jared, and Enoch, follow. The last is singularly marked, as may be expected; his crest is a star: he is the only one in the whole procession signalized as a priest of Serapis, by a tail annexed to his girdle. His name (allowing the accuracy of the characters) is thus written: He—I—N—ach. Above are two figures which, on the modern sphere, are Ganymede carried off by an eagle, to indicate his translation, and before him the Agathodæmon, which he appears to be adoring. After him follow Methuselah and Lamech; the last has his face towards Typhon, or the evil genius of the false church, commonly represented by a boar or wolf throughout the Pagan mythologies. And then follows Adonis kneeling for protection from this boar (whence the Syrian fable of Adonisisiris) at an ark. On his head are four serpents, emblematic of the four winter months' sleep of Osiris, which was the period of the Egyptian deluge. The ark is a *scyphus*, supporting the head of an ox, both attestations of the same thing. And here a most singular attestation of the truth of these inductions occurs; it is an old Pagan and Jewish tradition that the ark was entered when the seven Pleiads were in the neck of Taurus; and here the *seven Pleiads are represented in the neck of Taurus*. Next follows a representation of the four months inclosure in the ark—a vase, four serpents arising from it. These four serpents also represented the *magnimenses*, or 4000 years, of the world's revolving periods, after which the Egyptians

expected a crisis and resurrection. The next figure is an admitted symbol of the actual regeneration from the ark, and the typical resurrection it foreshadowed—Harpocrates rising from a Lotus calyx, with his finger on his lip. Noah is then represented as erect, with the hawk mask of Osiris; and his three sons follow. Ham is distinctly characterised. Bryant has shown, that he was represented by *two pigeons*, by a *heart*, by a *furnace*, and by a *ram's head*. All these characteristics are combined in the two curious delineations which follow. A male figure, with a heart instead of a head, is seated with two pigeons above him, and before a furnace surmounted with the ram's head of Hammon. Shem, the Oriental Apollo, as Ham was the Egyptian Vulcan, follows playing on his lyre, and crowned with a star (Shem, a sign); and Japhet, as Mercury, the herdsman, with a dog's head, and driving an ox before him. It is here, however, proper to remark, on the partial principle which the Egyptians entertained (on account of sympathy of worship) towards their maternal ancestry, traceable to Cain, that they have substituted the three sons of the Lamech of Cain's branch for those of Noah, since there is little doubt that the latter three personages became, subsequently, the Gods of the Pagan nations, either as Neptune, Pluto, and Jupiter, or as they are here represented, as Vulcan, Apollo, and Mercury. That *Tubal-Cain*, "the artificer in brass and iron," originated the name and office of Vulcan, cannot be doubted; and he is represented as seated before a chemical furnace or foundry. *Tubal*, "the father of those who handle the harp," is here as accurately personified; nor can the identity of *Jabal*, "the father of those who have cattle," be disputed. They were the three Baalim of the most ancient mysteries. The next assemblage of images is the most extraordinary corroboration of Bryant's theory which has yet been adduced; and the more so, as he himself did not live to see it. It consists of an oviform ark, with eight persons in it—a dove above it—into which the patriarch and his three sons are entering, preceded by an ox and an ibis, as representatives of the birds and beasts; the white region of the planisphere immediately above this extraordinary pictorial history of what Moses records in words, being occupied not only with all the diluvial signs—Pisces and Capricornus; while Aquarius is represented pouring fountains of water on the ark itself; but with unquestionable symbols of the violence and corruption of the giants which preceded the deluge. Among others of

the latter class *Pasiphae's cow* beheaded, is next to a gigantic figure, (now called Orion,) who is on the point of destroying a dog with his club; while on the Zodiac of Esne, a beheaded man is substituted for the beheaded half-human Chimæra of the Planisphere. The next assemblage of figures represents the exit from the ark, in characters as impossible to gainsay when collated together, as the preceding: and it is curiously arranged, with a view to the grand mystery of the Egyptian theology, that the circle shall conclude in such a manner as that the first personages it pictures shall be prototypes of the last, and they again antetypes of a mystery yet to be developed. Here the second Adam is pictured as the first—the altar of Noah is used as the fulfilled type of that of Abel, and the accursed apostate from the second church, Ham, is substituted for the accursed apostate of the first church, Cain. The included eight persons are depicted as making their exit from the ark, and *bearing a lamb to be sacrificed* at the altar of covenant set up by the new founder of the human race. Directly over this altar is Sagittarius, shooting the scorpion Typho, or serpent Python of the flood, of whose bow the bow of the covenant with Noah was unquestionably the origin. The eight persons are thus represented: Noah as Serapis, or *Osiris inferus*; Ham, as a Cynocephalus; Japhet, as Mercury, with a dog's head; Shem, as Apollo, with the face of a hawk. The sacred Ogdoas of Egypt, of which all the persons were male, was probably made up by substituting the sons of the Patriarchs for their wives; as Horus, the grandson of Ham, who appears here with the face of a lion, and the second Hermes, his other reputed grandson, with his Ibis head. The wives, however, were afterwards admitted under various names of national goddesses into this assemblage, and constituted, with the Ogdoas, the twelve *Dii Majoress* of the ancients. The whole are in fact represented as supporting the planisphere: the eight male deities paired together, and the four female being detached; and the artist has apparently taken pains to identify all the male deities with one, Osiris; and all the female divinities with one also, Isis, by leaving the twelve no characteristic distinction but sex. C.

Periodical Rise and Fall of the Barometer.—Colonel Wright, member of the Ceylon Literary and Agricultural Society, is said to have discovered, that within the Tropics the mercury rises and falls twice within twenty-four hours, with such regularity as to afford almost an opportunity of measuring the lapse of time by this instrument.

Crystallisation of Acetic Acid by Pressure.—Mr. Perkins, we understand, has succeeded in crystallising acetic acid by the pressure of 1000 atmospheres. The transparent crystals thus formed are pure acid; and the residuum is acidulous water. Mr. Perkins has crystallised several other acids by the same means.

Conversion of Atmospheric Air into a Fluid by Pressure.—Mr. Perkins has compressed atmospheric air to such a degree, that a small portion of fluid appears at the end of the compressed column. This fluid does not wholly recover its gaseous state when the pressure is removed. It was supposed to be water, but this is not yet certain: several other gases have been converted into liquids by the same powerful agency.

Eisteddfod.—The Eisteddfod, or Congress of the Welsh Bards, took place last month at Carmarthen, and it was most brilliantly attended. Lord Dynevor, President of the Cambrian Society of Dyfed, was in the chair, and by his side sat the Bishop of St. David's, the Patron of the Society. The successful candidate for the poems on "St. David's College," and "On the recent Victories gained by the Greeks over the Turks," was the Rev. Daniel Evans, M.A. Fellow of Jesus College; and the successful candidate for the verses composed on "Sir Gruffydd ab Nicolas," one of the ancestors of Lord Dynevor, was the Rev. John Jones, M.A. of Christ Church.

Insects in Amber.—M. Schweigger having very attentively examined the insects contained in the bits of yellow amber of the coasts of Prussia, and which at first sight might be thought to be the same as the present insects of that country, has found that they in fact often belong to the same genera, but not to the same species as those living at the present day. Among the small number of insects described and figured in the work of this author, we observe, in particular, an unknown species of scorpion, and a spider which differs from all the species living at present, in not having the head of a single piece with the thorax. M. Germar, Professor at Halle, has given the result of a similar investigation in an Entomological Journal, where he tries to determine some species of those amber insects, the analogues of which are not found alive at the present day.

Sir Everard Home has recently made some interesting inquiries by way of comparison between the auricular organs of man and quadrupeds. The result of his researches seems to prove that shrill tones, or the upper notes of an instrument, have comparatively little effect in exciting the

attention of animals, whilst the full lower tones stimulate them almost to a fury. Sir Everard observes, that the effect of the high notes of the piano-forte upon the great lion in Exeter 'Change, only called his attention, which was considerable, though he remained silent and motionless. But no sooner were the lower notes sounded, than he sprang up, lashed his tail, and yelled violently, and endeavoured to break loose; and became altogether so furious as to alarm the spectators present. This violent excitement ceased with the discontinuance of the music. The deep tones of the French horn also produced a similar effect with the lower tones of the piano-forte on the elephant and other animals on which the experiment was made.

Mission to the Interior of Africa.—Intelligence has been received from Tripoli, that Dr. Oudenoy, Major Denham, and Lieutenant Clapperton, who left London in 1821, arrived at Bournou in February last, and were well received by the Sultan. Dr. Oudenoy is to remain there as British Vice-Consul, and the other two gentlemen are to pursue their inquiries as to the course of the Niger. From authorities given by Brown and Dr. Seetzen, the position of Bournou is pretty well ascertained. It is described as a large city, on a wide river, and lies about one thousand miles direct distance from Tripoli, (whence the travellers started) nearly as far from Cairo, and about four hundred miles from the Niger, as laid down in our maps. More than two-thirds of the journey is therefore already performed, and the protection of the Sultan of Bournou will probably render the accomplishment of what remains a matter of little difficulty. It is something new in the annals of diplomacy that a British Envoy should be stationed in the heart of the African continent, and that, in that remote situation, among tribes of barbarians, he should find the name of his country a protection. All the parties were then in good health and spirits, though they had all at times suffered severely from the rigours of the climate. Their route has been over dreary deserts of fifteen or sixteen days journey in length; but their undiminished zeal and ardour in the service augur well of their ultimate success. The fatigue and privations they have suffered have been extremely great.

Production of Electricity by Pressure.—From a series of experiments on this subject, M. Becquerel concludes, that all bodies assume two different electric states by pressure;—that in two bodies which are perfect conductors, this state of equilibrium ceases the moment the pressure is removed, but if one be a bad conductor,

the effect of the pressure continues for a longer or a shorter time; that the pressure alone maintains the equilibrium of the two fluids placed in each of the surfaces, for if the pressure be diminished, and at the end of a certain time the bodies be removed from the compression, they will be found to have the electricity due only to the remaining pressure; that heat modifies the developement of electricity in a particular manner; that the intensity of the electricity increases, at first, directly as the pressure, and that it is probable this proportion diminishes at high pressures, as the bodies lose their power of being compressed. Finally, it is rendered probable, that the light which is disengaged in powerful concussions, is due to the rapid recombination of the two electricities developed on the surfaces at the moment of compression.—*Quarterly Journal*.

Professor Lapostolle, of Amiens, has discovered that straw possesses the quality of serving as a conductor to lightning and hail. Repeated experiments have convinced him that straws united together serve equally well as iron rods now fixed upon buildings for the former purpose, at the same time that they are not attended with similar inconvenience. In consequence of this discovery, common buildings may be secured from the effects of lightning in the most economical manner; and even crops on the land may be protected from the ravages which they sometimes suffer from hail.

Harleian and Cottonian Libraries.—Lord Oxford, the collector of the first of these libraries, in a letter to Hearne, the antiquary, dated 1731, says, "I have been very busy in furnishing a new room I built last year for books, and it is quite full; it is in length forty-seven, in breadth twenty-one feet."—Of this wonderful private collection of books Government purchased the MSS. for 10,000*l.* and placed them in the British Museum. The printed books (on the binding part of which alone Lord Oxford expended more than 18,000*l.*) were sold to Osborne, the bookseller, for only 13,000*l.* For an excellent Analysis of the Harleian Catalogue, published in 1743-4, the curious reader is referred to Dibdin's "*Bibliomania*."—The Cottonian Library, now also part of the invaluable collection at the British Museum, narrowly escaped destruction about two months before the date of Lord Oxford's letter alluded to; the following account of which is given in the first volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct. p. 451;—"Oct. 23.—A fire broke out in the house of Mr. Bentley, adjoining to the King's School, near Westminster Abbey, which

burnt down that part of the house that contained the King's and Cottonian Libraries. Almost all the printed books were consumed, and part of the manuscripts. Among the latter, those which Dr. Bentley had been collecting for his Greek Testament, for the last two years, valued at 2000*l.*"—This account, however, is exaggerated; it afterwards appeared that 111 books were lost, burnt, or entirely defaced, and 99 rendered imperfect.

Phrenology.—A very interesting memoir was read to the Phrenological Society in Edinburgh, communicated by Dr. Patterson, of Calcutta, with a donation of twelve Hindoo skulls. In human heads, it was stated, which are not diseased, the size of the head indicates power of character. The Hindoo head is to the European as to about two to three; or as the head of a boy of fifteen to that of a man of thirty—the Phrenologist ceases to wonder that 20,000 Europeans keep in subjection one hundred millions of Hindoos.

Fine Arts.—A Charter has passed the Great Seal for the establishment of an Academy of Painting in Ireland, under the title of "*The Royal Hibernian Academy*."—*Literary Museum*.

A mass of Chancery Records, belonging to the last half of the fifteenth century, have been found in the Tower, and arranged in proper order.

Captain Sabine's Astronomical Expedition.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majesty's gun-brig the Griper, on her voyage to the North Pole, :—

"Hammersfast Bay, Norwegian Lapland, June 1823. We arrived here safe on the 2d inst. having left the Nore on the 11th ult. For the first week or ten days we had a favourable breeze, after which we were detained by contrary winds until we made Norway, coasting along the land. On the 24th May we passed the Arctic Circle, and experienced some difficulty in finding Hammersfast Bay, as the whole land is one continued chain of islands along the coast, and but imperfectly laid down in the charts. We enjoy excellent health, and are extremely comfortable. The weather is now getting better, as summer is rapidly advancing, and we have a continuation of daylight all the twenty-four hours, the sun never setting below the horizon. We take our meals mechanically, every four hours; and with respect to sleep, just as we feel inclined. The island is about twenty-four miles in circumference, and five or six in breadth, and gives name to a small town of about thirty or forty wooden houses, containing about two hundred inhabitants. Captain

Sabine has all his instruments on shore to commence his observations. We have not experienced any severe cold as yet, the thermometer not having been below 38. We expect to remain here twelve or fourteen days, when we proceed to Spitzbergen. Should we return this winter, the Captain proposes calling at Drontheim, the capital of Norway."

Gas for Steam.—Sir Humphrey Davy has discovered that the application of a certain gas, fifteen times heavier than the atmosphere, to the mechanism of a steam-engine, will produce a power fully equal to that which now results from the application of steam. The great obstacle which stands in the way of a general and immediate introduction into use of this gas, is the difficulty of confining it. The task of constructing convenient vessels, sufficiently strong for that purpose, Sir Humphrey proposes as a problem, the solution of which must be attended with inestimable benefit to this country.

Chemical Discovery.—M. Dobereiner, professor of Chemistry in the University of Jena, gives an account of a discovery of the greatest importance. By a series of entirely new experiments, he has ascertained that platina, the heaviest of all elementary substances, when reduced into very fine particles, produces, by simple contact with hydrogen gas, (the lightest of elementary substances,) an electrical or dynamic combination, which, if brought into contact with hydrogen gas or with atmospheric air, instantly dissolves itself, yielding fire and water. To prove this important fact by a brilliant experiment, M. Dobereiner makes hydrogen pass from a reservoir, by a capillary tube, curved below, upon pure platina in powder, which is contained in a glass tunnel, hermetically sealed at the point, so that the gas mingles with the atmospheric air before it touches the platina. The moment that the current of gas reaches the surface of the platina, the powder of that metal becomes red and burning, and this phenomenon continues as long as the stream of gas is directed upon it. This fine discovery will open a new field for physical and chemical researches.

On a new Compound of Iodine. Iodide of Carbon?—I Signori Ferrari e Frisiani, whilst preparing the iodate and hydriodate of potassa, observed the production of a new compound of iodine. It may be obtained thus:—Heat an ounce of iodine, with a little water, on a sand bath, and add to it, by degrees, about two ounces of potash; when the two salts above mentioned will be formed. In order to saturate the excess of alkali, pour in, by degrees, a tincture composed of one ounce

of iodine to six ounces of alcohol, specific gravity 837. When the re-action of the tincture on the potash is finished, pour the hot liquor on a filter, and the liquid which passes through will, as it cools, deposit yellow crystals, of the substance; they should be carefully washed in cold water, to remove all the iodate and hydriodate of potash. Another method is, to take the alcoholic solution of the two salts, prepared as above, and distil it: and when the fluid which comes over ceases to be coloured, to change the receiver; the colourless liquor then obtained, upon cooling, deposits very pure crystals, of the substance in question. If the distillation be suspended from time to time, and the retort allowed to cool, beautiful crystals of the substance form in it. If strong alcohol be used in the above operations, and but little water, then, upon adding water to the filtered liquor, the substance is precipitated in abundance. This substance is solid, of a lemon yellow colour, tastes like nitric ether, and has an odour like that of saffron. Its form is a compressed hexahedron (*esaedro schiacciato*). It is insoluble in water, alkalies, or acids, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It fuses and sublimes by a gentle heat, but at a higher temperature becomes discoloured, is decomposed, and evolves vapours of iodine, leaving behind a mere trace of carbon.—*Giornale di Fisica.*

Vegetation in Atmospheres of different Densities.—The following experiments have been made by Professor Dobereiner of Jena. Two glass vessels were procured, each of the capacity of 320 cubic inches, two portions of barley were sown in portions of the same earth, and moistened in the same degree, and then placed one in each vessel. The air was now exhausted in one, till reduced to the pressure of 14 inches of mercury, and condensed in the other, until the pressure equalled 56 inches. Germination took place in both nearly at the same time, and the leaflets appeared of the same green tint; but at the end of 15 days the following differences existed. The shoots in the rarefied air were six inches in length, and from nine to ten inches in the condensed air. The first were expanded and soft; the last rolled round the stem and solid. The first were wet on their surface, and especially towards the extremities; the last were nearly dry. "I am disposed," says M. Dobereiner, "to believe, that the diminution in the size of plants, as they rise into higher regions on mountains, depends more on the diminution of pressure than of heat. The phenomenon of drops of water on the leaves in the rarefied air, calls to my mind the relation of a young

Englishman, who, whilst passing through Spanish America as a prisoner, remarked, that on the highest mountains of the country, the trees continually transpired a quantity of water, even in the dryest weather; the water falling sometimes like rain."—*Bibl. Univ.*

Chronometers.—Dr. Tiarks has returned to Greenwich, with his chronometers, in the *Calliope*. The result of his obser-

vations, in the *Seringapatam*, has been, a discovery that the longitude from Greenwich to Falmouth is set down in the published accounts one mile short; from Falmouth to Madeira it is correct. The Trigonometrical surveys which have been made, will consequently prove incorrect; but the discovery affects nothing relative to practical seamanship.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

AT a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Turbon presented a model of a fire escape. M. Rossel read a report on the distances between Paris, Bastia, and Ajaccio in Corsica. From Paris to Marseilles is, according to these calculations, 65,77 myriamètres (168,7 leagues of 2000 toises); from Paris to Bastia 87,66 (224,9 leagues); to Ajaccio 91,6 (235,0 leagues). From Paris to Toulon 86,5 (221,86 leagues); Toulon to Bastia, by Tolaré, 32,78 (81,86 leagues); Toulon to Ajaccio 26,8 (68,82 leagues). M. Delamotte read a memoir on the question whether "alternate succession in the reproduction of vegetables in a state of cultivation is a law of nature." Many other interesting memoirs were read by MM. Blein, Gillet Laumont, Hestiolis Aimpere, &c. &c. M. Thenard gave an account of some experiments made in concert with M. Dulong on the action of palladium, rhodium, and iridium. M. Dupin, among other members, read a paper upon bridges suspended on cables.

The prizes given for the best paintings have been carried away by M. A. H. Debay of Nantes; the subject was Egistheus thinking he has found the body of Orestes, discovers that it is Clytemnestra's. MM. François Bouchot, E. Féron, and S. L. W. Nublin, obtained the others.

The French Academy of Sculpture gave as a prize subject "Evander lamenting over the body of Pallas." The first prize was won by M. Augustin Alexandre Dumont; and the others by MM. Duret, Debay, and Danton.

Commerce and Industry in France.—The Duke de Doudeauville, the President of the Jury appointed to examine the respective merits of the various contributors to the recent Exhibition in the Louvre of the products of French industry, made a Report lately to the King, in which he expatiated at considerable length on the benefits which France had derived from his Majesty's patronage of the useful Arts. The King immediately

ordered the distribution of the prizes, which consisted of 12 Crosses of the Legion of Honour, 72 gold medals, 153 silver medals, and 250 bronze medals.

The Society of Letters, Sciences, and Arts, in Metz, has lately made the following question the subject of a prize-essay, "What has been in later times the influence of the exact sciences on literary productions?" A new question, and one which requires a pen uniting close observation and discriminating taste, to handle with reasonable hope of success.

Roman Sepulchres.—There have lately been discovered at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in a field situate on the right bank of the Lyanne, three ranges of stone tombs. In each of them were bones, rusty armour, a small bottle, and a vase of Terra Cotta. Among the fragments of armour hitherto found, there is a small Roman eagle, which is preserved entire. In the same field, several small silver medals have also been found, bearing on one side the effigy and the name of Germanicus, and on the other an ancient car drawn by four horses. It is to be hoped that a discovery, which is of so much importance to the history of the country, will be carefully prosecuted, as well by the local authorities as by the Society of Agriculture and Arts at Boulogne. There is every reason to suppose that these tombs are not the only ones, and that the three parallel lines which have been discovered extend farther, and contain a much greater number of tombs. The dimensions of the numerous stones of which they are made, and the labour bestowed in placing them, will not admit of the supposition that this expense was for mere private soldiers. The owner of the field has offered, it is said, to leave these monuments entire where they stand, if the magistrates are willing to take care of them, by ordering the custom-house officers, who have a post close by, to pay attention to their preservation; otherwise, he will have them removed to another part of his estate, where they will be carefully replaced in their original position.

French Noblesse.—The President d'Hozier has just published the first volume of a work called "*L'Indicateur Nobiliaire*," containing the proper names of more than fifteen thousand families, whose nobility the president declares is established! But this is not all. The list is by no means complete. Those individuals who are not included, are desired to send M. d'Hozier copies of their titles, in order that their names may be inserted in the next volume. It was with reference to a progenitor of this worthy president's that Boileau said—

N'eût-on de son vrai nom ni titres, ni mémoire,

D'Hozier vous trouvera cent aïeux dans l'Histoire.

Paganism.—A very able translation of the "*Symbolique*" of the celebrated German Professor Creutzer, is about to be published in Paris, under the title of "*The Religious Creeds of Ancient Nations*." M. Mone, the Professor of History and Statistics at Heidelberg, has published a second volume of his "*History of Paganism in Northern Europe*," being a continuation of Professor Creutzer's work. The first volume, which was printed last year, treated of the religions of the Laplanders, the Finlanders, the Livonians, the Lithuanians, the Hungarians, the Russians, the Poles, and the northern Germans. The transition from the Venus, the Ceres, the Bacchus of M. Creutzer, was certainly a little abrupt! M. Mone's second volume is very interesting. After having finished all that relates to the Germans, he comes to the Celts, and begins by examining the remains of their modes of religious worship in Italy and Germany; including in the same chapter a dissertation on Alsace, which was peopled by a German colony. Belgian deities follow; comprehending some ingenious remarks on the goddess Nehalena. M. Mone thinks that the migration of the nations of Upper Germany began only a century before Cæsar,—a point on which some of the French critics differ from him, maintaining that in the passage "*Pleraque Belgas esse ortos ab Germanis Remique antiquitatis traductos*," the word "*antiquitatis*" must necessarily refer to a period of time much more distant than a century from that at which the passage was written.

The play of Mahomet, proscribed by the censors at Paris, has been performed at Brussels, with Talma as the principal character. The Parisian wags observe upon it, that the saying is fulfilled, as they would not allow Talma to be a prophet in his own country.

M. d'Avrigny, one of the Commissioners of the Dramatic Censure, died recently at Paris. He was the author of "*Lapey-*

reuse," and the still more successful tragedy of "*Jeanne d'Arc*," as well as a "*Recueil of Poésies Nationales*." The salary of Censor being 6000 francs per annum, a multitude of candidates have started for the place thus made vacant. More than forty petitions (says one of the journals) have been presented to the minister; and the names of several men of letters are mentioned. M. d'Avrigny (like M. Breguet, also lately deceased) has been interred in the Cimetière du Père-la-Chaise; where the following epitaph, by a Member of the academy, is to be inscribed on his tomb:—

"Il chanta Lapeyrouse et Jeanne dans les fers;
Les feux ont enlevé la vierge à l'univers;
Les flots ont dévoré le triste Lapeyrouse;
Mais les flots en courroux et la flamme jalouse
De leur chantre jamais ne détraient les vers."

It is said that M. d'Avrigny has left among his manuscripts a tragedy almost completed.

The great French Antiquary, Peiresc, exhibited a singular combination of learning, patience of thought, and a luminous sagacity which could restore an "*airy nothing*" to a local habitation and a name. There was found on an amethyst (and the same afterwards occurred on the front of an ancient temple) a number of marks, or indents, which had long perplexed inquirers, and more particularly as similar marks or indents were frequently observed in ancient monuments. It was agreed, as no one could understand them, and all would be satisfied, that they were secret hieroglyphics. It occurred to Peiresc, that these marks were nothing more than holes for small nails, which had formerly fastened little laminæ, which represented so many Greek letters. This hint of his own suggested to him to draw lines from one hole to another, and he beheld the amethyst reveal the name of the sculptor, and the frieze of the Temple the name of the God! This curious discovery has been since frequently applied.

ITALY.

The *Rivue Encyclopedique* of Paris, one of the very best periodical publications in France, and remarkable for its liberal views towards foreign nations, and real talent in its conduct, states, that—The last Exhibition of the Fine Arts at Florence was very interesting. Among other things it contained several pictures by Benvenuti, and by the English landscape painter Wallace. The Florentine Academy has elected Mr. T. L. Donaldson to be one of its members. This is the fourth Italian Academy in which he has received this honour. The drawing which he exhibited was "*A Temple to Victory*," such as it would have been

constructed by the ancients. An explanation in the Italian language accompanied the drawing, and indicated the use of the various parts of the building.

In a recent article in the "*Giornale Arcadio*" of Rome, there is an account of the state of the excavations, and of the new Museum of Cividal-du-Fioul, formerly the Forum Julii of the Romans. These excavations have been carrying on since 1817, under the direction of M. le Comte Michel de la Torre et Valsassina. To his fortunate researches the discovery of the ancient Forum Julii, on the ruins of which have been successively built the Cividal of the time of the Lombards, that of the time of the patriarchs of Aquila, and that of the present day, is attributable. Assisted by the etymology of the names of the places which surrounded this last-mentioned town, and still more by the authority of Varro, the learned antiquary skilfully guessed the situation and arrangement of the ancient Roman town. Directing his excavations by this pre-conceived notion, he arrived at his proposed object. The Emperor of Austria furnished funds for the prosecution of this undertaking. During the five years which have been employed in it, a Museum of Antiquities has been formed, rivaling that of Herculaneum or Pompeia. It comprehends monuments of every kind, sacred and profane; vases, instruments, mosaics, statues, ornaments, altars, inscriptions, &c. The subterranean town contains various public and private buildings. Its form is that of ancient Rome. Several Hebrew inscriptions have been dug up, which, it is said, are of a date 900 and 1000 years before Christ.

GERMANY.

Asiatic Literature.—Professor Schlegel, of the University of Bonn, has issued proposals in Germany, England, and France, for a translation and publication by Subscription, of the Sanscrit Poem of Rāmāyana. The Professor states as follows, after noticing his edition of the Bhagavad-Gita.* "This first attempt is to be followed by a complete edition of the epic poem, entitled RAMAYANA, or, *The Exploits of Ramas*. I think it essential for the advancement of the study of the Sanscrit, most strictly to apply to it the principles, which, in Europe, have

brought the knowledge of the classic authors to the highest degree of perfection. The history of what has been done with regard to the Greek authors, seems particularly calculated to illustrate my intention. The literature of ancient Greece was still in existence at Constantinople, when, in the 15th century, some Greek fugitives taught their language in Western Europe. These Greeks were undoubtedly very learned; but they laboured under certain prejudices, and were grown old in certain habits; and if the task of editing the classic authors had been left to them alone, we should never have had any text so correct, nor any comments so satisfactory, as those of which we are now in possession. As modern Greece has transmitted to us the great works of ancient Greece, in the same manner does India, in the present time, offer to us the written monuments of remote, and almost impenetrable, antiquity. The Sanscrit is a living language for the learned Brahmins, it being the sacred repository which contains their knowledge and wisdom: they possess all the treasures of Indian literature, including even the commentaries, and other subordinate productions. Nevertheless, the editions which learned Indians have published, or may, in future, publish, will never entirely satisfy the wants of an European reader, of which wants these learned men must necessarily be ignorant. The first consideration of an editor of Sanscrit books must turn upon the genuineness and correctness of the text, which generally may be obtained, without having recourse to conjectural criticism, by the comparison of as great a number of manuscripts, as he may have access to, and particularly such, as were written in different parts of India; likewise by the aid of commentaries, where any such exist. In the next place, it is the duty of an editor to clear up every thing that is obscure, either with respect to the language, or to the matter. In a study so new, regard must even be had to readers, who may not yet be sufficiently masters of the language. Now the most concise species of commentary is a literal translation, written, however, in a pure style, and intelligible of itself, wherein only a few words occasionally, when it is requisite, might be added in parenthesis, by way of paraphrase or explanation, in the manner adopted by Sir William Jones, in his excellent translation of the Laws of Manou; or to use an example more familiar to English readers, in the manner in which additional words, absolutely necessary, are inserted in the English version of the Old Testament. Conformably to

* BHAGHAVAD-GITA, id est, Θεωσις μέλος, sive Atmi Krishnæ et Arjunæ colloquium de rebus divinis, Bharatæ episodium. Textum recensuit, adnotationes criticas et interpretationem Latinam adiecit, A. G. a Schlegel. Typis Regiis. Bonnæ, 1823. 8 maj.

these views, I shall accompany the *Rāmāyana* with a translation, a general introduction, and a mythological and geographical dictionary; the whole in Latin, as being the language of universal communication among the learned, and for the reasons adduced in the preface of the *Bhagavad-Gita*, more suited than any other for translations from the Sanscrit. I shall then subjoin critical notes, in which I shall give an account of the variations in the text, and of my reasons for preferring such and such a reading. It would be useless to repeat what has been set forth, in so eloquent and luminous a manner, by several learned writers of great celebrity, English, French, and German, touching the importance of the study of the Sanscrit, and the classical literature of the ancient Brahmins. The admirable structure of that language, its surprising affinity with the Persian, the Greek, the Latin, and the Teutonic languages, make it a leading object of a science, which may be called quite new, viz. Comparative Grammar, a science, which, being upheld by facts, will advance with a progressive and sure step, while conjectural etymology, treated as it has been, commonly has led to nothing but chimerical systems. Moreover, the ancient religion, the mythology, and the legislation of the Brahmins, conduct us back, as it were, to the cradle of civilization, and throw the greatest light on similar objects among several distinguished nations of the ancient world, and especially among the Egyptians. The written monuments of a literature, considered still as sacred by the Hindus of the present day, make us acquainted with the source of their manners and customs, of their notions and prejudices, and finally of that stationary civilization, to which the guardianship of an hereditary priesthood (one of the principal features of the primitive world) could bring the education of nations. In one word, it may be affirmed that a thorough knowledge of ancient India, such as the companions of Alexander the Great found it, is the only key to the state of the present India. As to the *Rāmāyana*, in particular, it occupies, together with the *Mahā-Bhārata*, the first rank among the mythological poems, which the Indians call *Pourānas*, that is to say, ancient traditions. The fictions which it contains, are spread not only over the whole extent of India, properly so called, but they have also penetrated into the peninsula beyond the Ganges, into the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and to several countries of central Asia; and, never, perhaps, had a deified hero a wider theatre of his glory

than Ramas. The subject of the poem is the banishment of Ramas, a prince sprung from the dynasty of the kings of Ayodhya (now Oude); his wanderings through the peninsula; the carrying off of his wife by a giant, the king of Ceylon; the miraculous conquest of that island; and the re-establishment of Ramas on the throne of his forefathers. The unity of action, a colour of thought, feeling, and manners, at once heroic and patriarchal; the abundance and variety of marvellous fictions; picturesque descriptions of rivers, mountains, and forests, and the whole of vegetable and animal nature in India; powerful and affecting situations; a great elevation and delicacy in the sentiments of the heroes, and principal personages, diffuse an unrivalled charm over this poem, in the eye of those readers, who know how to transport themselves, in idea, into a moral, intellectual, and physical sphere, entirely different from their own. Several of the *Pourānas* are too voluminous to admit of being published, otherwise than by extracts. The *Rāmāyana* is not of so excessive a length, being estimated at 24,000 distichs, contained in seven books, of which every one is subdivided into an unequal number of chapters, or rhapsodies. Epic and traditional poetry is, without comparison, that part of Indian literature, which it is most easy to understand, its style approaching very near to the flowing and native simplicity of the songs of Homer. For the promotion of the study of the Sanscrit, nothing appears to me more useful than to put into the hands of the students, a mass of easy and attractive reading, in which, after having made themselves masters of the general principles of grammar, they may go on without the assistance of a teacher, and become familiar, almost without trouble, with the genius of the language, and its peculiar idioms. The *Rāmāyana* is not absolutely an unedited work. Messrs. Carey and Marshman engaged in an edition, of which three volumes, containing the two first books, have appeared at Serampore, in the years 1806-1810: this edition was to have formed ten quarto volumes; but the undertaking seems to have been long since abandoned, and of the three volumes printed, the second is no longer to be had, among the booksellers." The text is to be printed in the Devanāgarī character, of which the types are cut, and cast, at Paris, under the professor's direction, by order of the Prussian government. The work will be completed in seven large octavo volumes, about the year 1825.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On a new Method of training Gooseberry Bushes.—The plan of training gooseberry bushes, which I have some time adopted in the garden under my charge, is attended with many advantages; and as it is, I believe, but little known, for I am not aware of its being practised any where else, I have been induced to submit the following account of it to the Horticultural Society. The object of the operations which I am about to detail is, to lead the branches, at first, in an upright direction, and ultimately to train them on a trellis, in the manner of a berceau, or arbour walk. For this purpose, two rows of young gooseberry bushes should be planted, three feet apart from each other in the row; the interval between the rows must be five feet and a half, and the strongest growing kinds should be used, because their branches will more readily attain the length required. The branches, when finally arranged, should be about nine inches apart; the plants being at the distance of three feet, each one ought consequently to have four branches; but it is advisable, at first, to train one or two more from each root, in order to supply vacancies caused by injuries or accidents. A sufficient number of stakes, about five feet high, being fixed in the ground, in the same line with the plants, single branches must be trained to each stake, and when they have grown to the tops of these, the trellis should be formed and fixed; this may be made of such materials as are most convenient, either of common poles, framed wood, or iron. The height, from the ground to the centre of the arch, should be full seven feet, to allow persons to walk with ease under it. When the trellis is fixed, the stakes may be removed, and the branches must be tied to the framework, at even distances from each other, and trained in direct lines upwards, until they ultimately meet at the top. It will be about six years, from the time of planting, before the whole trellis is well covered. The management of the plants thus treated is very simple; in the spring and summer the side-shoots must be

pinched off at a little distance from their origin, so as to keep the branches clear of each other; and at the pruning season the shoots may be all cut in, so as to form spurs close to the main stems. A good leading shoot must be kept at the end of each branch, until it has attained the proper length, and this must be shortened in the winter down to the first strong bud. When a branch has failed, from any cause, a new one must be led up from the bottom, to supply its place. As the fruit produced will be most abundant, it must be thinned in the proper season. The crop, when ripe, has a very beautiful appearance, every gooseberry being exposed to the view of persons walking under the trellis: this circumstance, and the facility with which the fruit may be gathered, are alone sufficient to recommend the adoption of the plan; besides, there is a great advantage in the berries being kept at all times perfectly clean, and free from the dirt occasioned by the splashing of rain, which always happens when the branches are near the ground: and I am satisfied, that a more abundant crop is produced on plants thus trained, than on those of equal age managed in the ordinary way. The facility with which the ground can be dug, and manure applied, is also additional cause of recommendation of the plan. If a larger produce of gooseberries is required than one line of trellis will supply, a second and a third may be formed, and the intervals between them may be cropped with any garden vegetable, for these spaces will not be trampled upon; as, in the performance of any of the operations, it is not necessary for the gardener to go on the outside of the frame to work. The effect to the eye, when the crop is ripe, is much the best when the same kinds of gooseberries are planted opposite to each other in the rows, so that both sides, and the top of the arch, at the same place, may bear similar fruit. Though I have not used this method of training for currants, yet I conceive it might be applied to them with equal advantage.

USEFUL ARTS.

On the Application of the Moiré Métallique to Tin-Foil.—All leaves of beaten tin are susceptible of crystallizing, because the hammer has only broken, more or less, the tin crystals; and, without any other preparation, they give a larger or smaller grain. It is not the same

with laminated tin: the crystals are so exceedingly broken, that on being taken out of the acid-bath, the leaves of tin shew only an oxidized surface, proving that the porosity is not the same as that of beaten leaves. The means which I had employed for moiring tin-plates be-

came impracticable on leaves of tin in complete fusion; thus there was no need of employing a blast of air or water. Tin has so strong an attachment to the surface of iron as to facilitate crystallization by the different means employed, and under different forms. It was requisite to make these leaves of tin undergo partial fusion, more or less extensive, but not general. I therefore took a leaf of brass, what is called in commerce yellow tinsel (a very fine piece of woven wire would have produced the same effect): after it was heated red-hot, to anneal it, I nailed it on a frame, mounted on four feet, about eight inches long, to stand level on a table. I took a leaf of tin, which I extended upon the brass by rubbing it with a brush; afterwards I passed a small spirit-lamp under it, in different places, to fuse the tin, which produced me a very fine *moiré*. The ground was in grains, in a natural crystallization.

To produce grounds filled with flowers, I took round and flat irons; after having heated them red-hot, and pressed them beneath the foil without friction, the contact melted the tin to the width of the iron. But care must be taken to withdraw the iron as soon as the tin appears to be melted, and not to replace it but at a certain distance from the part first brought into fusion, in order that the latter may have time to solidify, and not be confounded with the other. Afterward we may follow the same process between them. By running leaves of tin upon fine cambric, or upon stone, different *moirés* may be formed in succession, at pleasure. It now remains only to subject these leaves to the action of the acid, in order to develop the *moiré* produced by the heat. For this purpose, pass the composition over the foil with a sponge, or rather dip the foil into the liquid, and draw it out again, as soon as it has acquired its brilliancy, to rinse it in pure water, and wipe it dry. But in the latter case care must be taken to coat the back of the foil with varnish, that the acid may not penetrate through it by acting on both sides. The varnish I have used is composed of Jews' pitch

(*asphaltum*) dissolved in oil of turpentine. The nitro-muriatic composition is made of two parts of nitric acid and one part of muriatic acid, diluted with ten parts of water*.—*Bulletin de la Société d'Economie*.

Distillation of Sea Water.—A most successful experiment on this subject was lately tried on board the *Aguilar*, lying in the London Docks. The apparatus consists of a fire-place in front, having underneath a large oven. In the upper part is a tank, into which the sea-water is put; and well fitted over this are two coppers for boiling broth or meat. Between this tank and the oven below, the flame of fire is carried with great but equal strength to the flue behind; from which, however, but little smoke is discharged, the apparatus acting as an almost perfect fumivore. From the tank proceeds a bent tube, which conducts the steam into the refrigeratory, where it is condensed into a quadrangular box, which is hollow in the middle: this box is surrounded by another tank, into which cold salt water is poured, which, when heated, is let in by a pipe and cock to the tank below the cooking coppers, there to be converted into steam, and condensed as before mentioned. With this apparatus a piece of beef was lately roasted in the oven; about $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of excellent soup made, where only two gallons of water had originally been put in; a leg of mutton boiled, with turnips, in a copper, into which not a drop of water had been poured; and a quantity of pure fresh, almost tasteless, water produced, equal to a quart of beer measure, in the short space of five minutes.

Mr. W. Jessor's Elastic Metallic Piston, or Packing for Pistons, to be applied to Cylinders.—This invention consists in the application of an elastic metallic cylindric ring, (formed by a spiral of two, three, or any other number of circulations, after the manner of a screw,) to be used as a substitute for hemp, leather, or other substances, as packing for cylinders, pistons, plungers, rods, buckets, or other thing, to prevent the escape of steam, air, water, or other fluid, as the case may be, as well as to lessen the friction thereof, and to increase the effect of

* M. Herpin of Metz, after having tried the vegetable acids without success, employed the mineral acids in various proportions, and found that nitro-muriatic acid gave the best results. If the tin is not varnished immediately after the operation of the acid mixture, it should be protected from oxydisation by a pretty thick coat of a solution of gum arabic in water. The success of the different *moirés* much depends on the alloy with which the iron plates are tinned. In several manufactories bismuth or antimony is added to the tin, which contributes, it is believed, to these fine effects. The zinc, added by French manufacturers, is not advantageous. No result is obtained by operating on pure tin. The *moiré* will bear the blow of a mallet, but not of a hammer. The different colours are given by means of coloured varnishes. Might not the tin foil *moiré* be applied, with good effect, to the front pipes of organs?

power on steam-engines, pumps, and other machines to which it is applied. This is effected by making such spiral cylindric ring of a greater or less diameter than the cylindric body against which it is to act, so that by its expansive or contractile power it should ensure the touching and fitting of the surfaces without so much pressure as to cause unnecessary friction. The spiral ring is to be adapted and fitted in a groove or recess, or situation on the piston-bucket, stuffing-box, or other part to which it is applied, which may be done by any of the methods commonly used and well-understood. The spiral ring may be manufactured by different means, but he has found the following convenient: he makes of brass, or other metal or mixture of metals, of proper quality, a cylindric ring, varying in its dimensions according to the circumstances of its application; which ring he divides or cuts in a spiral direction, on its cylindric edge, into two or three, or such other number of circumvolutions as may be necessary or

convenient. The power of a steam-engine, by the application of the metallic spiral packings, is considerably increased; this increase will vary according to the powers of the engines, being greater in small engines, from their having larger proportionate surfaces of cylinder. The metallic spiral packing was first applied to a six-horse engine, by which the power has been increased fully one-fourth, and with the saving of one-third of the fuel, and three-fourths of the tallow to the piston. In all engines, to which the metallic spiral packings may be applied, the saving of fuel will be very considerable, and one-fourth only of the tallow to the piston will be required: they have the farther advantage of seldom requiring examination; the loss of time, therefore, and the inconvenience arising from the necessity of frequently packing the common pistons, will be avoided, an object of considerable importance in manufactories, and also to steam-vessels.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. Christie, of Mark-lane, London, and T. Harper of Tamworth, merchant; for an improved method of combusting and using fuel in stoves, furnaces, boilers, and steam-engines. October 9, 1823.

J. R. Cotter, of Castle-Magnor, near Mallow, Cork, Ireland, clerk; for improvements on wind musical instruments. October 9, 1823.

J. Henfrey, of Little Henry-street, Surrey, and, A. Applegath, of Duke-street, Blackfriars; for machinery for casting types. October 9, 1823.

E. S. Swanie, of Bucklersbury, London; for a method of producing and preserving artificial mineral waters, and for machinery to effect the same. Communicated to him by F. A. A. Streave, of Dresden, doctor of physic, and E. Swanie, of Leipzig, merchant, on whose behalf he is pursuing this patent. October 9, 1823.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil-street, Strand; for improvements in fire-works. October 16, 1823.

A. Buchanan, of Catrine Cotton-works, one of the partners of the house of James Finlay and Co. merchants, Glasgow; for an improvement in the construction of weaving-loom impelled by machinery, whereby a greater quantity of cotton may be woven in a given time, without injury to the fabric, than by any application of power for that purpose heretofore employed. October 16, 1823.

Patents lately granted in Scotland,

H. Houldsworth, of Glasgow, civil engineer; for a new contrivance for heating dwelling-houses, hot-houses, and other buildings, January 8, 1823.

J. Perkins, of Fleet-street, London; for improvements on steam-engines. February 8, 1823.

W. Brunton, of Birmingham; for improvements upon fire-grates, and the means of introducing coal therein. February 8, 1823.

J. Fox, of Plymouth; for an addition to or improvement on the apparatus commonly used in the distillation of ardent spirits. March 3, 1823.

P. Chell, of Earl's-court, Kensington; for improvements on machinery for drawing, roving, and spinning hemp, flax, and waste silk. March 6, 1823.

R. Badaall, the younger, of Leek; for improvements on the throwing, twisting, or spinning of sewing silks, organzine, bergam, and such other descriptions of silk as the said improvements may be applicable to. March 6, 1823.

W. Palmer, of Lothbury, London, paper-hanger; for improvements in machinery, for the purpose of printing or staining paper. April 4, 1823.

R. Winter, of Fen-court, London; for an improved method of conducting the process of distillation. April 28, 1823.

S. Hall, of Basford; for a method of improving lace, net, muslin, calico, and any other description of manufactured goods whose fabric is composed of holes or interstices, and also thread or yarn, as usually manufactured, of any kind, whether the said manufactured goods or the said thread or yarn be fabricated from flax, cotton, silk, worsted, or any other substance or mixture of substances whatsoever. May 7, 1823.

W. Mitchell, of Glasgow; for a process whereby gold and silver plate, and any other plate formed of ductile metals, may be manufactured in a more perfect and expeditious manner than by any process which has hitherto been employed in such manufacture. May 12, 1823.

J. Woollams, of Wells; for improvements in wheeled carriages of various descriptions, to counteract the falling, and facilitate the labour of animals attached to them, and to render persons and property in and near them more secure from injury. June 3, 1823.

C. Mackintosh, Esq. of Crossbasket, Lanarkshire; for a process of manufacture, whereby the texture of hemp, flax, wool, cotton, and silk; and also leather, paper, and other substances, may be rendered impervious to water and air. June 3, 1823.

R. Mushet, of the Royal Mint, Tower-hill, Middlesex; for a mean or means, process or processes, for improving the quality of copper, and of alloyed copper, applicable to the sheathing of ships and other purposes. June 21, 1823.

J. Green, of Mansfield; for an improvement in certain machines used for roving, spinning, and twisting cotton, flax, silk, wool, or other fibrous substances. June 24, 1823.

J. Bourdieu, Esq. of Lime-street; for a mucilage or thickening matter to be used in printing or colouring linen, woollen, and cotton cloths and silks, in cases in which gums, mucilages, and other thickening matters are now employed. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. June 24, 1823.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoir of Mrs. H. Fordyce, Relict of J. Fordyce, D.D. 8vo. 6s.

BOTANY.

First Steps to Botany, with 200 Figures. 12mo. 9s.

EDUCATION.

Eighteenth Report of the British and Foreign School Society to the General Meeting, May 12, 1823. With an Appendix. 8vo. 2s.

The encouragement afforded to the general diffusion of education, not only at home but abroad, by the society from which this report proceeds, entitles it to the warmest support. It is to the spirit of intelligence now spreading itself rapidly through the world, that we are to look for the weapons with which those principles of tyranny and injustice, which are still so powerful in Europe, must be opposed. In this point of view, that portion of the present report which relates to the progress of education in foreign countries is highly interesting. At the time when this tract was published, the system of mutual instruction was rapidly advancing in Spain, under the sanction, and also at the expense of the Constitutional Government. Besides the military school, there were three others in Madrid, and schools had likewise been established in Valencia, Seville, Cadiz, and many other of the principal cities and towns. There is little hope that these establishments will be allowed to continue under the absolute monarchy, more especially as a Junta of ecclesiastics has been appointed to direct the system of public education. It is gratifying to learn, that though under the despotism of Ferdinand the cause of knowledge is thus discouraged in Spain, it is yet making considerable progress in South America. A school has been established at Monte Video, and another opened at Santa Fé, containing 600 scholars. At Lima, also, a School Society has been formed, under the express patronage and direction of the government. We noticed in our last number the attempts now making in Greece to naturalize our system of education. Thus do liberty and knowledge, despotism and ignorance, walk hand in hand.

FINE ARTS.

Three Panoramic Views of Port Jackson, New South Wales, with the adjacent Scenery, &c. By Major Taylor, of the 48th Regiment. 1l. 1s. each.

Portraits of the Worthies of Westminster Hall, with their Autographs, being Fac-similes of original Sketches, found in the Note-book of a briefless Barrister. Part I. 8vo. 20s.

GEOLOGY.

A Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks in both Hemispheres. By M. de Humboldt. 8vo. 14s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A Translation of all the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian Sentences and Quotations in Blackstone's Commentaries, &c. 8vo. 9s.

The ancient Laws of Cambria; containing the Institutional Triads of Dyvnwal Moelmud, &c. Translated from the Welsh. By W. Probert. 8vo. 12s.

A Compendious Abstract of the Public general Acts passed in 4 George IV. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Lizar's System of Anatomical Plates. Part III. containing ten; and comprehending the Blood Vessels and Nerves of the Male Pelvis, &c. Folio, 10s. 6d. plain; 1l. 1s. coloured.

Observations and Commentaries on Medicine, compared as a Science with the other learned Professions, &c. By Adam Dod, M.D. 2s. 6d. 8vo.

Lectures on the general Structure of the Human Body, and on the Anatomy and Functions of the Skin, &c. By T. Chevalier, F.R.S. &c. 8vo. 12s.

The Pupil's Pharmacopeia, &c. By W. Maughan. 18mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Forget me not. A Christmas and New Year's Present for 1824.

Friendship's Offering; or, the Annual Remembrancer. A Christmas Present, or New Year's Gift for 1824.

We notice both these pleasing trifles together, as the object and plan of the two are very similar, being founded on the German almanacks, with which many of our readers must be acquainted. In point of decoration we should prefer "Friendship's Offering," which is illustrated with some very neatly-executed prints of the principal cities of Europe, and is, in other respects, exceedingly well got up. The illuminated title, likewise, is very creditable to the artist's skill. With respect, however, to the contents of the two volumes, we feel inclined to give the preference to "Forget me not;" certainly not on account of the preponderance of German tales which adorn its pages, but because it contains some beautiful copies of verses by Bernard Barton, and one exquisite little poem, from the pen of Mr. Montgomery, bearing the title of "Night." We could have wished that the em-

bellishments in "Forget me not" had been executed in better style. Either of the volumes may be recommended to those good-natured persons who are in the habit of making Christmas presents.

Eccentric and Humorous Letters of eminent Men and Women, remarkable for Wit and brilliancy of Imagination, &c. &c. 18mo. 3s.

Chemical Recreations; a Series of amusing and instructive Experiments, which may be performed easily, safely, and at little expense, &c. 18mo. 3s.

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Quotations from Shakspeare. Parts I. II. III. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

The Laws, Duties, Drawbacks, and Bounties of the Customs and Excise, &c. &c. By R. Ellis. 8vo. 11. 1s.

The British Review. No. XLII.

The Retrospective Review. No. XVI. price 5s.

London and Paris; or, comparative Sketches. By the Marquis de Vermont and Sir C. Darnley. 8vo. 9s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Koningsmarke, the Long Finne: a Story of the New World. By one of the authors of "Salmagundi, &c." 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Italian Tales of Humour, Gallantry, and Romance; with Plates. By George Cruikshank. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

The Stranger's Grave. A Tale. 12mo. price 6s.

POETRY.

The Works of Garcilasso de la Vega, surnamed the Prince of Castilian Poets. Translated into English verse; with a Critical and Historical Essay on Spanish Poetry, and a Life of the Author. By J. H. Wiffen. 8vo.

It is with particular satisfaction that we notice the present able and elegant translation of a poet, whose beauties have hitherto been completely hidden from the English reader. We doubt not that the pleasure which these poems are calculated to excite, will be an inducement with many persons to apply themselves to the study of Spanish literature, which has hitherto been much neglected amongst us. It is singular that the present volume should be the first specimen of a complete translation of the works of any of the Spanish poets, although ample justice has been done by many of our scholars to the beauty of their writings. We rejoice, indeed, that the first attempt to naturalize one of these illustrious strangers, should have been made by Mr. Wiffen, with whose talents as a poet, and ability as a translator, the public are not unacquainted, and who has executed his task in a manner highly creditable to his taste and judgment. In the

eclogues, which are acknowledged to be the most excellent of Garcilasso's writings, Mr. W. has been very successful, and has admirably preserved the tenderness and feeling of the original.

Poems, by Sumner Lincoln Fairfield. 12mo. New York.

It is strongly characteristic of the present state of literature in America that her poets are, for the most part, very young men. Amongst her enterprising population, there are few who are not destined to the pursuits of active life, and it rarely happens that a man involved in the labours of a profession, or oppressed with the burthen of business, can find either leisure or inclination to devote himself to the Muses. It would appear, therefore, that it is only in early youth, and before they become entangled in the engagements of society, that the bards of America are in the habit of indulging their poetical inclinations; and it is to this cause, very principally, that we attribute the incorrectness and imperfection which may be observed in their works. The little volume now before us is one instance, amongst others, of the truth of this fact. The poems which it contains were written at the early age of nineteen, and must certainly have been published before years of discretion. We hope, and we shall continue to hope, that we may receive across the Atlantic, works of high literary merit; and it is, therefore, somewhat provoking to find the Americans ushering into the world publications which may tend, in some degree, to justify the sarcasms which have been thrown out upon their literary productions. The preface to Mr. S. L. Fairfield's Poems is one of the most perfect specimens of the art of *soaring* with which we are acquainted. These poems, he tells us, "are the effusions of a soul which looks back to the days of infancy, when the exuberant fancy revelled in the anticipation of paradisiacal enjoyments, and enamoured imagination loved to paint in the richest colours of delight the blooming beauties of creation, which manhood finds are but the illusive pageants of a fairy tale, with cankering sorrow and heart-rending disappointment!"

After this specimen of the author's prose, our readers will probably not be anxious to see any of his poetry, which is so untamed, irregular, and extravagant, as to weary the patience of the most lenient critic. Reason and common sense are frequently set at defiance, and metre and rhyme are treated with the utmost contempt. It is possible that Mr. Fairfield may possess some poetical talents, but at present they are hid under a mass of absurdities.

Why does not Mr. Bryant, to whom this volume is dedicated, favour the public with some more of his beautiful poems? The small collection which he lately gave to the world was so very creditable to himself and his country, that we should be sorry to find him laying down his lyre.

The Sea Songs of Charles Dibdin: with a Memoir of his Life and Writings. By W. Kitchener, M.D. Part I. small folio.

Dr. Kitchener, whose versatile talents are so well known to the public, has rendered a very acceptable service to the musical and nautical world, by collecting these celebrated songs, which have

been "the solace of sailors in long voyages, in storms, and in battles; and which have been quoted in mutinies to the restoration of order and discipline." Dibdin was, in fact, "all the Nine" to our sailors, for his songs possess that rough spirit, and that careless and unrestrained jollity, which are so congenial to their characters. In preparing the memoir prefixed to the songs, Dr. Kitchenier was assisted by his personal acquaintance with the object of it, and likewise by the suggestions of Mrs. Dibdin. The work is publishing in numbers, of which the first has appeared; when completed, it will be a valuable addition to the sailor's library.

The Pilgrim's Tale. A Poem. By C. Lockhart. 8vo. 6s.

THEOLOGY.

Eighteen additional Sermons, intended to establish the insuperable Connexion between the Doctrines and Practice of Christianity, &c. By the author of the former Volume. 12mo. 5s.

A second Series of Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical, adapted to the Service of particular Sundays. By the Rev. J. Aspinall, A.M. 8vo. 8s.

A Selection from the Sermons of the Rev. W. J. Abdy, M.A. 8vo. 12s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand. By Richard A. Cruise, Esq. Captain in the 84th Regt. Foot. 8vo.

The writer of this sensible and entertaining journal commanded a detachment of troops on board the *Dromedary*, a store-ship; which, after carrying a number of convicts to New South Wales, was despatched to New Zealand, for the purpose of procuring a cargo of the cowry tree, a species of timber which it was thought would be highly useful in forming the top-masts for ships of the largest class. In consequence of the nature of the ground in which these trees grew, it was found very difficult to procure a sufficient number of them, but a cargo was at length obtained. Capt. Cruise, as his duties were unconnected with the object of the vessel's stay at New Zealand, enjoyed ample opportunities of studying the character and disposition of the natives, between whom and their visitors a constant intercourse was maintained. The unfavourable opinions entertained of these true savages by Europeans will not be removed by the perusal of Capt. Cruise's Journal. The destruction of the crew of the *Boyd* cannot be forgotten, and it is but too probable that unless the Zealanders had been overawed by the numerical superiority of the *Dromedary's* crew, some fatal catastrophe would have happened. Upon several occasions, it is true, the natives displayed great generosity and kindness to their guests, but it is evident, that in many cases, their ungovernable passions were only concealed through terror. Of their natural ferocity and treachery, Captain Cruise relates several shocking instances. He witnessed, upon one occasion, the return of a war-party with the

heads of the slain and several prisoners in their possession. Amongst the latter was a young and handsome woman, who sat silent and alone; she was the daughter of a chief who had been killed by a young Zealander, into whose possession she had fallen.

"The man who had slain her father, having cut off his head, and preserved it by a process peculiar to these islanders, took it out of a basket where it had hitherto been concealed, and threw it into the lap of the unhappy daughter. At once she seized it with a degree of phrenzy not to be described, pressed its inanimate nose to her own, and held it in this position until her tears ran over every part of it. She then laid it down, and with a bit of sharp shell disfigured her person in so shocking a manner that in a few minutes not a vestige of her former beauty remained. She first began by cutting her arms, then her breasts, and lastly her face. Every incision was so deep as to cause a gush of blood; but she seemed quite insensible to pain, and performed the operation with heroic resolution.

"He whose cruelty had caused this frightful exhibition, was evidently amused at the horror with which we viewed it; and laying hold of the head by the hair, which was long and black, offered to sell it to us for an axe, turned it in various ways to shew it off to the best advantage, and when no purchaser was to be found, replaced it in the basket from whence he had taken it. The features were as perfect as when in life, and though the daughter was quite grown up, the head of her father appeared to be that of a youthful and handsome man."

The fact of cannibalism existing in New Zealand seems fully established by the observations of Capt. Cruise. The following character of a half-civilized chief, who had passed some time in England, throws a great damp upon the hopes which might be entertained of reclaiming this savage people.

"His conversation during breakfast was a continued boast of the atrocities he had committed during an excursion which he and Krokro had made two months before to the river Thames; and he dwelt with marked pleasure upon an instance of his generalship, when, having forced a small party of his enemies into a narrow place, whence there was no egress, he was enabled successively to shoot two and twenty of them, without their having the power of making the slightest resistance. To qualify this story, he remarked, that though all the dead bodies were devoured by his tribe, 'neither he nor his brother ate human flesh, nor did they fight on Sundays.' When asked why he did not try to turn the minds of his people to agriculture, he said it was impossible; 'that if you told a New Zealander to work, he fell asleep; but if you spoke of fighting, he opened his eyes as wide as a tea-cup; that the whole bent of his mind was war, and he looked upon fighting as fun.'"

The most amiable trait, and indeed almost the only one in the character of the New Zealanders, is their affection towards their children. Their treatment of their women is often extremely barbarous.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Collection des Mémoires Historiques des Dames Françaises. 26 vol. 18mo. (A Collection of Historical Memoirs of French Ladies.)

This may be called the golden age of memoirs, for at present there seems to be an insatiable rage for this species of productions, be they new or old, by male or female writers. The collection now before us has been published by subscription, and in *livraisons*; the last of which having just appeared, gives us an opportunity of throwing a general, and consequently hurried view, over the interesting contents of these volumes. And first in chronological order, we find "*Les Mémoires de Madame de Motteville*." This lady was the favourite of Anne of Austria, to whom she remained steadfastly attached, notwithstanding her royal mistress was deprived of all power and influence by the fearless and irresistible machinations of an imperious minister. Madame de Motteville has recorded with a scrupulous fidelity, too often descending into trifling minutiae, all that took place at court during the minority of Louis XIV. Though her style is not remarkable either for elegance or correctness, yet we are willing to pardon this blemish, in consideration of the natural and sincere manner in which events are recounted—of the curious anecdotes thickly strewn in the course of the narrative—and of the pleasure we derive from seeing kings, queens, ministers, and other historical personages, stripped of their dazzling drapery, and discovered in the carelessness of *deshabille*, and the unimposing nonchalance of the closet.—We next come to the *Mémoires of Mademoiselle de Montpensier*.—The narrative of this irritable, haughty, and impetuous princess of the royal blood, cannot be so safely relied on as that of the humbler Mad. de Motteville, as from her character and station she must necessarily have viewed many of the events she records and endeavours to account for, through the medium of her passions and prejudices. This disdainful beauty, called by Madame de Séigné La Grande Demoiselle, after having refused the proffered hands of monarchs, became attached to the Count de Lauzun, to marry whom Louis XIV. at first gave her his consent, but shortly afterwards retracted it. It is, however, almost certain that they were afterwards married privately. It was in allusion to this projected marriage that Madame de Séigné wrote her famous *guinguet* letter. This disappointment, added to other causes of chagrin, acting upon a naturally irritable and haughty mind, produced a bitterness of spirit, the traces of which are very evident in these memoirs. However, their historical value is not unimportant, as they treat of various public events of which the princess was a close observer, and in some of which she took a part. Besides, the style is much more correct and animated, though not so natural as that of Madame de Motteville, and has even been honoured by the eulogy of Voltaire.—We are next presented with the "*Mémoires de la Duchesse de Nemours*." These chiefly relate to the troublous times of the *Fronde*; in which unsuccessful attempt at revolution the ludicrous and the serious

were so commingled, that if Heraclitus and Democritus had "revisited the glimpses of the moon" in those days, they would have found most abundant scope for tears and laughter. The principal authors and chief partisans of these serio-ludicrous troubles are sketched off with all the tact and graphic finesse of a witty and well-informed woman of high rank.—Madame de la Fayette next puts forward her claims to notice, in "*Mémoires de la Cour de France, pour les années 1688 et 1689*." These offer a gallery of portraits, traced with a light, but correct and graceful hand. There are now and then some not unpleasantly malicious touches added to the features of the highest personages of the court, and particularly to those of the pious Madame de Maintenon.—The "*Souvenirs de Madame de Caylus*" also exhibit a picture of the court of Louis XIV.; but the fair authoress cannot be either accused of, or praised for, the same piquant maliciousness; she was related to the reigning favourite, and there is, consequently, a well-behaved tameness about her pencil, that might have been very proper on her part, but is not so pleasurable to her readers. However, her *souvenirs* have been, and deserve to be generally read.—The *Mémoires of Madame de Stael*, (Mademoiselle Delauny,) are so well known that they scarcely require notice. Who has not read over and over again her graceful, witty, and piquant account of the Lilliputian intrigues of the Lilliputian court of *Sceaux*? Madame de Stael has had the almost magical art to render a sojourn even in the gloomy Bastille, not only tolerable, but gay and attractive. To each of these memoirs is prefixed a biographical notice of the writer—which very proper accompaniment leaves nothing to desire to the purchasers of this very interesting collection.

Sur la Catastrophe de Monseigneur le Duc d'Enghien; Extrait des Mémoires de M. le Duc de Rovigo. (On the Catastrophe of the Duke d'Enghien: extracted from the Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo.)

This pamphlet, and several others which have followed it, have been, though of no importance in a literary point of view, the publications of the passing month, which have excited the greatest share of public interest. M. Savary (Duke de Rovigo) has been sowing dragon's teeth, and it is likely he will find the harvest hard of digestion. We do not mean (as a translation is already in the hands of the public) to enter into an examination of the Duke's self-exculpation, and his inculpation of M. Talleyrand. According to his own showing, he was, on this occasion, nothing more than a brave bold soldier, who only obeyed the orders he received, and whose conscience is consequently as white as unsunned snow; while that of M. Talleyrand is as black as the imputation of being the chief contriver and promoter of the Duke d'Enghien's death, can make it. M. Savary stated, that the minutes of the trial had been stolen from the archives, and broadly hinted that the theft was at the instigation and for the benefit of M. Talleyrand. But in a few days were published those very minutes and official documents, preceded by

a learned argument upon the illegality of the proceedings, arrest, &c. Next appeared a brochure, entitled "*Un Français sur l'extrait des Mémoires de M. Savary.*" This Frenchman proceeded to take M. S. and his pamphlet to pieces; and rudely brushed off a considerable part, if not the whole, "of that unfading bloom of hereditary honour," that had come down and settled upon him from so many distant ages. Like the shades of Banquo's progeny—another, and another yet, was to appear. General Hulin, president of the military commission before whom the Duke d'Enghien was tried, sent forth a few pages, entitled "*Explications offertes aux hommes impartiaux au sujet de la Commission Militaire instituée en l'an XII. pour juger le Duc d'Enghien.*" These, though written in a lachrymose and subservient style with regard to the powers that be, yet contained some terrible assertions relative to M. Savary; and showed that he had other motives, less harmless than curiosity, for forcing his way with so much difficulty to the rear of the president's chair. At the sound of these conflicting pamphlets M. Mehée de la Touche, of intriguing and double-dealing memory, buckled on his armour, though not of proof, and dashed into

the *mêlée*, armed with an *arrait* from his *mémoires*; he also fell foul of the Duke de Rovigo, who could not possibly escape unsoiled from the encounter, as the hands of his adversary were far from being clean. To all these were added a volley of letters in the daily papers, and explanations and criminations in flying sheets, all directed at the devoted head of the Duke de Rovigo. But the cruellest blow of all was still to come. The Duke, on getting out of his carriage at the palace of the Tuileries, was told by an inexorable-faced janitor, in good set surly terms, that he could not enter! On asking the reason why, an express order from the King was exhibited to his astonished and confounded eyes; and he had the next morning the satisfaction of reading in all the papers the gracious expression made use of by his Majesty to Prince Talleyrand, "that for the future he need not fear, on coming to court, *de faire des mauvaises rencontres.*" The utility of reviving this sad affair, after a lapse of twenty years, is perfectly undiscoverable to any mortal sight but the *lynx eyes* of M. Savary; the singularity of which unique discovery is the only consolation that remains to him.

LITERARY REPORT.

ANOTHER highly important work respecting Napoleon is now in the press, which will form a necessary Supplement to those of Las Cases and O'Meara. We allude to the Journal of Dr. Antomarchi, who, it will be recollected, was the physician appointed after the departure of Mr. O'Meara, and who attended Napoleon in his last moments. We understand that some very extraordinary particulars relating to the Emperor will be divulged in this work.

WASHINGTON IRVING is reported to have collected materials for a very interesting work during his recent Tour in Germany.

The collected Memoirs relative to the Duke d'Enghien are on the point of appearing. The volume will comprise the Memoir of the Duke of Rovigo (M. Savary), the Memoir of Count Hulin, President of the Military Commission, and that of M. Dupin; to which are subjoined the Journal of the Duke d'Enghien, written by himself, and the whole of the Historical and inedited Pieces relative to the Trial, which were reported to be lost.

Messrs. TREUTTEL and WURTZ have announced a French periodical work, the object of which cannot be too highly commended. It is entitled the Christian Philanthropist, or Periodical Review of the Labours and Progress of Philanthropy and Religious Societies throughout the World, and particularly in Great Britain, intended to serve as a guide to the

establishment of other similar Institutions.

The well-known and learned JULIUS KLAPROTH, whose Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia appeared some years since, and who accompanied the Russian embassy destined for Peking in 1805 and 1816, is preparing for publication a Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of the Empire of China and its Dependencies. It appears that Mr. Klaproth, whose acquaintance with the language and literature of China is very extensive, having made the study of them his principal occupation for the last twenty-three years, has collected a mass of interesting materials relative to China, including a considerable collection of Chinese books, among which was the general description of the Empire, in 280 sections, published by order of the predecessor of the reigning Emperor, of the Manchoo dynasty. Besides this work, which consists of 108 volumes, he is in possession of several other treatises, relative to the geography, statistics, and general administration of the empire. Mr. K. proposes to follow as a model the excellent description of India published by Walter Hamilton, which though he can scarcely flatter himself to equal, he will endeavour to imitate as closely as possible in the care taken to admit nothing which is not derived from an authentic source.

Another Quarterly Review is announced

for publication, entitled "*The Westminster Review*," which will not, however, be without its advantages, if the promises of the editors are fulfilled. They state themselves to be "the organs of an able and active society of individuals, who having seen with regret and somewhat of indignation, that the name of criticism has been usurped with sinister views, and that the interests of literature and of a wise policy, and through them, those of the public, have been sacrificed for selfish and unworthy purposes, are resolved to establish a tribunal, where a fairer and more unbiassed hearing may be obtained."

CAPTAIN PARRY'S *Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage* will appear in the course of December.

COUNT PECCHIO has in the press a *Diary of Political Events in Spain* during the last year. This work, like his "*Letters on the Spanish and Portuguese Revolutions*," is interspersed with Anecdotes of Public Men, and on the Manners and Customs of the Peninsula.

MR. JOHN CURTIS has in the press the first Number of his *Illustrations of English Insects*. We understand the intention of the Author is to publish highly finished figures of such species of Insects (with the plants upon which they are found) as constitute the British Genera, with accurate representations of the parts on which the characters are founded, and descriptive letter-press to each plate, giving, as far as possible, the habits and economy of the subjects selected. The work will be published monthly.

The Novel of "*The Highlanders*," so long announced by the Author of the "*Hermit in London*," &c. may shortly be expected.

A very desirable work for young Persons is now in the press, entitled, *Conversations on the Bible*. By a Lady.

A new edition of the *Memoirs of George the Third, his Court and Family*, is nearly ready for publication, embellished with 18 Portraits, including those of the whole Royal Family of England.

MR. FRANK'S *Hulsean Lectures for 1823—on the Apostolic preaching and vindication of Christianity to the Jews, Samaritans, and devout Gentiles*, in continuation of his former Lectures on the *Evidences of Christianity*, as stated in our *Lord's Discourses*—is in the press, and will speedily be published.

A *Tour through the Upper Provinces of Hindostan*, comprising a period between the years 1804 and 1814, with *Remarks and authentic Anecdotes*; to which is added, a *Guide up the River Ganges from Calcutta to Cawnpore, Futteh Ghur,*

Meeratt, &c. and a Vocabulary,—is nearly ready for publication in an 8vo. volume.

Dr. CONQUEST is preparing a work for the press, which will contain a reference to every publication on Midwifery, and a register of the innumerable essays and cases which are scattered through periodical pamphlets, and the transactions of various societies, or casually referred to in works not exclusively obstetric.

The Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT has in the press a *Third Course of Practical Sermons for Families*.

Mr. BOWRING and Mr. VAN DYK are about to publish a volume of translated *Specimens of the Dutch Poets*; with *Remarks on the Poetical History and Literature of the Netherlands*.

The *Star in the East*, and other Poems, by Mr. CONDER, will appear in a few days.

The Translator of "*Dante*," the Rev. H. F. CARY, has in the press a *Translation of the Birds of Aristophanes*, in English verse; with *Notes and Illustrations*.

Essays and Sketches of Character, by the late R. AYTON, Esq. with a *Memoir*, and a *Frontispiece* by R. Westall, R. A. will be published in the ensuing month.

PIERCE EGAN, author of "*Life in London*," is employed on a new Work, entitled "*The Life of an Actor*," to be published in *Monthly Numbers*, with *Plates*.

The Rev. D. P. DAVIES, author of "*The History of Derbyshire*," has issued *Proposals for publishing by subscription, the History and Antiquities of the Town of Carmarthen, and Parish of St. Peter*.

Mr. WIRGMAN is preparing for the press, a faithful translation, from the original German, of Kant's celebrated work, entitled "*The Critic of Pure Reason*."

SHOLTO PERCY, one of the Benedictine Brothers, to whom the public are indebted for so much amusement in the shape of "*Anecdotes*," has in preparation a series of original *Sketches of Men and Manners*, under the title of "*Life's Progress*," which are to be illustrated by Engravings by Cruikshank. We understand that No. I. will appear early in the ensuing year.

Dr. CAREY has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, *Lexicon Analogico-Latinum*, on the plan of Hoogeveen's *Greek Lexicon*; with an *Index Etymologicus*, nearly resembling that of Gesner.

Mr. WOOLNOTH has just completed the first Volume of his *Views of our Ancient Castles*: he intends publishing No. XIII. being the first of the second Volume, on the 1st of March next.

Mr. WIGHT, Bow-street Reporter to the *Morning Herald*, has in the press a

Selection of One Hundred of the most humorous and entertaining of the Reports which have appeared in the Morning Herald in the last three years ; illustrated by George Cruikshank.

A Series of Letters to an Attorney's Articled Clerk, containing Directions for his Studies and general Conduct, which was commenced and left unfinished by the late A. C. BUCKLAND, Esq. author of

" Letters on Early Rising," has been completed by his brother, Mr. W. H. BUCKLAND, and will be published in a few days in one volume.

A volume of Sermons, in 8vo. by the Rev. JOHN COATES, A.M. late Vicar of Huddersfield, and formerly Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, is proposed to be published as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Essays on various Subjects of Ecclesiastical History and Antiquity. By the Rev. JAMES TOWNLEY, Author of " Illustrations of Biblical Literature."

Plantarum Scientia, or Botanist's Companion : A Catalogue of hardy, exotic, and indigenous Plants, arranged differently from any hitherto published.

The Spirit of the British Essayists, comprising the best Papers on Life, Man-

ners and Literature, contained in the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, &c. the whole alphabetically arranged according to the subjects.

No. I. of a Series of Original Views of the most interesting Collegiate and Parochial Churches in England, engraved by Mr. J. LE KEUX, from Drawings by Mr. J. P. NEALE ; and accompanied with Historical Descriptions.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1823.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1823.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1823	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Oct. 1	40	51	28.74	29.05	Oct. 17	85	46	29.85	29.50
2	30	56	29.26	29.50	18	86	56	29.42	29.39
3	28	58	29.74	29.79	19	89	60	29.56	29.69
4	40	54	29.89	30.03	20	50	60	29.73	29.97
5	41	60	30.00	29.91	21	52	59	30.10	30.12
6	52	59	29.81	29.79	22	50	57	30.09	30.02
7	45	57	29.83	29.90	23	40	56	29.96	29.59
8	85	58	29.97	29.84	24	87	56	29.90	29.86
9	43	50	29.50	29.47	25	84	49	30.15	30.27
10	81	50	29.88	29.30	26	84	50	30.20	30.29
11	81	52	28.92	29.09	27	83	55	30.16	30.03
12	33	50	29.06	29.36	28	45	54	29.79	29.49
13	40	52	29.19	29.24	29	36	49	29.51	29.60
14	30	56	29.25	29.40	30	39	45	29.20	29.05
15	35	56	29.38	stat.	31	87	43	29.03	29.05
16	35	50	29.47	29.53					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE disastrous gale of All-hallowmas eve, though more particularly destructive of life and property amongst the maritime interest, was also productive of very lamentable consequences in many parts of the country ; and more particularly upon the fen-lands, where a considerable amount of property has been sacrificed to the fury of the elements by the overflowing of the waters in places where the banks were unable to resist the pressure of wind and tide.

With the exception of the above circumstance, the autumn has been remark-

ably congenial to agricultural pursuits, as tending to facilitate the operations of the husbandman, and to promote the early vegetation of the winter crops ; consequently the wheat-seed has, for the most part, been deposited under very favourable circumstances, in lands well adapted for its reception, and the blade exhibits an appearance in every respect calculated to warrant the expectation that a sufficient plant is secured to withstand the attack of frost, even should the next quarter assail us with trying severity.

Turnips also have materially improved

of late; nevertheless, by reason of their being still in a state of vegetation, they do not yield so much nutriment, or satisfy the beasts so readily, as if they had acquired full maturity, the consequence of which is a more rapid consumption than was anticipated, and for which reason most graziers will find themselves overstocked with cattle.

Clover and other layers are exceedingly strong in plant, but clover-seeds are found to be very indifferent, and good samples of home-growth will probably be somewhat scarce.

Taking into the account a reduction in the farmer's expenditure, corn maintains a price, which, however it may fall short of affording much profit to the grower, will at least cover the expense of cultivation; yet it is lamentable to observe the very low rate of wages which the agricultural labourer is obliged to submit to. We have always questioned the policy of the

measure, even when it was dictated by imperious necessity: but now, convinced as we are that the farmer is not without the means of affording his workmen adequate remuneration, we do not hesitate to pronounce the withholding it both impolitic and unjust; it not only has the effect of swelling the poor-rates beyond the due standard of proportion, but of preventing the labourers from purchasing and consuming that quantity of bread-corn and meat which they are entitled to in common justice and humanity, and thereby of depressing the market value of the commodities: for the position is self-evident, that if the greatest class of the consumers of bread-corn are withheld the means of coming into the market and purchasing that quantity of provision which their labour entitles them to, the growers of these very articles can (in a pecuniary point of view) be the only persons who suffer by the measure.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Oct. 18th, 47s 8d—25th, 47s 8d—Nov. 1st, 50s 0d—8th, 49s 7d

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.		POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Ton.		Clover, Old, 100s to 126s—Inf. 90s to 96s—Straw, 86s to 42s.	
Beef	- 2s 0d to 3s 0d	Marsh Champ.	8l 0s to 8l 16s	St. James's.—Old Hay, 63s to 110s	
Mutton	- 2 4 to 3 4	Ware	- 2 0 to 3 5	—Clover, 76s to 126s—Straw, 30s to 45s.	
Veal	- 2 8 to 4 4	Middlings	- 0 0 to 0 0	Whitechapel.—Clover, 90s to 185s	
Pork	- 2 4 to 4 8	HAY AND STRAW, per Load.		—Hay, 86s to 120s—Straw, 86s to 44s.	
Lamb	- 2 8 to 3 8	Smithfield.—Old Hay, 96s to 115s—Inferior, 70s to 84s—			

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 25th ult. 224; Three per Cent. Reduced 83½; Three per Cent. Consols 84½; Three and a Half per Cent. Consols 97½; Four per Cent. Consols 100½; New Four per Cent. Annuities 104½; Long Annuities 21½; India Stock, 268½; India Bonds, 78 80 pm.; 2d Exchequer Bills, 49 50 pm.; Consols for the Account 84½.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, Nov. 24, 1823.

THE conjectures of commercial men, as well as others, are directed towards the late colonies of Spain in South America, and the conduct of France and the mother country towards them. The investments for the vast market which they open to British industry, are an object of the highest moment in amount to our revenue and manufactures; and while they continue undisturbed, will most probably increase to an extent little contemplated at present. Should Spain, however, or rather France under the Spanish flag, succeed in acquiring a footing there by force of arms, a

total exclusion of the products of British commerce will inevitably succeed. To prevent any interference by France or the Holy Alliance among these now Independent States, is our bounden duty as well as interest. They have been long free *de facto* of the mother-country, and the delicacy of ministers in respect to acknowledging their independence, seems carried to an inordinate pitch, when contrasted with the past conduct of both France and Spain towards England in the like circumstances, or the probability of the line of conduct they would again pursue towards us, were we in

ituation similar to that during the American war. We hope, however, that the appointment of Consuls will be speedily followed by a decisive recognition of the independence of these states.

The agents of the Spanish Despot have attempted to negotiate a loan on 'Change for his service, but, to the credit of the monied interest, the proposal was not listened to for a moment.

The failure of the Tobacco crops in Virginia and Maryland will raise the price of this article in the market. 30,000 hogsheads are stated to be lost in the neighbourhood of George Town only.

COFFEE fluctuates, alternately looking up and falling, so that it is still difficult to report on what its actual state may be, or

to point out any fixed price at which business may be done to-morrow.

COTTONS are much the same as last month; the sales continue nearly as before; Surats, 7d. to 7½d.; Bengala, 6d. to 6½d.; Smyrnas about 9d.

WHALE-OIL still continues with a trifling demand. RUM is at the same prices, but is of very heavy sale.

On the whole, there is not much difference between the last and the present quotations. The late storms have occasioned heavy losses on the high seas, and the shipping lists have rarely exhibited a more appalling picture of the calamities of commerce on the ocean. The general state of foreign trade continues to be highly satisfactory.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 20 TO OCTOBER 14, 1823, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

AMRING, D. Axminster, grocer. (Turner, Exon
Arnold, W. J. Idol-lane, wine-broker. (Patterson, Old
Broad-street
Atherton, J. Lancaster, saddler. (Hinde, Liverpool
Bale, R. Bristol, baker. (Thomas
Beale, W. and Wrathall, J. H. Union-street, hat-makers.
(Fresme and Best, Temple
Benson, J. Lancaster, linen-draper. (Wilson and Higgin
Bignold, T. sen. Norwich, banker. (Lamb, Princess-street
Birchall, J. Macclesfield, silk-throwster. (Brocklehurst,
Bagshaw
Bird, D. P. Bristol, grocer. (Hare and Little
Holton, E. Hackney, butcher. (Gray, Tyson-place
Bettrell, H. Belvidere-place, merchant. (Huchison, Crown-
court
Brooks, C. Southampton, cabinet-maker. (Holmes and
Whitchurch
Brown, H. W. Surry-street, merchant. (Hodgson and
Burton
Brownhill, B. Stockport, brewer. (Harrop, Stockport
Brown, A. Plymouth, ship-builder. (Ida, Plymouth Dock
Burbridge, J. Ironmonger-lane, merchant. (Robinson,
Wallbrook
Burgess, A. Manchester, dyer. (Buckley
Burge, J. Bristol, butcher. (Smith
Barraston, J. Hereford, coal-merchant. (Gough
Carpenter, J. Romsay, coal-merchant. (Hoskins, Gosport
Chabert, P. Pentonville, merchant. (Reardon and Davis,
Cerber-court
Charnaud, J. and J. N. Shoelbred, Great St. Helens, mer-
chants. (James, Bucklersbury
Clark, J. Trowbridge, linen-draper. (Fairbank, Frome
Selwood
Cotton, the Rev. C. C. Princess-street, wine-merchant.
(Gale, Basinghall-street
Cooke, J. Commercial-road, ironmonger. (Freeman and
Heathcote
Cone, J. Crutched Friars, victualler. (Brenscumb, Copt-
hall-buildings
Coulston, R. Tewkesbury, plumber. (Jones
Cort, R. Cow Cross-street, carrier. (Drew and Son, Ber-
mondsey-street
Coupland, W. and W. B. Cotton, Liverpool, merchants.
(Lace and Co.
Croft, W. P. M. Smithfield, victualler. (Fisher, Bucklers-
bury
Davis, R. London, ironmonger. (Clarke and Co. Chan-
cery-lane
Day, R. and R. D. Tovil Oil-mills, seed-crushers. (Cole,
Furnival's-inn
Dickenson, R. Hexham, stationer. (Kirsopp
Dow, J. Rhodewell, rope-maker. (Stratton and Allport,
Shoreditch
Downman, T. and Offley, J. Bread-street, warehousemen.
(Lythgoe, Essex-street
Eives, J. Canterbury, ironmonger. (Brown and Martin,
Mincing-lane
Farnsworth, J. Ripley, victualler. (Ward, Nottingham
Gibney, S. Latchford, farmer. (Bryant, Callum-street
Gingell, W. J. Norton-street, turner. (Wilkinson, New
North-street
Glyn, P. J. Glyn, banker. (Cole, Plymouth-dock
Gordon, W. Gravesend, merchant. (Huchison, Crown-ert.

Greenland, S. R. Frome Selwood, clothier. (Mearns,
Frome
Greathead, R. Bristol, dealer. (Henderson, Lincoln's-in-
fields
Haines, H. J. Jermyn-street, oil merchant. (Gatty and
Co. Angel-court
Hamer, S. B. Furnival's-inn, broker. (Williams and Gol-
dard, Gray's-inn
Hawkins, E. Hereford, dealer. (Bullock
Harnage, Sir G. Chatham-place, merchant. (Montagu,
Lincoln's-inn
Harrison, C. Aldgate High-street, cheesemonger. (Huch-
ison, Crown-court
Hassan, W. Charles-street, lamp-maker. (A'Becket, Gol-
den-square
Hewitt, T. Carlisle, iron-founder. (Baul
Hills, T. Southend, carpenter. (Slade and Jones, Bedford-
row
Holts, H. F. Cannon-row, surgeon. (Humphries, Srie-
street
Honeyborne, J. Stafford, coal-dealer. (Harwood, Sower-
bridge
Hear, T. Flaxstead, baker. (Williamson, Luton
Holl, C. A. Worcester, printer. (Hill
Hopkins, J. Llantrissant, maltster. (Meyrick, Merthyr
Tydvile
Huckman, J. Bristol, butcher. (Greville
Ingram, E. Reading, dress-maker. (Richardson and Fife
James, J. and J. A. and W. Seddon, Liverpool, ship-build-
ers. (Leather
Jewson, J. C. High Holborn, linen-draper. (Smith and
Weir, Austin-friars
Jones, J. Worthing, innkeeper. (Whitton
Lacey, L. Garden-row, coach-master. (Downes, Bury-
street
Lacon, W. Oswestry, ironmonger. (Minshall and Sabine
Laing, G. Dunster-court, merchant. (Freeman & Heath-
cote, Coleman-street
Lewis, J. Gorstrey, timber-dealer. (Stokes, Bristol
Lindo, E. Billiter-street, broker. (Speer, Bartholomew-
lane
Longton, J. sen. and junr. Liverpool, ironmongers. (Far-
rest
M'Cheane, D. Fenchurch-street, merchant. (Richardson,
Wallbrook
M'Kintie, J. Manchester, draper. (Low and Cotes
Marshall, R. Jury Farm, farmer. (Potter, Guildford
Masterman, W. Stillingfleet, dealer. (Wood, York
Mennatt, J. Lower Thames-street, ale-dealer. (Van Sw-
don, Dowgate-hill
Murgatroyd, W. Sowerby, worsted-spinner. (Wiggles-
worth, Halifax
Myers, J. Preston, wine-merchant. (Blanchard and Rich-
erstaff
Naish, J. Bristol, tanner. (Haberfield
Neale, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Lodge
Nunn, R. and Fisher, T. Grub-street, timber-merchants.
(Fisher, Aldersgate-street
Oakley, T. Tichfield street, carpenter. (Batesford, How-
leydown
Ord, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, haberdasher. (Grogan &
Fennerau, Angel-court
Peacock, J. Manchester, merchant. (Woodburne

Peet, G. and J. Gutter-lane, riband-makers. (Woburn & Son, Queen-street)
 Polham, J. son. Chert, mud-crusher. (Polham, Mitre-court)
 Popley, J. Grosvenor-mews, veterinary surgeon. (Thames, Pan-court)
 Phillips, M. and H. Devonshire-street, hatters & furriers. (Lancs, Mansell-street)
 Phillips, H. Devonshire-street, hatter and furrier. (Annisley, East India Chambers)
 Pichard, W. Kenningborough, lime-burner. (Powell)
 Prosser, J. Abchurch-lane, grocer. (Gibb)
 Randsall, R. Truro, draper. (Tillam, Old Jewry)
 Ringshaw, G. Tooting, builder. (Rattenbury, Howland-down)
 Roach, R. S. Bishop's Waltham, tanner. (Calgar, Winchester)
 Rowland, E. L. Rother, iron-master. (Boswell, Wrexham)
 Rowland, T. Manor-row, earthenwareman. (Robinson, Wellbrook)
 Smith, R. Piccadilly, fruiterer. (Fielder and Co. Duke-street)
 Smith, E. Chatham, hatter. (Shuberts and Co. Upper Thames-street)
 Starke, T. King-street, stove-grate manufacturer. (Smith and Harrison, Lincoln's Inn)
 Stephens, W. C. Westbury on Truro, grainer. (Day, Bristol)
 Steward, H. Old Burlington-street, victualler. (Hewitt, Leithbury)
 Steeles, W. Liverpool, currier and glider. (Leicester, Liverpool)
 Tarback, J. Sutton, brewer. (Crump, Liverpool)
 Thorndike, J. Ipswich, cheese-factor. (Jochumson)
 Thurtell, T. Haymarket, victualler. (Hewitt, Tobacco-yard)
 Turner, T. Stocks Goldington, baker. (Gerrard, Olney)
 Ubbell, C. Warrington, hosiery-draper. (Steel, Queen-st. Cheshire)

Vince, W. Lucas-street, dealer. (Herd, Goodman's-balds)
 Watts, E. Yeovil, money-scrivener. (Warren, Langport)
 Watson, R. Britannia-terrace, coal-merchant. (Turner, Percy-street)
 Watson, T. jun. St. James's-street, wine-merchant. (Reeves, Ely-place)
 West, E. Little France, miller. (Howell, Broadway)
 Williams, E. Ipswich, jeweller. (Jones and Howard, Minstering-lane)
 Withington, H. Manchester, silk-manufacturer. White-lane, Manchester
 Whitfield, J. and Thompson, T. Gainshead, iron-founders. (Green, Birnie-lane)
 White, J. Prince-street, upholster. (Lawrence, Dean's-court, Doctors Commons)
 Whittingham, T. Cheltenham, carrier. (Goodwin Wombwell, W. Edmund-street, Uxbridge-bridge, stage-coach proprietor. (Williams and Giddard, Gray's Inn)
 Wood, I. Barbican, oilman. (Joy, Gray's Inn)
 Worgan, J. B. Balaubster, spirit-dealer. (Coralis, Bristol)

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Brown, ship-builder, Perth
 W. Douglas, merchant, Glasgow
 D. Ramsay, merchant, Perth
 D. Cameron, and Co. merchants, Greenock
 J. Thomson, merchant, St. Andrews
 H. Munro, spirit-dealer, Edinburgh
 D. Buchanan, butcher, Edinburgh
 J. Virtue and Co. merchants, Edinburgh
 J. Harthill, merchant, Aberdeen
 Captain H. M'Lean, wool and hemp merchant, Carraig
 J. Greenhill, merchant, do. Newburgh
 A. Lewis, upholsterer, Edinburgh

DIVIDENDS.

ABERNETHY, J. and Henderson, P. London, Dec. 7
 Abraham, B. Leithbury, Dec. 20
 Adams, J. St. Mary Axe, Nov. 20
 Agar, M. Austin Friars, Nov. 10
 Allen, E. Bristol, Dec. 12
 Alderson, J. Liverpool, Nov. 12
 Andrews, T. W. Stamford, Dec. 3
 Archbell, R. York, Nov. 21
 Ashby, W. M. Albany, Nov. 25
 Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place, Nov. 20
 Baley, T. W. Bedford-lane, Dec. 8
 Baskby, C. H. Wood-street, Nov. 10
 Bailebridge, J. Queen-street, Nov. 10
 Balcan, H. R. Liverpool, Dec. 4
 Berry, M. Minster, Nov. 20
 Bellamy, B. Spanton, Nov. 10
 Bennett, J. Worcester, Dec. 9
 Bird, J. and H. Poultry, Nov. 20
 Bond, J. Cannon, Nov. 20
 Bubb, J. B. Grafton-street, Nov. 20
 Buckmaster, J. and W. Old Broad-st. Dec. 16
 Bumpas, J. Holborn, Nov. 20
 Campbell, B. Prince's-square, Nov. 20
 Capon, G. Barton on Humber, Dec. 9
 Clarke, J. Worcester, Dec. 1
 Coal, T. Barwell, Nov. 14
 Cookworthy, P. C. Bristol, Nov. 11
 Cook, J. Fencham, Dec. 4
 Currier, J. Kingland Road, Nov. 22
 Cowe, J. G. George-street, Dec. 2
 Cressher, W. Charles-street, Nov. 15
 Cullick, R. and Peare, J. Chesham, Nov. 15
 Daigham, F. Box-street, Nov. 20
 Devere, J. Walsingham-place, Nov. 27
 Derbyshire, R. Liverpool, Dec. 5
 Doda, R. Southwark, Nov. 20
 Dunlop, J. I. Ave. Friars, Nov. 20
 Dunlett, D. Norwich, Nov. 21
 Edwards, D. Gloucester, Nov. 20
 Elliot, I. St. Thomas's Becket in the Cliff, Dec. 1
 Faery, D. Lord-street, Nov. 20
 Feenley, C. Crutches Friars, Nov. 11
 Fell, W. Worthington, Dec. 6
 Fisher, J. Lancaster, Nov. 21
 Fletcher, J. Mithland, Nov. 18
 Feathly, J. Acton, Nov. 20
 French, J. Whitechapel Road, Nov. 9
 Frost, J. Derby, Nov. 21
 Fulkon, F. East-street, Dec. 6
 Gaudin, C. St. John-street, Nov. 20
 Gault, S. Wood-street, Dec. 6
 Geyner, W. Bristol, Nov. 20
 Giddett, I. New Bond-street, Nov. 20
 Girdlestone, M. Norwich, Dec. 2
 Grafton, J. Strand, Nov. 25
 Gray, J. E. Wardour-street, Nov. 20
 Gunning, R. Broad-street buildings, Nov. 10

Hendcomb, J. H. Newport Pagnall, Nov. 15
 Howell, P. Belmont place, Nov. 20
 Hamilton, R. Liverpool, Dec. 4
 Hanson, E. Crown-court, Nov. 20
 Hardy, M. and Dale, J. Manchester, Nov. 20
 Harding, T. Jan. Holston, Nov. 10
 Hatfield, H. Abington Row, Nov. 15
 Howard, F. Hoorford, Nov. 10
 Heydon, L. and Hoady, J. E. Walbeck-street, Nov. 20
 Hemming, J. Upton, Dec. 8
 Hoos, G. A. Church Row, Dec. 16
 Howell, R. W. White Lion Wharf, Nov. 20
 Herbert, W. Jan. Goldsmith-street, Nov. 11
 Hells, T. Westminster Road, Nov. 15
 Hollis, J. P. Newington, Nov. 20
 Holt, T. Arnold Nov. 25
 Horton, W. Yardley, Dec. 8
 Howe, R. Park-lane, Nov. 20
 Izod, W. Reddish, Nov. 20, Dec. 10
 Jackson, E. Ticey, Nov. 21
 Johnson, J. D. Waldran, Dec. 1
 Jones, W. Shoreditch, Nov. 8
 Knowles, G. Brighton, Oct. 25
 Lamb, J. Barnham, Dec. 4
 Lamb, J. Newton Cannonway, Nov. 8
 Lancaster, J. Thor-bil, Dec. 16
 Langhor, J. II and Brailsford, W. Bucklersbury, Nov. 20
 Latham, R. Barking, Nov. 6
 Lee, W. Charles-street, Dec. 6
 Lappingwell, H. 4 roydson, Dec. 6
 Leasingham, T. Worcester, Dec. 8
 Lloyd, W. sea and jun. Lower Thames-street Dec. 6
 Longrove, J. Cranham, Nov. 20, Dec. 10
 Lubbock, F. M. Newcastle on Tyne, Dec. 9
 Malcolm, W. Great St. Helen's, Nov. 20
 Marshall, W. Regent-street, Nov. 20
 Mason, J. Birmingham, Nov. 11
 Mason, J. Derby, Nov. 21
 Mayor, C. Somerset-street, Nov. 20
 Michon, I. A Portsmouth, Nov. 10
 Minshew, A. Halingworth, G. and Wetherill, J. Shields, W. Bolton, W. and Meakes, W. R. Dec. 6
 Murray, W. P. 1 St. Court, Nov. 20
 Newham, M. F. Kingham, Dec. 2
 Oldfield, J. Edgeware Road, Nov. 25
 Park, J. Tower Royal, Dec. 6
 Parker, B. Barchin-lane Dec. 6
 Parkin, T. and Scobell, T. Broad-street, Dec. 4
 Partington, P. South-street, Nov. 20

Phillips, J. Wallingford, Nov. 24
 Plow, H. B. Birken Court, Nov. 8
 Plimpton, W. Lower Thames-street, Nov. 11
 Poshner, P. Corporation Row, Nov. 20
 Pullen, R. Leeds, Nov. 15
 Pullen, G. York, Dec. 15
 Puleford, H. Berkley-street, Nov. 20
 Reid, A. Fimlico, Dec. 6
 Richardson, J. Iron Acton, Nov. 20
 Roads, W. Oxford, Nov. 14
 Rogers, W. Clarke, J. and Rogers, W. S. Liverpool, Nov. 10
 Rucker, S. Old South Sea House, Dec. 6
 Russell, J. Rochester, Nov. 15
 Sanger, S. P. Malderon, Nov. 20
 Shackle, J. Milk-street, Nov. 20
 Simpson, R. Crown Court, Nov. 25
 Simpson, R. Walling-street, Nov. 20
 Snyder, J. M. and J. L. Austin Friars, Nov. 20
 Stale, W. Leeds, Nov. 27
 Slater, A. Cuddington, Nov. 20
 Smith, R. Hem Barton, Dec. 21
 Spruce, J. Providence-row, Nov. 10
 Stubb, T. Torquay, and Preston, J. and Proctor, J. S. Bishop Lane, Nov. 20
 Stock, G. Ashchurch, Dec. 4
 Street, J. F. and W. Bucklebury, Nov. 15
 Stuart, J. Rich-pyette-street, Dec. 8
 Smith, J. and I. Bouldersfield, Nov. 10
 Tate, W. Calcutta-street, Nov. 21
 Taylor, H. and F. Manchester, Nov. 13
 Taylor, T. Lendenhall-street, Nov. 21
 Tansley, J. East-west-end, Dec. 6
 Tapping, B. Strand, Nov. 20
 Tattner, C. Liverpool, Dec. 4
 Turner, T. Sandridge, Herts. Nov. 15
 Turner, J. Wedgbrook, and Balan, W. Halifax, Dec. 10
 Teal, A. Hammer-street, Nov. 20
 Toward, J. J. Cuper's bridge, Nov. 20
 Tuck, J. J. Haymarket, Nov. 20
 Upperton, R. L. North, Dec. 4
 Vere, J. Cloth Fair, Dec. 6
 Wace, R. and L. Castle-street, Nov. 20
 Webb, J. J. Tower-street, Dec. 2
 Week, S. George-street, Nov. 21
 Welby, J. J. Union Court Dec. 6
 Wells, W. Frightwell, Nov. 24
 White, W. B. Strand, Nov. 15
 Whitehead, H. Hury, Nov. 9
 Wigglesworth, T. Shoreditch, Nov. 10
 Wilks, R. Chancery Lane, Dec. 6
 Withropen, T. R. Wighton, J. Calcutta-street, Nov. 23
 Wood, P. Kingston, Nov. 9

PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, BRIDGES, DOCKS, ROADS, WATER-WORKS, &c.
By JAMES WETENHALL, Sworn Broker, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.

No. of Shares.	Shares of	Annual Div.	Per Share	No. of Shares.	Shares of	Annual Div.	Per Share
£	£ s d	£ s	£	£	£ s d	£ s	£ s
Canals.				Roads.			
221	—	—	Aberdare	1066	50	1	Archway and Keotist
350	100	—	Andover	—	—	—	Town
1482	113	—	Asby-de-la-Zouch ..	300	100	2 10	Barking
1766	98	5	Ashton and Oldham ..	1000	100	5	Commercial
120	160	10	Barnsley	492	100	1 19	Dover-Street .. 70 pd
1260	100	—	Basingstoke	2393	50	—	Highgate Archway
L 50,000	10	—	Do Bonds	—	—	—	Iron Railways.
4000	17	12 10	Birmingham	1000	65	1	Croydon, Merstham
477	250	5	Boston and Bury ..	553	50	2 10	Moumouth
958	150	5	Brecknock & Abergav.	3762	50	1 12	Severn and Wye ..
1600	50	6	Carlisle	640	70	—	Stockton & Darling on
100	—	5	Chelmer & Blackwater	—	—	—	Water-Works.
1500	100	8	Chesterfield	3800	100	5	East London
500	100	41	Coventry	4500	50	2 10	Grand Junction ..
1851	50	—	Cromwell	1945	100	1 10	Kent
1545	100	—	Croydon	6466	100	—	Manchester & Salford
600	110	6	Derby	1500	50	—	Ports & Farlington..
2060	100	3	Darby	300	50	1 10	Do, New
3575	133	7	Ellsmere & Chester	860	50	—	Portica Is and
231	—	58	Erewash	800	100	—	South London
11,800	100	10	Glamorganshire ..	7340	100	2 10	West Middlesex ..
1500	100	—	Grand Junction	—	—	—	Insurances.
L 50,000	100	5	Grand Surrey	2000	500	2 10	Albion
2000	100	—	Do Loan	24,000	50	6	Atlas
3000	70	—	Grand Union	300	1000	20	Birmingham Fire ..
749	150	8	Grand Western	50,000	50	3	Brit sh Fire
6238	—	—	Grantham	—	50	5	Do Commercial Life
25,322	4	17	Huddersfield	2000	100	5	H. Jacob
11,610	47	1	Kenact and Aven ..	20,000	100	2 10	County
2879	100	12	Leicester	—	50	—	Eagle
184	80	9 12	Leeds & Liverpool ..	L 1,000,000	20	—	European Life
545	140	11	Do (New)	20,000	100	7	Globe (ad. paid) ..
1694	—	4	Leicester	20,000	100	—	Guardian
70	143	170	Do & Northam Union	2400	50	6	Hope
250	100	11	Loughborough	7500	500	5	Imperial Fire
500	35	—	Mr. ton Mowbray ..	Ab 4000	—	8	Do Life
L 45,526	100	8 10	Morsey and Irwell ..	3000	25	1	London Fire
700	100	—	Monmouthshire	31,882	25	1	London Slap
247	107	13	Do Debentures	2200	250	1 10	Norwich Union Fire
800	150	12	Montgomeryshire ..	100,000	100	1	Prudential
522	100	3	Neath	1974	20	2	Rock
1470	100	32	Nottingham	L 750,000	—	10	Royal Exchange
5400	78	4	Oakham	1500	200	1 8	Star Life
2520	50	—	Oxford	—	50	—	Union F & L. Supd.
18,294	40	—	Peak Forest	600	10	—	Gas Lights.
5631	85	3	Porton & Arunde ..	2500	20	16	Barnesley
500	125	9	Regent's	1500	20	1 4	Bath
—	100	7	Rochdale	—	20	—	Brighton
771	100	9	Shrewsbury	4250	20	1 6	Do New
700	—	40	Shropshire	704	50	4	Bris ol
300	145	10 10	Straford	240	20	1	Birmingham
3647	—	—	Staff & Worcester sh	300	50	—	Canterbury
533	—	10	Stourbridge	1000	100	6 12	Cheltenham
350	100	—	Stratford on Avon ..	1000	—	3 12	City
2070	—	—	Swansea	4000	25	2	Do New
—	100	—	Tewkesbury	3200	25	2	Edinburgh
1300	—	75	Thames and Merway	500	20	—	Glasgow
1000	—	11	Thames & Severn ..	250	50	—	Imperia
1000	—	10 10	Ditto (new)	100	100	10	Kid-ernmaster
905	110	1	Trent & Mersey & T	201	100	10	Liverpool
14,800	—	—	Warwick & Birmingham	200	100	10	Leeds
146	105	5	Warwick & Napton	200	100	10	Mandstone
6000	—	6	Wey and Arun	1000	100	10	Norwich
000	—	—	Wilton & Berks	1000	100	10	Rocheater
—	—	—	Woburn	1000	100	10	Sheriff
—	—	—	Worcester & Birmingham	1000	100	10	South London
—	—	—	Wyndy & Hasington	1000	100	10	Westminster
—	—	—	Bridges	1000	100	10	Do New
755	100	—	Southwark	1000	100	10	Worcester
7000	100	—	Southwark new	1000	100	10	Literary Institution.
7000	100	—	Vauxhall (ad. paid) ..	1000	100	10	London
L 78,578	100	—	Do Bonds	1000	100	10	Do L. A. M. Socy.
1000	100	—	Waterloo	1000	100	10	Russell
5000	100	—	Do old Ann	1000	100	10	Miscellaneous.
5000	100	—	Do new do	1000	100	10	Auction Mart
—	—	—	Docks	1000	100	10	London Commercial
2000	147	1 9 4	Bristol	75	100	—	Sale Rooms
106.5	—	—	Commercial	200	100	—	Covent G. Theatre ..
—	—	—	Ditto Bonds	200	100	—	Dru y L. T. Socy
L 50,000	—	—	East-India	200	100	—	Engas Opera House ..
L 16,000	—	—	East Country	200	100	—	Hudson's Bay Stock ..
L 114,000	—	—	London	200	100	—	Colon Lane Brewery ..
L 50,000	—	—	West-India	200	100	—	Do
—	—	—	—	200	100	—	City Natg Bonds ..
—	—	—	—	200	100	—	Temple Bar

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS,
IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

The British Museum.—The new building for the reception of the Library presented by His Majesty, is proceeding with great rapidity: the foundations, which are of immense thickness, are now laid. This edifice will be three hundred feet in length and seventy feet high. There will be only one story above the basement, and the rooms are to be 30 feet in height. When completed a part of the old Museum will be taken down; and as the new repositories are finished, the whole of the building will be removed. The one now in progress is intended to form a wing of the new Museum, and it is rumoured that one or more of the porticoes will be supported by antique columns, which are expected to arrive in a short time in this country. The alterations, it is calculated, will occupy fifteen years, when the front of the new structure will be thrown open to the street, with a spacious court-yard, guarded by an iron palisading.

Crime in the Metropolis.—The following is a return, exhibiting a view of the extent of the Magisterial duties of the Court of Aldermen, comprising all the cases brought up for examination at Guildhall and the Mansion House during the last Mayoralty:—

The number of persons brought up for examination before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, from Nov. 9, 1822, to Nov. 9, 1823, comprising various charges from assault to felony.....	1327
The number examined at Guildhall before the sitting Aldermen during the same period was.....	3008
Total.....	4335
There appears upon this return a total increase of 278 cases beyond those examined in the previous Mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Magnay, when the number of charges were:	
Those examined at the Mansion House.....	1331
Those examined at the Guildhall Justice Room.....	2726
Total.....	4057

The majority of the prisoners brought up for examination at Guildhall, are brought on charges of assault, and others of a trivial nature; and this extraordinary number is in a great measure to be attributed to a practice of watchmen intercepting drunken men, and taking others into custody on trivial grounds, for the purpose of getting paid for their "lost time," and for a compromise.—The cases of the

most serious nature taken generally to the Mansion House, where the number of charges for felony are examined, is generally equal to those preferred at Guildhall. During the last year many nuisances have been suppressed, and the number of crimes of a deep character has diminished. Indeed, on a comparison of the present return with those of former years, it will be found that the Magisterial business is gradually decreasing under the system of police adopted. The number examined, in the first Mayoralty of Alderman Wood in 1816, was 4740; in the second Mayoralty in 1817, 6092; Alderman C. Smith, 4800; Alderman Atkins, 4484; Alderman Bridges, 4612; Alderman Thorpe, 4328; Alderman Magnay, 4057; Alderman Heygate, 4335.

A Coroner's Jury assembled last month, at the Committee-room of St. George's workhouse, to inquire how and by what means John Pritchard, aged 80; Agnes Sadler, wife of a Greenwich pensioner, aged 70; Kitty Holts, aged 26; Rebecca Cook, aged 36; and Ann Hainsley, aged 70, persons not deranged, but imbecile paupers, came to their deaths. It appeared that a fire having broken out in the workhouse, the above persons were consumed before they could be removed, though every effort was made for the purpose. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

An Act of Parliament was passed in the last Session, authorising the transport of convicts to any of our colonies, for the purpose of being employed in any of the public works carrying on in them for their improvement; and, in consequence, the Antelope has been commissioned at Chatham by Lieutenant Hire, for the purpose of conveying a considerable number of them to Bermuda, where docks are forming, and other considerable naval plans projected.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.
The Rev. C. Alcock, A.M. to the Vicarage of Empshott, Hants, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Butler—The Rev. H. Cotton, D.C.L. has been installed Prebendary of Killardry, in the Cathedral Church of Cashel, with the Vicarage thereof annexed—The Rev. C. Philipps, B.D. is appointed to the place and dignity of Treasurer and Canon in the Cathedral Church of St. David's—The Rev. J. G. Storie, to the valuable Vicarage of Camberwell—The Rev. M. West, to the Rectory of Telfont Evias, Wilts—The Rev. E. Thorold, M.A. to the Rectory of Hougham

cum Marston, Lincolnshire—The Rev. J. Gedge, M.A. to the Vicarage of Humberston, near Grimsby—The Rev. J. R. Fishlake, M. A. to the Rectory of Little Chilverel, Wilts—The Rev. John W. Trevor, M. A. to the Rectory of East Dereham, Norfolk—The Rev. T. E. M. Holland, M. A. to the Vicarage of Stoke Bliss, Herefordshire—The Rev. J. C. Franks, M.A. to the Vicarage of Huddersfield, Yorkshire—The Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, to the Prebendal Stall of Ampleforth, in York Cathedral—The Rev. J. W. Huntley, to the Living of Glanfield, near Faringdon—The Rev. Edward Smyth, to the Rectory of Stowmaries, Essex—The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Hobart, Dean of Windsor, and holding also the Living of Nocton, in Lincolnshire, to the Living of Fulmer, in Buckinghamshire—The Rev. G. Wilkins, M.A. Nottingham, to the Prebend of Normanton, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell—The Rev. Peter Davy Foulkes, to the Perpetual Curacy of Abbots Bickington.—The Rev. T. F. Dibdin, so well known for his literary and clerical labours, has been appointed to the Ministry of the New Church in Wyndham-place, Marylebone.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Right Hon. Viscount Granville to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.—Right Hon. W. G. Hay Car, Earl of Erroll, elected a Representative Peer for Scotland, vice Lord Napier, dec.—The following gentlemen created Baronets of the United Kingdom : Charles Forbes of New and Edinglassie, co. Aberdeen, esq.—Thomas Reid of Ewell Grove, co. Surrey, and of Graystone Park, co. Dumfries, esq.—George Abercrombie Robinson, of Batt's House, co. Somerset, esq.—William Baillie of Polkemmet, co. Linlithgow, esq.—Mr. Alderman Waithman, chosen Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.—C. Fuller, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of Calcutta.

Married.] At St. Mary Rotherhithe, Mr. Philip Hunt, to Hester, youngest daughter of Mr. John Walker.—At Lambeth Church, Major-General Young, to Catherine, second daughter of the late J. B. Bicknell, esq.—Captain Donovan, to Mrs. Kimpton, widow of the late Harvey Kimpton, esq.—At Twickenham, John Lowe, esq. to Harriet Hardwicke, daughter of the late N. Webb, esq.—On the 23d inst. at Chigwell, Thomas Dutton, esq. of Queenhithe, to Catherine, daughter of John Elsee, esq. of Chigwell row.—At St. Mary's Newington, Mr. O. G.

Williams, to Sarah, eldest daughter of William Hughes, esq.—At St. George's, Southwark, Mr. S. Keef, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. B. Collinson.—At St. Pancras New Church, Hugh Wallace, esq. to Eliza, second daughter of the late T. Brown, esq.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, G. M. Linthorne, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late William Clarke, esq.—At St. George-the-Martyr's, Queen-square, J. Vissey, esq. to Sarah, widow of the late James Rooker, esq.—At Marylebone Church, by the Rev. W. S. Halliday, W. R. Cosway, esq. to Elizabeth Harvie, youngest daughter of Simon Halliday, esq.—At Islington Church, Mr. J. H. Hopkins, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Satchell, esq.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, R. Baker, esq. to Mrs. Jennings, of Sloane street.—Mr. H. N. Turner, of New Bond street, to Charlotte Eleanor, third daughter of Mr. J. Nicholson.—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, William Dickinson, esq. to Miss Cook.—At Lambeth Church, Mr. C. Adeney, to Mrs. Jane Turpin.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Samuel Brown, esq. to Anne Pearce, third daughter of the late James Horsfall, esq. F.R.S.—G. Milford, esq. to Frances Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Holland.—At St. George's East, Mr. J. Hovil, to Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Saunders, esq.—At Marylebone Church, W. S. Davidson, esq. to Anne, only daughter of G. Mathison, esq.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. T. Smith, to Harriet, third daughter of the late S. Wells, esq.—At Walcot Church, Bath, J. Watson, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Miles Booty, esq.—At St. James's Church, H. Wyatt, jun. esq. to Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. Squibb.—At St. Anne's, Soho, Mr. C. Berry, of Carlisle street, Soho, to Miss M. A. Swan.—W. W. Medlicott, esq. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Thomas Totty, esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, John, youngest son of Thomas Jervis, of Old Palace yard, esq. to Catharine Jane, second daughter of Alexander Mundell, esq.—At Hampton, Geo. White, esq. to Frederica Anne, only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Stevens.—At St. Pancras New Church, A. H. Lane, esq. to Eliza, daughter of the late Captain Peter Sampson.—At Marylebone New Church, Wm. S. Tootell, esq. to Eleanor, fourth daughter of Mr. Wm. Sanderson.—At St. James's Church, Captain Yeoman, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Sir Everard Home, Bart.—At St. Pancras Church, John Hyatt, esq. to Susan

Pryse, youngest daughter of the Rev. **Robert Taylor**.—At Ealing Church, Mr. **R. R. Brand**, to Martha, eldest daughter of **J. Hodgson**, esq.—At Twickenham, **E. H. Alderson**, esq. to Miss **Drewe**.—At Edmonton Church, **J. Milner**, esq. to **Elizabeth**, second daughter of **John Rowlee**, esq.—At Northwood Church, Mr. **C. Scovell**, to Miss **E. Richards**.

Died.] **Anne**, wife of **R. Byham**, esq. of Sloane-terrace.—At Wandsworth, **R. Sawyer**, esq.—Mrs. **Mills**, of the Polygon, Somers Town.—At Chertsey, Mrs. **Hodges**.—In his 68th year, at his house in Hatton Garden, Mr. **C. Taylor**.—At Croydon, Mr. **H. Cater**.—In Gower-street, **B. Shedden**, esq.—**Rebecca**, wife of Mr. **John Lawford**, Paragon, Blackheath.—At his house, Peckham, Mr. **John Preston**.—At Islington, Mr. **T. Phipps**.—Mrs. **Anne Barnard**, relict of the late Mr. **John Barnard**, of College-street, Westminster.—**Nancy**, the youngest daughter of Mr. **T. B. Burbidge**, Southwark.—At Croydon, Mrs. **M. Creed**.—At St. Pancras, **Mary**, the relict of **George Bagster**, esq.—**Thomas Smith**, esq. of Brentford.—At his house in Great Ormond street, aged 71, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.—In Beaumont-street, the Right Hon. the Earl of Portmore.—At his house in Howland-street, **John Bodman Vince**, jun.

esq.—At Chelsea, **Edward Holl**, esq.—At Church-row, Hampstead, Mrs. **Seymour**.—Mrs. **Norris**, of Bury-place, Bloomsbury.—At Hampstead, Mr. **J. Stephenson**.—In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, **Mary**, only daughter of the late Hon. **Robert Hamilton**.—At Pentonville, **Mary Anne**, wife of **T. Dixon**, esq.—In Cirencester-place, **Joseph Dussaux**, esq. a General in His Majesty's service.—At Brixton, Mrs. **Fillingham**.—**William Moore**, esq. of Church-street, Westminster.—In Seymour-place, Euston-square, Mr. **T. Hullah**, of Dulwich Common.—At Guildford-place, Kennington, Mrs. **M. Weatherley**.—**Mary Anne**, wife of Mr. **D. Adams**, of Ludgate-street.—At Chelsea, Mrs. **K. Raper**.—At Edmonton, **S. Knight**, esq. late of Norton-Falgate.—In Queen Anne-street, **Elizabeth**, wife of the Rev. **W. A. Hammond**.—At Hammer-smith, **Mary Arabella**, wife of Mr. **Alderman Crowder**.—At Stoke Newington, Mr. **Jaques**.—Mr. **W. Lowndes**, late of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.—At Ratcliffe-highway, **James Horsford**, esq.—At Kennington, **Sarah Anne**, wife of Mr. **J. Davies**, jun.—On the 15th inst. in Cumberland-street, of spasms in her chest, **Elinor Jane**, the wife of Captain **J. Madan Maitland**, of the Grenadier Guards.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

REV. E. CARTWRIGHT, D.D.

At Hastings, in Sussex, Oct. 30, in the 81st year of his age, the Rev. **Edmund Cartwright**, D.D. F.R.S. F.R.L.S. Rector of Goadby Marwood, in Leicestershire, and prebendary of Lincoln. He was interred on the 8th of Nov. in the parish church of Battle in the same county. In early life he was distinguished for his literary attainments, and was the author of several popular poems, among others "Armine and Elvira, a Legendary Tale," and "The Prince of Peace," an ode. Dr. Cartwright was still more remarkable for the variety of his mechanical inventions, which have greatly contributed to the commercial prosperity of his country, and from one of which in particular (the application of machinery to weaving) the manufacturers of Manchester are at this time deriving immense advantages. Having had to contend with a variety of adverse circumstances, arising from the opposition of the working mechanics, the actual burning down of a large manufactory by incendiaries, and the fears of the manufacturers, his patent elapsed before he had reaped any benefit from it. Not-

withstanding its subsequent extension, and the grant from Parliament in 1810, of 10,000*l.* he and his family have suffered irretrievably from the very great expenses incurred, not only in bringing his machines to perfection, but also in maintaining his inventions in the courts of law against the scandalous piracies by which they were invaded. His unwearied zeal for improvement, and his poetical talents, remained unimpaired till within a very short period of his decease; and it is to be hoped that the fruit of his latest exertions will one day be presented to the public. Dr. Cartwright was the fourth son of **William Cartwright**, Esq. of Marnham, in the county of Nottingham. He was twice married, first to **Alice**, daughter of **Richard Whitaker**, Esq. of Doncaster, by whom he has left one son and three daughters; and secondly to **Susanna**, daughter of the Rev. Dr. **Kearney**, a dignitary of the Church in Ireland.

SIR A. FARRINGTON.

At Blackheath, Nov. 3, General **Sir Anthony Farrington**, Bart. D.C.L., Commandant of the 1st Battalion Royal Artil-

lery, and Director General of the Field Train Department, at the advanced age of 83 years. He received his first Commission from his Majesty George II., and had served in three reigns for the long period of sixty-eight years, being at the time of his death the oldest officer in the British service, retaining the use of his faculties, and performing the functions of his office to the last. He was created a Baronet in June 1820; he received from the university of Oxford the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Laws. As a husband, parent, benefactor, and friend, few have been more ardently beloved, or will be more sincerely and deeply lamented. He was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Royal Artillery on the 29th of October, 1755, and served at Byfleet Camp in 1756, and Chatham Camp in 1757 and 1758. He was appointed First Lieutenant 2d April, 1757, and served with that rank at Gibraltar from 26th April, 1758, to 1st February, 1759; and as Captain-Lieutenant, from the latter period to the 23d May, 1763, when he returned to England. He was appointed Captain of a Company the 23d May, 1764, and served from 14th August, 1764, to 18th November, 1768, at New York and different parts of America. He returned in May 1773, to New York, and joined the army. He was at Boston from 7th August, 1774, to March 1776; at Halifax from April 1776 to June 1776; and with the army when at Long Island. On the 12th November, 1780, he was appointed Major in the Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st December, 1782. He remained with the army in America to 21st May, 1785, and then returned to England, and had the command of the Artillery at Plymouth, from the 17th March, 1788, to 9th March, 1789, when he went to Gibraltar in command of the Artillery, and served there from 25th May 1790 to 24th June, 1791. He was appointed Colonel 16th March, 1791, Major General 26th February, 1795, and Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Artillery 25th April, 1796. He commanded the garrison at Woolwich from 1st April, 1794, to the 27th April, 1797. He embarked in September 1799 to join the army in Holland under the Duke of York, and returned the November following to England. He received the rank of Lieutenant-General 29th April, 1802, and was appointed Commandant of the Field Train Department, and President of a Select Committee of Artillery Officers, 8th July 1805, and placed on the staff of the army from that date till promoted to the rank of General 1st January, 1812. Whilst serving in

America, this officer was present at the battles of Brooklyn, Long Island, White Plains, and Brandywine; during the attack and siege of Boston, and co-operating with the troops in their attack at Bunker's hill, and with the army in the Chesapeake, and at the taking of Philadelphia.

DR. BAILLIE.

Though we have already given a short biographical sketch of the late Dr. Baillie, (see page 521) and though we may possibly have occasion to notice some facts relating to the life of that great man which have been already stated, we cannot resist the pleasure of adding, as a supplement, an eloquent *elogue* to his memory, which was delivered to the students of anatomy and surgery in Great Windmill street, by his preeminent successor in that chair, Charles Bell, Esq., a man whose professional knowledge is known over all Europe, and whose works, translated into all the modern European languages, have raised the scientific reputation of England. Mr. Bell had been previously speaking of the Hunters, and, having mentioned Dr. Baillie, he continued, making an apology for reading:—

“Gentlemen,—I have been led unavoidably to mention that name. But I shall not venture to give myself up to the feelings which at this moment it could not fail to excite. Indeed, the reflections which arise on the contemplation of a loss so recent and so great, would carry me beyond the terms of praise with which you are as yet prepared to sympathise. You, who are just entering on your studies, cannot be aware of the importance of one man to the character of a profession, the members of which extend over the civilized world. You cannot yet estimate the thousand chances there are against a man rising to the degree of eminence which Dr. Baillie attained; nor know how slender the hope of seeing his place supplied in our day. The father of Dr. Baillie was the Rev. James Baillie, sometime minister of the kirk of Shotts (one of the most barren and wild parts of the low country of Scotland), and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow. His mother was the sister of Dr. William Hunter and of Mr. John Hunter. In the earlier part of his education, he enjoyed great advantages; and, indeed, he was in the whole course of it peculiarly happy. From the College of Glasgow, in 1780, he went to Baliol College, Oxford, where he took his degrees; and came finally under the superintendence of his uncle, Dr. William Hunter, with whom he lived. By him he was brought forward into

life; and through the influence of his uncle's friends, he was made physician to St. George's Hospital, in 1787. The merest chance made me acquainted with a circumstance very honourable to Dr. Baillie. While still a young man, and not affluent, his uncle William, dying, left him the small family estate of Long-calderswood. We all know of the unhappy misunderstanding that existed between Dr. Hunter and his brother John. Dr. Baillie felt that he owed this bequest to the partiality of his uncle, and made it over to John Hunter. The latter long refused; but in the end, the family-estate remained the property of the brother, and not of the nephew, of Dr. Hunter. It was Dr. Hunter's wish to see his nephew succeed him, and take his place in these rooms as a lecturer. To effect this, he united with him his assistant, Mr. Cruickshanks; and, at his death, assigned to him the use of his collection of anatomical preparations during thirty years. It was under this roof that Dr. Baillie formed himself, and here the profession learned to appreciate him. He began to give regular lectures here in 1785, and continued to lecture in conjunction with Mr. Cruickshanks till 1799. He had no desire to get rid of the national peculiarities of language; or, if he had, he did not perfectly succeed. Not only did the language of his native land linger on his tongue, but its recollections clung to his heart; and to the last, amidst the splendour of his professional life, and the seductions of a court, he took a hearty interest in the happiness and the eminence of his original country. And may the world forget him who forgets this first demand on his gratitude, and best excitement to honourable exertions! But there was a native sense and strength of mind which distinguished him, and more than compensated for the want of the polish and purity of English pronunciation. He possessed the valuable talent of making an abstruse and difficult subject plain: his prelections were remarkable for that lucid order and clearness of expression which proceed from a perfect conception of the subject; and he never permitted any vanity of display to turn him from his great object of conveying information in the simplest and most intelligible way, and so as to be most useful to his pupils. It is to be regretted that his associate in the lectureship made his duties here unpleasant to him: and I have his own authority for saying that, but for this, he would have continued to lecture for some years longer. That Dr. Baillie ceased to lecture at a time when his opinions became every day more valuable, is the less

to be regretted when we consider how he continued afterwards to occupy himself. His first work, on Morbid Anatomy, was, like every thing he did, modest and unpretending; but it was not on that account the less valued. A perfect knowledge of his subject, acquired in the midst of the fullest opportunities, enabled him to compress into a small volume more accurate and more useful information than will be found in the works of Bonetus, Morgagni, and Lieutaud. This work consisted at first of a plain statement of facts—the description of the appearances presented on dissection, or what could be preserved and exhibited; and he afterwards added the narration of symptoms corresponding with the morbid appearances. This was an attempt of greater difficulty, which will require the experience of successive lives to perfect. His next work was the Illustration of Morbid Anatomy, by a series of splendid engravings; creditable at once to his own taste and liberality, and to the state of the arts in this country. He thus laid a solid foundation for pathology, and did for his profession what no physician had done before his time. Much, no doubt, remains unperformed; but I am confident that nothing which he has done will be undone by those who shall follow him. Besides his great work, he gave a description of the Gravid Uterus, and many important contributions to the Transactions and medical collections of his time. Dr. Baillie presented his collection of morbid specimens to the College of Physicians, with a sum of money to be expended in keeping them in order; and it is rather remarkable that Dr. Hunter, his brother, and his nephew, should have left to their country such noble memorials as these. In the College of Glasgow may be seen the princely collection of Dr. Hunter; the College of Surgeons have assumed new dignity, surrounded by the collection of Mr. Hunter—more like the successive works of many men enjoying royal patronage or national support, than the work of a private surgeon; and lastly, Dr. Baillie has given to the College of Physicians, at least, that foundation for a museum of morbid anatomy, which we hope to see completed by the activity of the members of that body. When a physician rises suddenly into eminence, owing to fortuitous circumstances, connexions, or address, though we cannot condemn that person, nothing can be less interesting than his life or fortunes: but Dr. Baillie's success was creditable to the time. It may be said of him, as it was said of his uncle John, 'every time I hear of his increasing eminence, it ap-

pears to me like the fulfilling of poetical justice, so well has he deserved success by his labours for the advantage of humanity.' If you are emulous of his fame, gentlemen, it is at your age that you must begin to deserve it.—Yet I cannot say that there was not in his manner sufficient reason for his popularity. Those who have introduced him to families from the country must have observed in them a degree of surprise on first meeting the physician of the court. There was no assumption of character, or warmth of interest exhibited; he appeared what he really was—one come to be a dispassionate observer, and to do that duty for which he was called. But then, when he had to deliver his opinion, and more especially when he had to communicate with the family, there was a clearness in his statement, a reasonableness in all he said, and a convincing simplicity in his manner, that had the most soothing and happy influence on minds, exalted and almost irritated by suffering and the apprehension of impending misfortune. When you remember also his upright and liberal conduct to the members of his profession, there appears sufficient reason for a certain local influence; but it was to his professional character, in a wider sense, that he owed his eminence. We cannot estimate too highly the influence of Dr. Baillie's character on the profession to which he belonged. I ought not, perhaps, to mention his mild virtues and domestic charities; yet the recollection of these must give a deeper tone to our regret, and will be interwoven with his public character, embellishing what seemed to want no addition. These private virtues ensured for him a solid and unenvied reputation. All wished to imitate his life—none to detract from his fame. Every young physician, who hoped for success, sought his counsel; and I have heard him forcibly represent the necessity of a blameless life, and that, unless medical reputation be joined with purity of private character, it neither could be great nor lasting. The same generosity and warmth of feeling which prompted him to many acts of private charity and benevolence, were not without a powerful influence upon his conduct on more arduous occasions, and may well be supposed to have guided and sustained him in circumstances which might have shaken other men, of less firm and independent minds. But I shall not dwell on this view of his public character. The matters to which I allude are ill fitted for discussion in this place: they belong rather to the history of the

period in which he lived, and will therefore be most suitably recorded. After so many years spent in the cultivation of the most severe science,—for surely anatomy and pathology may be so considered,—and in the performance of professional duties on the largest scale,—for he was consulted not only by those who personally knew him, but by individuals of all nations,—he had, of late years, betaken himself to other studies, as a pastime and recreation. He attended more to the general progress of science. He took particular pleasure in mineralogy; and, even from the natural history of the articles of the Pharmacopœia, he appears to have derived a new source of gratification. By a certain difficulty which he put in the way of those who wished to consult him, and by seeing them only in company with other medical attendants, he procured for himself, in the latter part of his life, that leisure which his health required, and which suited the maturity of his reputation; while he intentionally left the field of practice open to new aspirants. When you add to what I have said of the celebrity of the uncles, William and John Hunter, the example of Dr. Baillie, and farther consider the eminence of his sister, Joanna Baillie, excelled by none of her sex in any age, you must conclude with me, that the family has exhibited a singular extent and variety of talent. When I last saw him (the day before he left town for Tunbridge), I enjoyed a long and interesting conversation with him. He was aware of his condition and his danger. His friends believed that he was suffering from a general decay of strength—a sort of climacteric disease. To me, he appeared like a man who had some local source of irritation, or visceral affection, which was preying on his constitution. Every body hoped that his state of health was to be ascribed to the fatigue of business, and that retirement would afford him relief; but in this we were disappointed. He sensibly and rapidly sunk, and, by the calmness and resignation of his last days, summed up the virtues of his life. Dr. Baillie's age was not great, if measured by length of years: he had not completed his sixty-third year; but his life was long in usefulness. He lived long enough to complete the model of a professional life. In the studies of youth,—in the serious and manly occupations of the middle period of life,—in the upright, humane, and honourable character of a physician,—and above all, in that dignified conduct which became a man mature in years and honours, he has left a finished example to his profession."

SIR HENRY RAE BURN.

At St. Bernard's Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, July 6, Sir Henry Raeburn, first portrait painter to the King in Scotland, which appointment he only received a few days before his death, president of the academy in Edinburgh, and member of that in London, a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the late Imperial Academy of Florence, and the Academy of New York. As a portrait painter, he was second only to Sir Thomas Lawrence in the peculiar chasteness, depth of his colouring, and fidelity of likeness; in the strong and marked character with which he animated his pictures he has indeed left few compeers. His full-length pictures of the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Frederick Campbell, Sir David Baird, Adam Rolland, Esq. of Glengarry, and many more, might be mentioned as proofs that he was equally remarkable for correctness of drawing, freedom of penciling, brilliancy of colouring, and a personification of character not less vigorous than graceful. He possessed the rare faculty of producing in every instance the most striking and agreeable likeness, and of indicating intellectual expression and dignity of demeanour, wherever they appeared in the original; often approaching in his portraits to the elevation of historical painting. His modesty was equal to his merit; and in his intercourse with the young candidates for public favour, he was uniformly kind, communicative, and liberal; and on all occasions had the candour to bestow just praise on rival excellence. Sir H. Raeburn was not only an artist, but a patron of the arts, and his gallery and study were ever open to the young student. The Royal Academy in London, in testimony of their high estimation of his talents, elected him first an Associate, and afterwards an Academician, without solicitation. And when his Majesty, on his visit to Edinburgh, conferred the honour of knighthood upon this distinguished artist, we do not recollect any occasion on which a more universal feeling of satisfaction was expressed. In society, few men were more acceptable than Sir Henry; for he possessed a cheerful disposition, much good sense, and an inexhaustible store of anecdote. In his domestic relations, no man could dispense or receive a greater degree of happiness; and those who had opportunities of seeing him in the midst of his family, will ever cherish the recollection of his amiable and endearing qualities.

EDWARD FITZGERALD, ESQ.

At Sierra Leone, June 3, Edward Fitzgerald, Esq. He was a victim to a ma-

lignant fever, which had for some time visited the colony. He held the offices of Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, and also was Commissioner of Arbitration on the part of his Majesty, under the Treaty for the Prevention of the Slave Trade. Mr. Fitzgerald was a native of Ireland, and well known in London as the editor of *The Pilot*,—an evening paper which has been extinct some years. He possessed poetical talents which, if duly cultivated, would have raised his name to distinction; but the daily labours of a public print, and, afterwards, the duties attached to his appointments abroad, induced him to bid farewell to the Muses. He published "*The Regent's Fête, a Poem*," 4to. 1811.

SIR W. ASHBURNHAM, BART.

At his seat, Broom-Ham Place, Guestling, Aug. 21, Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart. aged 87 years. He was eldest son of the Right Rev. Sir William Ashburnham, Bart. Lord Bishop of Chichester, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Pelham, of Lewes, co. Sussex, Esq.; succeeded his father, Sept. 4, 1797; married Anne, daughter of Rev. Francis Woodgate, of Mountheld, Sussex, by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter. His death will be long lamented by the poor, who, when ill, were always allowed nourishment from his house; and on Doling-day, Sir William had for several years made a practice of giving each poor family flour, in proportion to their number. So liberal was he towards his tenants, that they paid only the same amount of rent for their farms as they did to his father.

CHARLES GRANT, ESQ.

Of spasms in the stomach, Charles Grant, Esq. father of the late Chief Secretary for Ireland. He did not retire to rest till about four in the morning, and at six he was a corpse. Only his medical attendant and his butler were in the house, Mrs. Grant and family having for some time resided at Dartford. After filling some of the most responsible civil offices in Bengal at an early period of his life, with great credit to himself, and advantage to the East India Company, Mr. Grant was, in 1794, elected a director of the East India Company, and frequently sustained the weighty and responsible situation of Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Court. Mr. Grant was more than 80 years of age. He was a native of the North of Scotland, and possessed considerable estates in the county of Inverness, which he represented for many years in Parliament.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. T. Gurney.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, the Rev. P. Filleul to Miss C. E. B. Valpy—The Rev. P. French to Miss P. A. Valpy—T. Haggard, esq. to Miss Jaques—Mr. J. Ford to Miss J. Sharp.

Died.] At Bradfield, Mrs. Moor—At Reading, Mr. J. Fardon—At Maidenhead, L. Norman, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Ditton Park, the Hon. P. F. Cast to Lady J. M. Scott—At Buckingham, Mr. J. Lee to Miss Leaver—A. O. Baker, esq. to Miss L. Reed, of Leckhamsted—At Great Marlow, J. Heath, esq. to Miss S. M. Thompson.

Died.] At Great Marlow, Mr. Shaw—Mrs. Crake—Mrs. Morton, 93—At Stoney Stratford, Mrs. Malpas, 81—Near Buckingham, Miss Smithson—At Sherrington, Mr. R. Higgins—At Aylesbury, Mr. J. March.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Hatfield to Miss M. Albin—Mr. O. Nutter to Miss H. Smith.

Died.] At Abington, C. Pern, esq.—At Weston Lodge, Mrs. Keene—At Ely, Mr. J. Leaford, 83.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Fisher, of Stockport, to Miss E. Lowe—At Wallasey, the Rev. R. Anderson to Miss Weston.

Died.] At High Legh, Mr. J. C. Legh—At Rudheath, S. Harrison, esq.—At Altringham, Mr. J. Newmarch, 79.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Kenwyn, Mr. T. Wharam to Miss J. Bull—Mr. N. Hearl, of West-Looe, to Miss S. Soady—At St. Clear, the Rev. G. P. Norris to Miss M. A. Marshall—At Breage, F. Rogers, esq. to Miss C. G. B. Williams.

Died.] At St. Allan, Mr. S. Gurney—At Camel-ford, Mrs. Burt—At Newlyn, Mr. W. Hichens—At Truro, Mr. W. Courties—Mr. H. Goulton—At Boscarn, Mr. Hicks.

CUMBERLAND.

In the William Pitt (Colliery), near Whitehaven, by an explosion of fire-damp, thirty-two persons have been unfortunately killed—viz. fourteen men, sixteen boys, and two girls. Seventeen horses were also killed. The explosion was occasioned by an accumulation of fire-damp. The sufferers were employed in a division of the workings where the pillars were to be taken out: around these the ventilation was excellent, and regularly kept up, and there was not even an appearance of fire-damp, except in the fractured parts of the workings in those places where the pillars had been removed, and into which there was no necessity for any of the workmen to enter. Every precaution on the part of the overmen was regularly taken. The colliers were strictly enjoined to use the "Davy safety lamp;" but familiarity with danger commonly engenders a contempt for it; and it appears that some individual had disregarded the injunctions which were repeatedly issued for the general benefit.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. G. Longmoor to Miss M. Dixon—Mr. W. Anderson to Miss A. Murray—Mr. R. Myers to Miss M. Johnston—Mr. J. Bell to Miss M. Stalker—At Stanwix, Mr. J. Boustead to Miss D. Nicolson—At Penrith, Mr. J. Pattinson to Miss S. Salkeld—At Alston, Mr. J. Crawhall, of Newhouse, Weardale, to Miss A. Wilson—At Work-

ington, Mr. J. Peat to Mrs. M. Rees—Mr. J. Sim to Miss B. Fletcher—At Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Coward to Miss M. Wright—At Harrington, Mr. J. Harrington to Mrs. Brennan.

Died.] At Carlisle, Miss Forster—Miss B. Monkhouse—Mr. J. Kellet—Mrs. M. Noble—Mr. T. Sportridge—Mr. H. Richardson—Mr. J. Twentymen—At Stanwix, Miss G. Hill—At Camwhinton, Mr. Blacklock—At Cockermouth, the Rev. T. Wallis—At Catterlam, Mr. J. Dawson, 86—At Whitehaven, Miss Fisher—Mr. R. Holderness, 76—Mr. T. Sanderson—Mrs. Lewthwaite—At Keswick, Mrs. A. Dover—At Penrith, Mrs. M. Mitchell—At Ravenglass, Mrs. E. Thompson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] O. Shore, esq. son of S. Shore, esq. of Norton Hall, to Miss E. Brewin—H. Worthington, esq. to Miss M. Daniel, of Stapenhill House—At Chesterfield, Mr. D. Hodkin to Mrs. Pearson.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mrs. M. Gloyne—Mrs. Sykes.

DEVONSHIRE.

After repeated meetings on the subject, at Kingsbridge and Dartmouth, it has been resolved, that turnpike roads, embracing the communications between those towns, Totnes, Modbury, and Salcombe, shall at once be formed; and a bill has been prepared to be submitted to Parliament in the ensuing session for the purpose. New lines of road will be cut, so as to avoid the hills, which now render travelling in that fertile and interesting district so difficult; among other improvements, a new entrance into the centre of the town of Dartmouth will be formed; for which purpose, the corporation have, with a degree of liberality which well becomes a public body, consented to give the low grounds, called the Mill Pond and Ford Garden; and for purchasing the remainder, a subscription is about to be opened.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. G. Tremlett to Miss Drew—At Littleham church, G. P. Amory, esq. to Miss S. M. Dench—At Barnstaple, C. E. Palmer, esq. to Miss F. Edgcumbe—At Stoke Damarel, Mr. Bone to Miss Pickthorn—At Plymouth, Mr. H. M. Gibson to Mrs. Jackson—Mr. S. Hannaford to Miss Hamblin.

Died.] At Cloakham-house, Axminster, J. Alexander, esq.—At Bideford, T. Barnard, esq.—At Axminster, S. Taunton, esq.—Miss Edwards—At Heavitree, Miss D. Davy—At Colyton, the Rev. J. Cornish—At Burrington, Miss A. C. Buckingham—At Tavistock, Mr. J. Pience—At Topsham, F. Pyle, esq.—At Tamerton, Mrs. M. Pole—At Spitchwick Farm, G. Leach, esq.—At Dartmouth, Mr. W. Wright—At Farway, Lieut. J. Fife, R. N.—At Tiverton, Mr. E. Boyce—At Plymouth, R. Will, esq.—T. Harris, esq.—Lieut. Symons—Mrs. De-benna—Lieut. J. Cawkitt—Mrs. Bodinar—Mr. J. Arnold, 83—At Exeter, Mrs. Vicars—Mr. G. Arden—Mrs. B. Heath—Mr. F. Stevens—At Crediton, G. Shute, esq.—At Barnstaple, Miss Betty Martin.

DORSETSHIRE.

The 11th ult. a meeting of persons interested in the new line of road through the Vale of Blackmore, was held at the Assembly Rooms Blandford. — Dansey, Esq. was in the chair, who stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed by a previous meeting. The report having been read, a person named Michell said, that himself and several others had come there determined to oppose the whole plan. It was con-

tended by E. B. Portman, Esq. the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, and others, that this opposition came too late as applied to the principle of the measure; a public meeting had declared the necessity of the road, and the propriety of an application to Parliament, and therefore all future opposition must be made to the progress of the bill through the legislature.

Married.] At Shaftesbury, the Rev. J. H. Dakins to Miss S. M. C. Mansel—At Blandford, Mr. F. Oakly to Miss Howell—At Beaminster, Mr. E. Symes to Miss M. Melmoth—At Dorchester, Mr. Bird to Miss Kellaway—Mr. T. Hellyer, of Cerne, to Miss J. Samson.

Died.] At Pentridge, Mrs. E. Hobson—At Compton Pauncefoot, Mrs. Hunt, 86—At Dorchester, Mrs. Harvey, 90—At Sherborne, Mr. R. Watts, 77—Mrs. Deering—At Newton House, near Yeovill, W. Harbin, esq.—At Langton Herring, near Weymouth, the Rev. W. Cox—At Weymouth, Mrs. Russell.

DURHAM.

In consequence of an explosion of foul air in a coal-pit, called the Plain Pit, belonging to the Marquis of Londonderry, situate near Rainton, about five miles from Durham city, a number of unfortunate persons lost their lives. The accident took place in the morning about five o'clock. The number of persons employed in the pit at the time, from the best information, was between ninety and a hundred, of which number between fifty and sixty perished.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. S. Muggeridge to Miss E. Sanderson—At Darlington, Mr. W. Sberaton to Miss Stowell—At Chester le Street, Mr. C. Banks to Miss A. Winter—At Barnard Castle, Mr. T. Pratt to Miss A. Ewbank—At Bishopwearmouth, Lieut. Barnes to Miss Croudace—At Monkwearmouth, Mr. T. Lowry to Miss M. Bell—At Sunderland, Mr. P. Watson to Miss A. Dixon.

Died.] At South Shields, Mrs. Wetherburn—At Sunderland, Mrs. Foreman—Mrs. Hick—Mrs. A. Wood—Mr. G. Wardle—Mr. G. Sopit—Mrs. Carter—At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. E. Harrison—At Chester le Street, Mr. R. Weatherly—At Durham, Mr. T. Robinson—Miss Turbot—W. Hall, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Coggleshall, Mr. W. Death to Miss L. Unwin—At Thaxted, Mr. G. Willis to Miss B. Hockley—At Waltham Abbey, Mr. P. Christie to Miss E. L. Jones—At Epping, Mr. H. Nicols to Miss Ingham—Mr. T. A. Oates, of Billericay, to Miss Woodward—At Chigwell, T. Dutton, esq. to Miss C. Elser—At Colchester, Mr. W. Laysell to Miss Theobald—At Harlow, R. P. Peake, esq. to Miss S. Foreman.

Died.] At Earls Colne, H. Anderson, esq.—At Billericay, Mrs. J'Ouy—At Manningtree, Mr. J. Meen—At Langham, Mr. W. Rush—At Coggleshall, Mr. W. Matthews—At Maldon, Miss Page—At Oxford House, S. Leightenhouse, esq.—At Braintree, Mr. J. Jocelyne—At Boreham, Mrs. Butterfield—At Chipping Ongar, Mr. J. Osborne—Mr. S. Walker—At Hoxne, Mrs. Sower—At Walthamstow, Miss K. Dobree.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A statement has been made by an eminent builder, at Cheltenham, that there are at present contracts entered into for building in that town to the enormous amount of more than 350,000*l.* 14500 workmen are now in employment upon houses and buildings erecting there.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Mr. R. Toombs to Miss M. Woolley—At Down Hatherley, the Rev. H. C. H. Hawkins to Miss M. Turner—J. Jones, esq. to Mrs. Evans—At Churcham, Mr. W. Phelps to Miss Bevan—At Stonehouse, Mr. W. Millard to Miss Boulder—Mr. E. T. Ainsworth, of Bristol, to Miss M. A. Mason—At Bristol, the Rev. H. Richards to Miss C. Daubeny.

Died.] At Fratherne, the Rev. W. Morgan—At Overbury, Mrs. Hanford—At Lincoln's Green, Mrs. Easthope—At Gloucester, Mrs. Jefferis—At Tewksbury, Mr. C. Tallboys—Mrs. S. Evans—Mrs. New—At Ashelworth, Mr. J. Vick—At Hatherley, Mrs. Church—At Arle House, J. G. Welch, esq.—At Bredon Rectory, Mrs. Keysall—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Archbold—At Stroud, Mr. E. Kendrick—At Oddington, Mr. W. Herbert—At Cam, Mrs. Griffith—At Sheepscot, Mr. R. Gardner—At Iron Acton, Mrs. E. Shute—At Bristol, T. Lewellin, esq.—Mrs. Lax—Mr. T. King—At Clifton, J. J. Vidal.

HAMPSHIRE.

A bricklayer employed in some repairs in the interior of Eastmeon Church, by an accidental stroke of his trowel against the wall, displaced some of the plaster, when a painted head of extraordinary size was disclosed to his view. On proceeding farther, he discovered the whole-length figure of a giant, bearing on his shoulders a female, holding in one hand a ball resembling a globe, while the other was held up near her face. The giant held in his left hand a large staff, or what is more probable, a spear, part of which is defaced; a dragon was also at his feet. The whole is very well executed, particularly the drapery.

Married.] At Old Alresford, Mr. J. Carpenter to Miss Thorp—At Ropely, Mr. J. Alder to Mrs. Wareham—At Southampton, E. F. Dayrell, esq. to Miss L. J. Lyster—Mr. J. Gilpin to Miss T. Pitman—At Romsey, Mr. A. Nash to Miss Martin—At Winchester, Mr. H. Kernott to Miss E. Stevens—At Carisbrooke, J. W. G. Manners, esq. to Miss C. Clarke—Mr. Britton, of Romsey, to Miss Haskett.

Died.] At Andover, Mrs. New, 81—Mr. Criswick—At Christchurch, J. B. Slann, esq.—At Stubbington, J. Dewes, esq.—At Newport, I. W., Miss J. Buckler—Miss E. Wadmore—Mrs. Dashwood—At West Titcherley, Mr. T. Miller—At Shirley, Capt. W. R. Smith.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Eardisley Church, S. R. Cochburn, esq. to Miss Coke.

Died.] At Belmont, Mrs. Mathews—At Hereford, T. Knill, esq.—Mr. R. Jones—Mr. Havard—J. W. Weston, esq.—Near Leominster, Mrs. Edwards—At Ledbury, Mr. Merrick—At Calverhill, Mrs. Whitney.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The murder of an individual named Wear, by Thurtell and Hunt, two of his friends, at a place called Gill's-Hill Lane, in this county, has occasioned an unusual sensation, from the atrocious circumstances which appear to have attended it.

Married.] At Hertford, Mr. Blindell to Miss Woodhouse—At Hemel Hempstead, R. Playfair, esq. to Miss E. White.

Died.] At Harpenden, Mrs. Keeling—At Hertford, B. Rooke, esq. 80—Mrs. E. Ellis—Mrs. E. Payne—At his seat, Ashridge, aged 70, John Wm. Egerton, 7th Earl of Bridgewater, to which title he succeeded on the death of the late Duke. He was a general, colonel of the 14th dragoons, and master of Greattham Hospital; and was long distinguished for his love of the Fine Arts, his hospitality, and the employment given to the poor on his large estates.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kimbolton, E. Baillie, esq. to Lady G. F. Montagu.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Goodes—At St. Neots, Mr. G. Morton.

KENT.

Six new alms-houses have been erected and endowed within these two years, for aged dredgers of the town, by a gentleman of Faversham, well known for his liberal donations to charitable in-

stitutions in general. Six more new alms-houses, for aged women, are just finished, occupied, and endowed; they are situated at the back part of Mansfield's alms-houses, in Preston street. The founder of this charity is said to be the sister of the above-mentioned gentleman. Mansfield's alms-houses are six in number, and were founded in 1621, for aged women: there are also Napleton's alms-houses, six in number, for old men, built 1728.

Married.] G. Corbett, esq. to Miss A. Burton, of Staplehurst—At Sutton, E. Noakes, esq. to Miss M. Foggart—At Faversham, W. Curteis, esq. to Miss A. Shepherd—At Chatham, Mr. J. Arrow-smith to Miss J. Smith—Mr. W. Woodhurst to Miss J. Fryer—Mr. J. Sinnock to Miss F. Barden—Mr. E. Levitt to Miss C. Wood—At Folkstone, Mr. H. Lewes to Miss L. Papson—At Wickham, Mr. H. Larkin to Miss Epps—At Pluckley, Mr. J. Philpot to Miss Ralph.

Died.] At Chalk, next Gravesend, Mrs. Nash—At Canterbury, Mrs. Whitaker—At Gravesend, Mrs. Claverley—Mrs. Eglantine—At Sandgate, Mrs. F. Leigh—At Stroud, Mr. D. Bearrett, 77—Mrs. B. Howes, 81—At Folkstone, Mrs. E. Marshall—At Kemp's Corner, Mrs. J. Bishop—At Whitstable, Mrs. Morganson—At Chatham, Mr. S. Bargeny—At Greenwich, F. Smith, esq.—At Staplehurst, Mr. Luck—At Monk's Horton, Mr. S. Bradley—At Dover, Mrs. M. A. Hatton.

LANCASHIRE.

A fire was lately discovered in the lofty range of warehouses opposite to the King's Old Tobacco Warehouse, Wapping, Liverpool, and in two hours three warehouses were a heap of ruins. These buildings were the loftiest in the town, being no less than thirteen stories high. They were the property of Messrs. Thomas Booth and Co., and contained nearly 240,000 bushels of corn, principally foreign, under the King's lock, and valued at 60,000*l.*; besides a great quantity of cotton and other goods. The total loss, in buildings and commodities, by this awful conflagration, is estimated at 150,000*l.*

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Smith to Miss S. Dalton—At Manchester, Mr. J. Nicolson to Miss S. M'Veil—Mr. J. Hoyle to Miss M. Warren—Mr. A. Bell to Miss M. Griffiths—Mr. T. Smith, of Hulme, to Miss M. Bayley—At Prestbury, Mr. N. Higginbotham to Mrs. E. Hammond—At Rochdale, Mr. W. Heaps to Miss M. Jones.

Died.] At Morely Hill, near Liverpool, W. Ewart, esq.—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Smith—Mr. J. Williamson—At Manchester, Mr. R. Dean—Mrs. Howarth—At Salford, Mr. J. Jackson—At Blackburn, Mr. Halsall—At Preston, the Rev. R. Blacoe.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Swinford, Mr. J. Lenton to Miss G. Bottrell—At South Kilworth, Mr. T. Cave to Miss A. Hill—Mr. J. Baines, of Great Easton, to Miss White—At Long Clawson, Mr. F. White to Miss S. Swain.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. J. Sheppard—Mr. H. Davies.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Two steam-engines, of fifty-horse power each, are about to be erected for the drainage of Deeping and adjoining fens, to obviate the inconvenience felt from the present drainage-mills when there is no wind. The engines are calculated to raise 7200 cubic feet of water per minute to the height of six feet; and it is supposed will cost altogether (including attendant expenses) nearly 20,000*l.*

Married.] At Lenton, the Rev. J. W. Bloodworth to Miss M. A. Hall—At Tathwell, the Rev. B. Berridge to Miss B. Chaplin—At Great Hale, Mr.

Jagall to Miss Tooke—At Bixbrook, Mr. J. Eyers to Miss M. Grant—At Normanton, Mr. W. Smith to Miss Sparks—At Stamford, Mr. C. Walker to Miss E. Stanton—Mr. J. Nicols to Miss C. Mills—At Boston, Mr. T. Smith to Miss J. Pass—At Lincoln, W. H. Kelk, esq. to Miss M. J. Sharrer—Mr. W. Hewson to Miss S. Wood—At Sutterton, Mr. J. Gilding, 21, to Miss E. Cousins, 62.

Died.] At Market Deeping, Mr. V. Stapleton—At Gaultby, Mrs. F. Mounsey, 70—At Dowsby Manor House, J. Green, esq.—At Bottesford, Mrs. Bartram, 89—At Kirton Lindsey, Mrs. Howlett—At Lowth, Mrs. A. Twell—At Newport, Mr. B. Anderson—At Hikeham, Mr. Shuttleworth, 82—At Horncastle, J. Fawcett, M. D.—At Lissington, Mr. R. Thompson—At Boston, Mr. H. Haliday—Mr. E. Hunston—At Lincoln, the Rev. J. D. Kelly, A. M.—At Spalding, Mrs. Jones—Mrs. Kirby—Mr. T. Black.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] Miss Edwards, of Carleon.

NORFOLK.

The first anniversary meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution, was held last month, at the Society's Rooms, in the Haymarket, Norwich. Colonel Harvey, the president, having taken the chair, congratulated the Institution upon the full attendance of its members, which could not fail to produce in the minds of all a conviction that the importance, utility, and consequence of the Society had greatly increased. He trusted that the Report would convey to the minds of all the members present, upon hearing it, the same satisfaction which he had derived from the perusal of it. Col. Harvey then read the Report, which was highly flattering and honourable to the supporters of the Institution.

Married.] Mr. J. Arnold, of Brendon, to Miss F. Aldis, of New Buckenham—Mr. W. Grimer, of Dillham, to Miss S. A. Leist—At Marsham, Mr. Ireland to Miss S. Howlett—At Fakenham, Mr. H. Hastings to Miss S. Cross—At Loddon, Mr. J. Crisp to Miss S. Copeland—At Norwich, Mr. T. Bolton to Miss E. Ottaway—Mr. H. Grindley to Miss P. Church—Mr. F. J. Blake to Miss S. Norris—At Bixley, Mr. J. C. Beane to Miss E. Crane.

Died.] At Garboldisham, Mr. J. Button—At Happling, Mr. J. Powell—At Norwich, Miss M. A. Darley—Mrs. M. Smith, 90—At Downham Market, Mrs. Hull—At Lynn, Mr. P. Taylor—Mrs. Oldham—At Burnham, Mrs. Kerrich—Mr. Buck—At Yarmouth, Capt. Rogers—Mr. S. Farrow—Mrs. Rising—Mr. L. Waller, 105.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Rudsdall, of Northampton, to Miss Redburn—At Kingthorpe, Mr. C. West to Miss J. Bellineham.

Died.] At Grafton Underwood, Mr. T. Corley, aged 68; he was born without hands—At Harringworth, Mrs. A. Fox—At Newnham, Mr. H. Sewell—At Northampton, Mrs. Drake—Miss E. Balcan—At Towcester, Mrs. Dayson.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Muggleswick, M. Batson, esq. to Miss M. Marshall—At North Shields, Mr. W. Colard to Miss E. Smyth—At Earsdon, Mr. J. Moor to Miss J. Crawford—At Tynemouth, H. T. Shadforth, esq. to Miss M. Bird—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Leighton to Miss M. A. Kerr—Mr. S. Carr to Miss D. Holbom—Mr. J. Brighton, of Tyne-street, to Miss Watson—Mr. J. Crisp to Miss J. Proctor, of Alnwick.

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss M. A. Bart—Mr. J. Bankin—At Tynemouth, Mrs. Lubben—At Morpeth, Mrs. P. Hargrove—Mr. R. Peacock—Mr. W. Dixon—Mr. E. Atkinson—At North Shields, Mrs. Mason—Mr. T. Arkley—At Hexham, Mr. R. Mure—At Berwick, Mr. H. Richardson—G. Riddell, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. S. Wells to Miss A. Scattergood—Mr. D. Crisp to Miss H. Sterland

—Mr. W. Bond to Miss M. Green—Mr. J. Hunt to Miss M. Green—Mr. T. Hall to Miss M. Lockett—Mr. R. Moulton to Miss A. Wright—Mr. H. Johnson to Miss J. Ruskton—Mr. J. Wilkins to Miss E. Wain—At Newark, Mr. T. Disney to Miss E. Speed—Mr. G. Savill to Miss M. Ashmore—Mr. W. Hall to Miss E. Urry—At Edwinstown, Mr. Truwell to Miss M. Peasfield.

Died.] At Thrapston, J. E. W. Emmerton, esq. 88—At Nottingham, Mrs. Morris—Mrs. Hawley, 88—J. Hush, esq.—At Carlton in Moreland, Mr. C. Salmons—At Bedford, Mrs. Chamberlain—At Newark, Mrs. Bennett—Mrs. Hall—Mr. J. Copt—Mrs. J. Nixon—Mrs. S. Moore—At North Whitley, J. Coles, Gent.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Grey's Court, Hemel Hempstead, Mrs. Stapleton—At Bosbury, Mr. W. Savage—Mrs. Loftus—At Tythrop House, Mrs. Wychem.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Bell, of Uppingham, to Miss C. Webb—At Stratton, the Rev. E. S. Warren to Miss M. Lamb—At Wing, Mr. Fildmore to Miss Baines—Mr. W. Daft to Mrs. M. Broome.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mrs. Baines—Mr. Webb, esq.—Mrs. Burton—Mrs. Porter—At Liddington, T. Bryan, esq.—At Oulton, Mr. W. Lenton.

SHROPSHIRE.

Dr. Hickman, of Ludlow, has to his museum a pig, the anatomical structure of which is as extraordinary as it is unaccountable. The minute anatomy is not given; but the external appearances are one head, two eyes, four ears, eight legs, two tails. The internal structure, one tongue, one windpipe, one oesophagus and stomach; one heart, having four circulations, viz. two aortas to supply the body, and two vessels to supply the lungs; two livers, four kidneys, two bladders, two spleens, and two sets of intestines. The body forms a division at right angles from the neck downwards.

Married.] At Ludford, Mr. E. Taylor to Miss M. Cates—At Shrewsbury, Mr. S. Hughes to Miss M. Taylor—T. L. Gullies, esq. to Miss P. G. Symonds—Mr. E. Vaughan to Miss K. Richards—Mr. J. R. Cruckles to Miss E. Bayley—Mr. Wilding to Miss F. Haycock—At Church Stratton, Mr. G. Spens to Miss E. Matthews—At Stratton, Mr. J. Corfield to Miss M. Bridgman—At Donnington, Capt. Adderley, R. N. to Miss A. Buxton—At Hales Overy, Mr. E. B. Walter to Miss J. Green—Mr. G. Martin, of Nash Wenlock, to Miss M. Summerfield.

Died.] Near Ludlow, Miss Hooper—At Shrewsbury, Mr. E. Jones—Miss A. Whitford—At Rowton, Miss M. Lloyd—At Burwinton, Mr. H. Smith, 81—At Ludlow, Mrs. E. Case—At Newport, F. Eginton, esq. of Meriton-house—At Donnington, J. Glover, esq.—At Overton, Mr. E. George.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A new line of road from Washford Bridge through the village of Widiton and Crowcombe to Coombe Flacey, in the county of Somerset, and thence out into the Taunton road, is in contemplation. This route will shorten the distance full one mile, and considerable hills will be avoided. The intended line will pass through a course of richly diversified scenery, and will prove of unquestionable advantage to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and to travellers in general.

Married.] At Somerton, Mr. J. Stone to Miss E. C. Smart—H. Clarke, esq. to Miss E. A. Marshall, of Timbarcombe—The Rev. E. Phillips to Miss E. Allen, of Frome—At Bath, E. Newport, esq. to Miss E. Shirley.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Wain—Mrs. G. Blackwood—At North Petherwin, Mr. A. Bernard—At Midsummer Norton, Miss F. M. Whalley—P. Miles, esq. of Clifton House—At Bruton, Miss L. S. Sand-

ers—At Bower Strouet, Miss E. Nigham—At Bridgewater, Mrs. Lock—At Compton Pusscroft, Mrs. Hunt, 88—At Frome, Mr. C. Rogers, 78—J. Vauxhall, esq. of Metherday House—At Axminster, Mr. E. Ogle of this county—At Taunton, Miss Brown—Miss Doman—At Shepton, Mrs. Thomas—At Bath, Capt. Macdonald—Mrs. Dence—C. Key, esq.—H. Phillips, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Walker to Miss Ash, of Wolverhampton—J. Bent, esq. to Miss E. Davenport, of Newport House—Mr. J. Harrison to Miss F. Oshden, of Wumster.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Catchpole, of Melton, to Miss Blomfield—Mr. R. Disney to Miss Mary of Ipswich—At Stow, Mr. P. Cochrane to Miss M. Langdon—At Beccles, Mr. S. Jervis to Miss P. Lyons—At Worlingworth, Mr. W. Bolton to Miss Weir—At Yarmouth, F. Farrage, esq. to Miss K. Turner—At Lather, Mr. J. Fisher to Miss M. Wainwright—Mr. G. to Miss Buxton of Bury.

Died.] At Layham, H. Miss J. Munford—At Hadleigh, Mr. J. Lyle—At Bury, Mr. Porden—At Lather, M. B. Lister—A. Suthery—Mr. G. Rye—A. Jones—Miss J. Cartwright—Mr. T. Preston—At Lungay, Mr. G. R. Rye—At Rumburgh Abbey, Mr. J. Howlet—At Boddishall, Miss E. Pater—At Melton, Mr. S. Smith.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, the Rev. Dr. Butcher to Miss C. Jackson—J. Conner, esq. to Miss M. Thomas—Mr. G. Parlett to Miss Ireland, of Bellingham—At Hove, T. Smith, esq. to Miss Whistler.

Died.] At Rye, Mrs. Thompson—At Barchin, Col. J. Carver—At Brighton, Mrs. Champion—At Hastings, the Rev. E. Cartwright.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Bates to Miss Dear, of Naptun.

Died.] At Alcester, J. Eagle, esq.—At Stratford Abbey, J. H. Leigh, esq. M. P.—At Coventry, Mr. A. W. Biddle.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. W. Harrison to Miss A. Knowles—Mr. T. Gornett to Miss M. Roub—At Appleby, Mr. W. Higgins to Miss E. Bell—Mr. H. Dixon to Miss Kipling—Mr. M. Parkin to Miss A. Hind.

Died.] At Appleby Castle, Miss Heath—At Colby, Mr. T. Dover—At Kendal, Mrs. Pullington—Mrs. M. Wilkinson, 88—Mrs. M. Daker—At Ambleside, Mr. J. Fleming.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Bedwin, J. Flyn, esq. to Miss C. Platt—At Devizes, Mr. R. George to Mrs. Oathouse—At Ebbesborough church, Mr. W. Crumley to Miss Roberts—A. Trevellick, Mr. W. Walker to Miss Oller—At Salisbury, J. Mirrhouse, esq. to the youngest daughter of the Bishop of Salisbury—At Corham, C. Newman, esq. to Miss E. A. Hardy—At Melksham, Mr. J. Knapp to Mrs. Sainsbury.

Died.] At Farnham, T. Prosser, esq.—At Coates, the Rev. J. Selwyn—At Ellipton, Mr. E. Benson—At Salisbury, Mrs. A. Sharp—Miss Benson—Mr. J. Blake—At Malmesbury, Mr. T. Miles—At East Knoyle, the Rev. J. Hellyar—At Wootton Bassett, Mr. R. Parns, 86—Near Malmesbury, Mr. H. Reeve—At Compton Pusscroft, Mrs. Hunt—At Hindon, Mr. W. B. Benson—At West Wellow, Mr. W. Petty—At Osmarsh Farm, Miss Miles—At Calce, the Rev. O. McKenna.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Vernon, of Hagbury, to Miss A. E. Foley—At Evesham, Mr. J. Bortholme to Miss Howman.

Died.] At Evesham, Mrs. Agg—At Worcester, Mrs. Ham—J. Dighton, esq. late of Selby Hall.

YORKSHIRE.

The works of the Aire and Calder Navigation, at Goole, which are now in rapid progress, are of almost incredible extent. When completed, in a commercial point of view, those works must command a superiority both over Hull and Selby; and not many years can elapse before a port of first-rate consequence must rise up here.

The proprietors of the Calder and Hebble Navigation have also come to a determination to apply for an Act of Parliament, to continue the canal from Salterhebble to Halifax; the distance is about a mile and a half, which, from the declivity of the ground, will require seven or eight locks.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. Gibbings to Miss H. Hartley—Mr. Barker to Miss Fletcher—Near Wakefield, Mr. G. Hutchinson to Miss Bromley—Mr. J. Higham to Miss J. Dalton—Mr. W. Chamber to Miss M. Hartley—Mr. Becket to Miss Charge—At Hartshead, Mr. C. Sharp to Miss F. Holmfield—At Howden, the Rev. R. Spofforth to Mrs. Clark—At Wakefield, Mr. S. Holdsworth to Miss Holdsworth—C. Smith, esq. to Miss F. Zeale—At Worsbro', Mr. G. Depledge to Miss A. Fletcher—At Knaresborough, the Rev. W. Levett to Miss S. Sheepshanks—At Halifax, the Rev. J. Preston to Miss A. Appleyard—At Bolton upon Swale, J. Watson, esq. to Miss M. Stainsby—At Scarborough, the Rev. G. Almond to Miss G. Smith—Mr. C. Smith to Miss Collyer, of Ripon.

Died.] At Hull, Mr. Eastwood—J. Spencer, esq.—Mrs. Lock—At Leeds, Mr. R. Stephenson—Mrs. Pretwell—At Northallerton, Mrs. A. Wood—At Wakefield, Mrs. M. Oakland—Mrs. Barber—Mrs. King—At Royd's Hall, J. Dawson, esq.—At Bradford, Mrs. Muff—At Sowerby, Mr. J. Leife—At Doncaster, J. Fenton, esq.—At Huddersfield, Mrs. Horsfall, 87—At Sheffield, Mr. W. Mitchell—At Pontefract, Miss Lindlay—At Keighley, Mr. T. Coriass—At Selby, Mr. C. Hopkins, 78—At Harehill, near Rochdale, Mr. S. Newall—At Howden, Miss Lister—At Halifax, Mrs. Turner—At Scarborough, the Rev. Mr. Sykes—At the house of his brother-in-law, Morley, Mr. R. Hurst, proprietor and publisher of the Wakefield and Halifax Journal. Through life by his family he was loved, by his friends esteemed, and by his acquaintance respected; and his death will by all be proportionably lamented. He was the second son of the Rev. R. Harris Hurst, rector of Newton Blossomville, Bucks.

WALES.

The Cymreigyddion Society offer a silver medal to the author of the best Welsh essay "on the utility of the Elsteddfodau and the Cymreigyddion Society," and also a silver medal to the author of the best awdl on the four seasons of the year; the competitors must be natives, or residents of Dyfed, or members of the Society.

The Kidwelly and Carnawllon Agricultural Society, instituted in March 1822, has given a fresh proof of its increased activity in exciting emulation among the agriculturists of the two Commotws. There appeared thirty candidates for the premiums for the best crop of turnips; and several for Mangel Wurtzel. In such institutions, South Wales appears to take the lead before her sister.

Married.] At Llangollen, Mr. T. Lloyd to Miss E. Jones—At Llanbadon, the Rev. W. Vernon to Miss E. Foley—At Chirk, Mr. J. Phillips to Miss Stocke—Mr. J. Jones, of Minera, to Miss J. Ro-

berts—At Old Radnor, Mr. H. Wilding to Miss L. Lewin—J. R. Garrett, esq. of Haverfordwest, to Miss S. Warlow—At Wrexham, Mr. Lee to Miss Jones—Mr. J. Jones to Miss Edwards—At Llandinor, the Rev. W. Herbert to Miss E. Morice.

Died.] The Rev. R. Jones, vicar of Llanrhaidd yr Mochant—At Knighton, Mrs. Popey—At Chirk, Mr. E. Morgan—At Dol y Garn, Mr. J. Jones, 86—At Aberystwith, Mrs. Jones—Mrs. Powell—At Brecon, Mrs. Jones—At Llanfair, Mrs. W. Hooper—At Pool, Montgomery, Mr. Foulkes, 87—At Tal-lacre, Flint, Sir P. Mostyn—At Caerhowell, W. Pugh, esq.—At Garth, J. Waters, esq.

SCOTLAND.

A secession has lately taken place from the Andersonian Institution, of Glasgow, and a subscription been entered into for a new institution for the instruction of mechanics. Three hundred and seventy-four individuals have subscribed from half-a-guinea to a guinea each, a good library has been selected, and offers have been made, by several scientific men, of lectures and apparatus.

Married.] At Slatefield House, Capt. C. M'Arthur to Mrs. C. Wyllie—At Deobigh, T. Dickson, esq.—At Aberdeen, the Rev. W. Robertson, of Rosehill, to Miss E. A. Robertson—At Langholm, the Rev. J. Dobie to Miss J. Somerville—At Kircaldy, the Rev. E. Irving to Miss J. Martin—At Lauder, Mr. W. Lauder to Miss M. Tait—At Scoughall, Mr. P. Handyside to Miss J. Brodie—At Hamilton, Mr. J. Wingfield to Miss J. Hamach—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Logan to Miss J. Sharp—Lieut. H. Steele, R. N. to Miss M. Stanhouse—At Haddington, Mr. J. Gibson to Miss M. A. Somerville.

Died.] At Edinburgh, J. Home, esq. of Stir-stoke—Mrs. L. J. Robertson—J. Mitchell, esq.—Mrs. Brotherton—Mrs. Smith—D. Robertson, esq.—Miss Paton—At Rassy House, J. Macleod, esq.—At Dunse, Miss M. Stuart—At Montrose, Mr. G. Beattie—At Glasgow, the Rev. A. Jameson—E. Morrison, esq.—At Elsinore, Mr. W. Gowan—At Dundee, Mrs. Guild—At Aberdeen, J. Orrok, esq.—Mr. J. C. Hunter—At Roslin, Miss H. Smith—At St. Andrews, Mrs. Balfour—At Dumfries, Miss M. Lawrie—At Greenock, Mr. J. Duncan—At Deubog, Gen. N. Balfour—At Doonfort-Mill, Mr. D. Watt, a school-fellow of Burns, and the last person baptized in "Kirk Alloway"—At Perth, Mrs. Hosack—At Nith Bank, W. Ritchie, esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, R. Darlington, esq. to Miss E. Folds—E. Pope, esq. to Miss L. Hughes—At Monkstown Church, G. Watson, esq. to Miss Stewart—At Seapoint, J. Delany, esq. to Miss C. Mahon—At Lismore, M. Seix, esq. of Kilworth, to Miss A. Boyce—At Lismolin, B. Bryan, esq. to Miss F. Armstrong—At Clonmell, W. Chaytor, esq. to Miss M. Eyre—At Limerick, H. Vereker, esq. to Miss E. Morony—At Bantrama, co. Donegal, J. Chambers, esq. to Miss E. Todd—At Ennis, T. Lingard, esq. to Miss M. Kenny—At Londonderry, J. Colhoun, esq. to Miss E. Church.

Died.] At Villa Bank, Dublin, Mrs. Hoey—At Milltown, co. Kerry, Mr. J. Kennedy—At Corondoo, Galway, R. Tigh—At Prospect, the Rev. D. Richardson—At Elphin, Mrs. Flanagan—At Summer Hill, Mr. M. Egan—At Clonmel, Mr. J. Cooper—At Fermoy, Mrs. Land—At Carrickfergus, A. Gunning, esq. 84—At Clonkeen in the county of Roscommon, the Rev. R. Prendergast—At Cork, Rev. J. Sandford—Miss Harris—At Kiltounon, J. Molony, esq.—At Waterford, Mrs. Courtenay—At Dublin, J. M. Bliss, esq.—Miss C. A. Knox—Miss M. A. Greene—Mr. J. Norton—In Aungier-street, P. Bennet, esq.—At Moyle, B. Bunbury, esq. 73—At Callan, H. Hartley, esq.—At Ballymore, Mrs. Rathborne—At Carrick on Suir, J. Kennedy, esq.

INDEX

TO THE NINTH VOLUME.

A.

Abbe Augu-Denis Maquais, the, memoir of, 475.
Academy, the Royal, proceedings at, 14.
 —, exhibition of the Royal, of Painting, 459.
 — of Music, proceedings of, 63—report of committee of, 445.
 — of Medicine in Paris, prize subject of, 163.
 — French, of Sciences, paper read at, 213, 447—prizes offered by, 440.
 — of Sciences at Paris, sitting of the, 300, 308, 355, 402, 547.
 — French, of Sculpture, 547.
 — of Sweden, reports of, 368.
 — of Della Cressa, prize given to, 451.
 — of Sciences, Petersburg, proceedings of, 451.
Achate and Sordawite in Norway, 359.
Acid, Acetic, crystallization of, by pressure, 544.
Adelchi, tragedia di Massoni, notice of, 374.
Africa, survey of Eastern, 405.
 — Mission to, 544.
Agricultural Report. See Report.
Almugus the Wanderer reviewed, 319.
Askis (Dr.), memoir of, 37, 368.
Air, conversion of atmospheric, into a fluid by pressure, 544.
Alexander (Mr.), memoir of, 386.
Alfred, a poem, review of, 414.
Alkali, discovery respecting, 409.
Alphabet, new eastern one, 503.
Alum crystals, mode of colouring, 115.
Amateurs of Russian Literature, society of, 311.
Amber, insects, &c. in, 544.
Anatomy, Abernethy's remarks on, 114.
 — Mr. Bell's paper on, 909.
Andersonian Institution at Glasgow, 376.
Anecdotes by Miss Hawkins, review of, 128.
Angenstein (Mr.), memoir of, 235.
Anguine (Duke of), his proclamation on entering Spain, 197—decree of, respecting the conduct of the regency, 380.
Animaux Vertebres, Histoire des, remarks on, 31.
Antiquities in France, Ville des Salutes, 19.
 — in Nubia, by M. Caillaud, 83.
 — of Egypt, procured by Minutoli, 68.
 — M. Champollion on the, 164.
 — near Amberg, 168.
 — Foxbrook's Encyclopedia of, reviewed, 212.
 — in the Forum at Rome, 357.
 — near the monastery of St. Lucia, 387.
 — in Gloucestershire, 141, 237.
Antolini, his description of Veleja, 214.
Autologie, remarks on the Florence, 272.
Antommarchi (M.), his work on anatomy, 19.
Avia, edible ones, 504.
Apple jelly, to make, 22.
Apple-trees, extraordinary one, 503.
Appointments and Promotions, 30, 35, 134, 185, 250, 279, 287, 372, 442, 469, 512, 565.
Arabian history and literature, 166.
Arabic numerals, origin of, 161.
Architecture, a correspondent respecting models, 24.
Arles in France, antiquities in, 357.
Armagnac, the Bridal of, reviewed, 319.
Armandi (M.), his lawsuit respecting a picture, 403.
Armoury-room, new one at Scivilsky Court, 142.
Arracacha, the, a new esculent plant, 407.

VOL. IX. NO. XXXVI.

Arsenic, metallic, action of water on, 16.
Artists, living, exhibition of the works of, 111.
 — Florentine exhibition of, 310.
Arts, Fine, 11, 61, 109, 206, 253, 302, 349, 395, 402, 539.
 — Useful, 23, 76, 121, 216, 264, 313, 361, 408, 455, 505, 551.
 — Edinburgh school of, 306.
 — academy of, at Carlisle, 476.
Asgill Sir C., memoir of, 473.
Ashturton (Lord), memoir of, 350.
Ashburnham Sir W., memoir of, 577.
Assize, experiment of holding a third, 37.
Astronomical observations with the circle of M. Borda, 21.
 — Expedition, Capt Sabine's, 545.
Athenaeum, French paper read at, 212.
 — proceedings at, 355.
Aurora Borealis, Scoresby's observations on, 259.
Austrian reversion, 313.
Ay-csbury, new road at, 284.
Azotic gas in the baths of Aix, 307.

B.

Baile (Dr. M.), memoir of, 521, continued, 568.
Baker coffee-house, 279.
Banish of the Faith, their proclamation, 198.
Bank directors, resolutions of, respecting mortgages, 517.
Bankrupts, Dividends, and Requisitions, 36, 83, 132, 180, 228, 277, 324, 370, 420, 467, 516, 561.
Banks, account of the savings, 530.
Barometer, periodical rise and fall of the, 543.
Bartham (Rev. J.), memoir of, 185.
Bas-reliefs, collection of, exhibiting, 397.
Bas-relief discovered at Rome, 451.
Basil at Sheerness, 477.
Bath, new institution on, 239, 267.
Bath Schools, report of, 507.
Baths of Aix, azotic gas in, 307.
Battle of the Bridge, review of, 410.
Beckwith (Sir G.), memoirs of, 330.
Becliam, Sketches in, notice of, 363.
Bees, new method of taking their honey, 303.
Bel (Dr.), is eulog on Dr. Baile, 508.
Bell, diving one at Plymouth, 332.
Bezou (M.), presentation of a sarcophagus to the Fitzwilliam museum, 256—letter from Fm., 351—second letter from, 443.
Bengalee newspaper established, 69.
Benger's Memoirs of the Queen of Scots, reviewed, 72.
Beniowski, curious fact relating to opera of, 67.
Berlin, table of journals, 310.
 — horticultural society formed at, 502.
 — new society at, 502.
Berr (Mr. M.), his letter to the Revue Encyclopedique, 448.
Berthollet (Count), memoir of, 89.
Bugnot (M.), his edition of the Decameron, 162.
Bible Society, report of, 523.
Bideford, new road near, 188.
Bingley (Rev. W.), memoir of, 339.
Biographical particulars of eminent persons deceased—Lord Grantley, 40—R. Karlow, Esq. 46—Mr. J. M. tan, 4—Sir H. Oakes, 46—Madame Bonaparte, 42—M. Zen, 46—the Duchess of Newcastle, 43—Lord Ranneder, 43—Dr. Arkin, 47—Rev. W. Elliot, 46—Bishop of Calcutta, 48—Count Berthollet, 89—Dr. Cuombe, 46—Mr. J. Douglas, 90—Mr. A. Riddoch, 46—Sir H. Mannix, 91—C. Young, Esq. 115—W. 4 E.

- Lewis, Esq. *ib.*—Dr. Hutton, 136—Rev. J. Owen, 137—Professor Tralles, 137—Marquis of Drogheda, 138—M. Delambre, *ib.*—Rev. J. Offer, *ib.*—Mr. Gascoigne, 139—Mrs. A. T. Fleming, 184—Dr. Jenner, *ib.*—Rev. J. Bartlam, *ib.*—J. P. Kemble, 186—W. Chamberlayne, Esq. 187—Sir M. M. Sykes, *ib.*—Admiral Schank, *ib.*—Mrs. Radcliffe, 132—G. Watmough, Esq. *ib.*—General Dumouriez, *ib.*—Earl St. Vincent, 233—Lord Keith, 234—Sir J. Campbell, 235—Sir T. Constable, *ib.*—J. J. Angerstein, Esq. *ib.*—C. S. Lefevre, Esq. 280—Dr. Wooddeson, 281—Mr. W. Playfair, 282—Rev. E. Dupre, *ib.*—Dr. Alexander, *ib.*—M. Cadet-Gassicourt, 283—Giovanni Fabbioni, 328.—J. L. Von Hess, *ib.*—Lord Glenbervie, 329—Mr. T. Carruthers, *ib.*—Rev. W. Bingley, *ib.*—J. Nollekins, Esq. 330—Lord Ashburton, *ib.*—Sir G. Beckwith, *ib.*—Archdeacon Loring, 331—Rev. R. Relhan, *ib.*—R. Faushawe, Esq. 374—E. Christian, Esq. 375—E. B. Portman, Esq. *ib.*—Lieut.-col. Wilford, 376—Rev. C. Talbot, *ib.*—General R. Manners, *ib.*—Dr. M'Nab, *ib.*—Sir C. Corbet, 377—Don Juan Llorente, *ib.*—Marquis of Salisbury, *ib.*—Rev. J. Lambert, 378—A. H. F. Von Schlichtegroll, 378—W. Coombe, Esq. 379—Viscount Dudley and Ward, *ib.*—Rev. J. Cooke, *ib.*—Mr. R. Bloomfield, 423—Capt. W. Cutfield, 424—Baron Hermelin, *ib.*—Mr. R. Bowman, 425—Bishop O'Donnel, 426—Admiral Bowen, *ib.*—Rev. C. Philpot, 427—Rev. J. Plampin, *ib.*—Marquis Cornwallis, *ib.*—Earl of Hopetoun, 470—General Buckley, 471—Mr. Ricardo, *ib.*—Dr. Denman, 472—Carnot, 473—Sir C. Asgill, 473—Mr. Warren, 474—W. Dickson, LL.D. *ib.*—Abbe Ange-Denis Macquin, 475—M. Brockhaus, 519—Lieut. M. Miller, 520—Dr. Ledwich, *ib.*—Col. Lambton, 521—M. Baillie, M.D. *ib.*—A. Campbell, Esq. 522—O. Gilchrist, Esq. *ib.*—M. Quill, Esq. *ib.*—Dr. Cartwright, 519—Sir A. Farrington, 520—Dr. Baillie, in continuation, *ib.*—Sir H. Raeburn, 571—Sir W. Ashburnham, *ib.*—C. Grant, Esq. *ib.*—E. Fitzgerald, Esq. *ib.*
 Bishop of Calcutta, memoir of the, 88.
 Bitumen in minerals, 444.
 Black grass, to prevent, 408.
 Blackburn, new factories at, 383.
 Blaquiere (Mr.), his additional facts respecting Greece, 482.
 Bleaching with lime, to detect, 409.
 Blood, discovery in the composition of the, 64.
 Bloomfield (Robert), memoir of, 423.
 Blue Iris test colour, 258.
 Bognor, improvements at, 287.
 Boilers, newly invented ones, 506.
 Bonaparte (M.), memoir of, 42.
 Books at Leipsic, account of, 165.
 ——— prohibited in Prussia and Austria, 213.
 Boracic acid, effects of, 352.
 Botany, enumeration of species in, 114.
 Bowen (Admiral), memoir of, 426.
 Bowman (Mr. R.), memoir of, 425.
 Brasils, St. Hilaire, account of his travels in, 261.
 Bridge-master, election of one, 37.
 Bridge, new London, plans for, 38—committee for erecting, 468.
 ——— Premiums for plans, 134.
 ——— Meeting respecting new London, 325.
 ——— new one at Tewkesbury, 45, 237.
 ——— at York, 45.
 ——— Menai, progress of, 240.
 ——— Temple Sowerby, 284.
 ——— at Huntingdon, 332.
 ——— at Saltash, 381, 328.
 ——— at Weymouth, 477.
 Bridges at Usk, 478.
 Bridgeford road, new act for altering, 46.
 Bridport harbour, 92.
 Brighton and Shoreham, new road between, 95.
 Brighton, storm at, 47.
 Bristol Philosophical and Literary Institution, 93.
 British Artists, society of, 304.
 ——— Institution, critique on the, 302.
 Brockhaus (M.), memoir of, 519.
 Brookwood, antiquities at, 381.
 Buckley (General), memoir of, 471.
 Budget for the year, 339.
 Buildings, illustrations of the public, of London, 218.
 Bulletin General, a new Paris work, 164.
 Burglars, guard against, 70.
 Butcher, to make it of good quality, 407.
 C.
 Cadet-Gassicourt (M.), memoir of, 283.
 Cæsar's Kale, account of, 503.
 Cambrian Institution, new medal of, 65.
 Cambridge, proceedings at. See Universities.
 Cambridgeshire, population of, 92.
 Campbell (Sir J.), memoir of, 235.
 ——— (A. Esq.), memoir of, 502.
 Canal Shares, price of, 565.
 Canal, Arundel opened, 335.
 ——— Gloucester and Berkeley continued, 391.
 ——— to Taunton, 479.
 ——— new one at Chard, 143.
 ——— at Norwich, 142.
 ——— at Stockport, 140.
 ——— Committee of the Lancaster, 189.
 ——— Carlisle, opened, 236.
 ——— Caledonian, 288.
 ——— at West Looe, 476.
 ——— at Bude, 428—ditto commenced, 524.
 ——— Montgomery, report of, 528.
 ——— between Carlisle and Solway, 92.
 ——— new, at Lynn, 238.
 Canaux navigables de France, des, account of, 127.
 Canning, (Rt. Hon. G.), his letter to the Madrid regency, 341.
 ——— his speech at Plymouth, 529.
 Canova, the works of, engraved by Moses, 14, 61, 109.
 Canterbury, repairs at, 334.
 ——— Cathedral, repairs at, 142.
 ——— Britton's account of, reviewed, 315.
 Carlisle, police at, 140.
 Carnan, body found at, 236.
 Carnot, memoir of, 473.
 Carrot, extraordinary one, 503.
 Carruthers (Mr.), memoir of, 329.
 Cartwright (Dr.), memoir of, 567.
 Catalogue des Livres imprimés sur velin, &c. 449.
 Caterpillars, to destroy, 454.
 ——— receipt to destroy, 504.
 Cathedrales Françaises, par M. Chappuy, reviewed, 174.
 Catholics, meeting of English, 326.
 Catinat, Memoires de, remarks on, 127.
 Cattle show at Smithfield, 38.
 Cavern, extraordinary, discovered in America, 68.
 ——— discovered in Shropshire, 479.
 Celt's Paradise, the, reviewed, 124.
 Cement, a universal one, 71.
 Censure, Dramatic, the Paris, 548.
 Cent Jours, Memoires sur les, account of, 31.
 Chamberlaine (W. Esq.), memoir of, 187.
 Champollion, his explanation of Egyptian hieroglyphics, 17.
 Chancery Records discovered, 545.
 Chapeau de Paille, Rubens', 162.
 Charities, late anniversaries of, 325.
 Charles (M.), his decease, 261.
 Charters of England, account of the, 446.
 Cheltenham, new buildings at, 575.
 Chemical discovery, 546.
 Chester, antiquities found at, 236.
 Chimie, La, appliquee a l'Agriculture, 462.
 Christian (Edward, Esq.), memoir of, 375.
 Christenings and burials for 1822, 85.
 Chords, on the oscillations of, 401.
 Chronograph, instrument so called, 23.
 Chronometers, Dr. Tarks', 547.
 Church, new one opened at Worcester, 239.
 ——— of Weston Colville, fall of, 281.
 Church Stretton, antiquities at, 383.
 Cicero de Republica, M. Angelo Mai's MS. of, 160.
 Clocks, Wynn's improvements in, 313.
 Cloth, to make water-proof, 314.
 Coal-mine, explosion in, 575.
 Coddensham, storm at, 383.
 Coffee-pot, new Paris, 409.
 Coin of William III. found, 93.

Coins, new ones found, 333.
 ——— ancient ones found, 16.
 ——— presented to the Perth society, 115.
 Colchester Philosophical Society, meeting of, 188.
 College, new one at Cambridge, 428, 476.
 Colonial intelligence, 3, 51, 294, 341, 367, 434, 483, 532.
 Comet, a new, 33.
 Commercial Reports, &c. 34, 82, 131, 179, 227, 276, 323, 369, 419, 465, 515, 561.
 Common Council, court of, held, 230.
 Commons, House of, improvements in, 37.
 Condorcet (Madame), her death, 66.
 Coustable (Sir T.), memoir of, 235.
 Consuls, British, appointed to South America, 529.
 Consumption and population, statement respecting, 530.
 Convicts, new act respecting, 565.
 Cooke (Rev. J.), memoir of, 379.
 Coombe, (Dr.), memoir of, 89.
 ———, (W. Esq.), memoir of, 379.
 Corbet (Sir C.), memoir of, 377.
 Corn Markets, 34, 81, 131, 179, 227, 275, 323, 369, 419, 455, 515, 565, 561.
 Corneto, antiquities found near, 308.
 Cornwallis (Marquis), memoir of, 427.
 Coroner's inquests, number of, in Middlesex, 422.
 Correction, House of, election of a new governor for, 85.
 Correspondence, 24.
 Courts of Westminster, the new, 517.
 Cranberry, American, the, 359.
 Crime in the metropolis, state of, 182, 565.
 ———, decrease of, 326.
 Crowland, rivers of, 429.
 Crypt discovered at Ipswich, 239.
 Crystal, rock, in Carrara marble, 160.
 Cuisinieres, Les, review of, 511.
 Curiosities, Indian, brought from Madras, 69.
 Cutfield (Capt. W.), memoir of, 424.
 Cuvier's classification of animals, 210.
 Cymreigydd Society's medal, 576.

D.

Dandy looms, 409.
 Datolite, discovery of in America, 307.
 David (M.), his great picture, 11.
 Davison, Life of W., review of, 266.
 Dawpool harbour tried, 428.
 Debate in the House of Commons on the Slave Abolition, remarks on, 510.
 Deeping Fen, engines at, 574.
 Deflagrator, the, 401.
 D'Enghien, M. le Duc, pamphlets "Sur la Catastrophe de," renewed, 557.
 Delambre (M.), memoir of, 138.
 Denman (Dr.), memoir of, 472.
 Denmark, periodical publications in, 311.
 ———, Biblical Society of, 405.
 Dibdin, the song writer, proposal for a subscription for a monument to, 17.
 ——— Sea Songs of, reviewed, 555.
 Dickson (W. LL.D.), memoir of, 474.
 Dictionnaire des Belles Lettres, notice of, 462.
 Diners du Baron d'Holbach, remarks on, 30.
 Diorama invented in France, 162.
 Dioramas and Cosmoramas, account of, 493.
 Discovery, journey of, in Africa, 402.
 Dispensary, City, report on anniversary of, 279.
 Dividends and Bankrupts, 36, 83, 132, 180, 228, 277, 324, 370, 420, 467, 516, 561.
 Dixonia arborescens, specimen of, 16.
 Dock, new one at Greenock, 192.
 Dolphin caught at Gainsborough, 383.
 Don Carlos, review of, 75.
 Dorchester, new church contemplated to be built at, 44.
 Dougall (Mr. J.), memoir of, 90.
 Dover pier lighted, 381.
 Dowdeswell hill altered, 333.
 Drama, 7, 57, 106, 154, 202, 248, 297, 346, 392, 439, 487, 535.
 ——— the first, a Jewish play, 352.
 Drawings, exhibition of, Soho-square, 112.
 ——— of Chevalier Wicar, 310.
 ——— antique on Connecticut river, 405.

Drogheda (Marquis of), memoir of, 138.
 Drury-Lane. See Theatre.
 Dudley and Ward (Viscount), memoir of, 379.
 Dumouriez (General), memoir of, 232.
 Dupre (Rev. E.), memoir of, 282.
 Durham, new road in, 44.
 ———, population of county of, 23.

E.

Ear, Treatise on the Diseases of the, 507.
 Earlom (R. Esq.), memoir of, 40.
 Earthquake at Hillesden, 92.
 Eastmoon Church, antiquity at, 573.
 Eclipse observed at Wimeswold, 190.
 Economy. See Rural Economy.
 Edinburgh, improvements at, 96.
 ———, University ditto, 144.
 Education, Booth on, reviewed, 26.
 Egypt, new numbers of Paris Description of, 165.
 Egyptian measure-standard, 116.
 Eisteddvod, The, 544.
 Electricity, developement of by metal, 353.
 ———, production of by pressure, 544.
 Electro-magnetic experiment, new, 306.
 Elegies de M. Guirand, review of, 176.
 Ellen Gray, a poem, remarks on, 364.
 Elliot (the Rev. W.), memoir of, 87.
 Emulation, society of at Rouen, prize question at, 355.
 Encyclopedie, l'Esprit de l', remarks on, 30.
 Engines, Mr. Rider's steam, 456.
 Eolian harp, on constructing, 216, 264.
 Esquisses Historiques de la Revolution, review of, 126.
 Essais sur l'Histoire de France, reviewed, 461.
 Executions, 37, 278.
 Exhibition, new one of Sir T. Lawrence, 65.
 ———, the Liverpool, 429.

F.

Fabbroni (Giovanni), memoir of, 328.
 Faces, transparent, for clocks, 361.
 Falling stars, theory of, 445.
 Fanhawe (R. Esq.), memoir of, 374.
 Farrington, (Sir A.), memoir of, 568.
 Faversham, almshouses at, 94, 574.
 Ferdinand of Spain, his despotic edicts on his reaching the French army, 485.
 Fig-tree, account of the Sussex, 166.
 Fine Arts, 11, 61, 109, 206, 253, 302, 349, 395, 492, 539.
 ———, Day's gallery of in Piccadilly, 208.
 Fire, mode of preventing, 409.
 Fitzgerald (E. Esq.), memoir of, 571.
 Flax, grown in Dorset, 524.
 Fleming (Mrs. A. T.), memoir of, 184.
 Flitton, antiquities at, 140.
 Fluid in crystal, discovery of a new, 304.
 Fonthill Abbey, illustrations of, review of, 458.
 Foreign States, political events in, 4, 51, 107, 149, 197, 245, 294, 341, 388, 435, 484, 532.
 Foreign Varieties, see Varieties.
 Forest Minstrel, the, reviewed, 460.
 Forget me not, reviewed, 554.
 Fossil bones at Brovislava, 311.
 ——— near Stuttgart, 449.
 France, Journal of a Tour in, reviewed, 366.
 ———, commerce and industry, in respect of, 547.
 French Government, declaration respecting Spain, 51.
 ——— exhibition of pictures in Paris, 403.
 Fressinous, Discours prononce par, remarks on, 29.
 Friendship's Offering, reviewed, 554.
 Fronto, fragments of the works of, 451.
 Fruit, on the maturation of, 70.
 ——— and flowers, to preserve, 312.
 ——— walls, to colour, 454.

G.

Gall (Dr.), son Histoire des Fonctions du Cerveau, 31.
 Gaol, new one at Newcastle, 113.
 Gardening, Hints on Ornamental, reviewed, 458.
 Gas lights at Manchester, 526.
 ——— number of miles lighted in London, 278, 468.
 ——— coal, expansive force of, 447.
 ——— for steam, 546.

Gases, condensation of into liquids, 308.
 Gascoigne (Mr.), memoir of, 139.
 Gautier, the Universal, account of, 503.
 Geography, African, discoveries in, 105.
 Geological Transactions, new series of, 114.
 Geology, Humboldt on, 213.
 Gilchrst (O. seq.), memoir of, 502.
 Glenbervie (Lord), memoir of, 390.
 Glover (Mr.), exhibition of his pictures, 395.
 Glus, error respecting, 314.
 Goethe, society of admirers of, at Berlin, 503.
 Gooseberries, list of, 166.
 ———— trees, method of training for trellis work, 551.
 Graces, The, an allegory, notice of, 316.
 Grain, on the preservation of, 303.
 Grant, (C. Esq.), memoir of, 571.
 Grantley (Lord), memoir of, 40.
 Gravel-walks, 263.
 Great Britain, political events in. See Political Events.
 Greek, correspondent on a word of, 24.
 ——— Confederation, State of the, by Blaquiere, review of, 510.
 ——— Mercury, establishment of the, 311.
 Greeks, eulogium on the modern, 215.
 ——— and Spaniards, money voted for, 305.
 Green colour, new, 214.
 Gretry, dispute respecting his heart, 306.

H.

Hail-chart, 404.
 Haloes, method of forming artificial, 305.
 Hammer (M.), his new work, 358.
 Han d'Islande, notice of, 174.
 Hat-tops, machine for cutting, 455.
 Hawfisch, lately seen, 160.
 Haymarket Theatre. See Theatre.
 Hayti, Essays on the Cause of the Revolution in, reviewed, 461.
 Health of London, 134.
 ——— and population, improvement of, 307.
 Heart of a mummy examined, 259.
 Heavens, Bessel's new survey of, 65.
 Heter (Rev. R.), plate presented to, 287.
 Heraldic Anomalies, review of, 207.
 Hermelin (Baron), memoir of, 425.
 Hermites, Les, en Prison, par Jony, review of, 416.
 Herring fishery, state of Scotch, 523.
 Hess (Von), memoir of, 323.
 Hieroglyphics, Egyptian, Champollion's explanation of, 17.
 Highways and Byways, review of, 371.
 Hippus (M.), portraits of celebrated Russians, 319.
 Histoire de Paris, review of, 106.
 ——— de l'Egypte, 462.
 Holderness (Mrs.), Travels in New Russia, 414.
 Holy Trinity Church at Dorchester, pulled down, 333.
 Holyhead harbour, enlargement of, 198.
 Home, (Sir Everard), on the auricular organs, 544.
 Hommes Celebres de France, par Goethe, 224.
 Honey, new method of taking, 503.
 Hopetoun (Earl of), memoir of, 470.
 Horticultural Society at Colchester, 462, 477.
 Hospital at Nottingham, new, 478.
 Hospitals, state of the London, 230.
 Houel (M.), reads a paper on the state of learned societies, 20.
 Humboldt (M.), gives up his plan of visiting Asia, 302.
 Hunter (Mr. J. D.), his work on the Indian Tribes, 69.
 Hutton (Dr.), memoir of, 136.
 Hyalographs, the, 40.

I.

Ice life-preserver, 121.
 Iceland, volcano in, 452.
 Icones algarum ineditæ, publishing at Stockholm, 450.
 Iconography at Milan, 364.
 Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, notice of, 316.
 Improvements at Liverpool, 334.
 Incidents (London), 37, 35, 134, 192, 229, 278, 325, 372, 421, 468, 517, 565. — Appointments, 21, the,

Marriages, and Deaths, 39, 85, 124, 182, 220, 277, 307, 372, 422, 469, 518, 566.
 Indigo, British, 22.
 Infirmary, lunatic one at Liverpool, 147.
 Insane persons, new establishment for in France, 66.
 Insects, shower of at Schoonbrunn, 68.
 Institution, Royal, lectures at, 115, 162.
 Iodine, new compound of, 546.
 Ipshee, par d'Arincourt, remarks on, 126.
 Ipswich consolidation of parishes, 143.
 Ireland, riot in, 1.
 ——— party feeling in, 49.
 ——— population of, 430, 523.
 ——— Case of, reviewed, 320.
 ——— tamulic in, 283.
 ——— disturbances in, 461.
 ——— academy of fine arts in, 545.
 Irish trade, increase of, 460.
 Iron works, Shropshire, state of, 238.
 Italia, Storia di, remarks on, 31.
 Italian literature, lectures on, 162.
 Italy, a poem, review of, 263.

J.

Jamaica, Stewart's View of, reviewed, 364.
 Jaquem Fauvel, review of, 77.
 Jenner (Dr.), memoir of, 185.
 ——— meeting respecting monument of, 219.
 ——— his monument, 189.
 Jews, new periodical work by, 408.
 Jonard (M.), his observations on M. Collin's travels, 66, 162.
 Jonson the poet, his remains discovered, 408.
 Journal, new religious one, at Paris, 118.
 ——— at Macao, 432.
 Judges, circuits of the, 306.

K.

Keith (Lord), memoir of, 254.
 Kemble (J. P.) memoir of, 186.
 Kidney-beans, shooting of, from old roots, 407.
 Kidwelly Agricultural Society, 576.
 Kipperder (Lord), memoir of, 43.
 Kolli, Memoirs of the Baron de, 457.
 Kotzebue, Capt. Otto Von, his Second Voyage, 402.

L.

Laboureur (M.), a Roman sculptor, his new work, 214.
 Laing (Capt.), his mission to Soolimana, 413.
 Lake's Poems reviewed, 460.
 Lalande (M. de), his decease, 403.
 Lambert (Rev. J.), memoir of, 573.
 Lambton (Col.), memoir of, 521.
 Larke, dead ones at Christchurch, 285.
 L'Art de se faire aimer de son Mari, notice of, 62.
 Latin towns, project for new, 303.
 Latour (M. L. de), his collections of zoology, 261.
 Laura, new tragedy of at Madrid, 262.
 Ledwich (Rev. Dr.), memoir of, 520.
 Leeds, improvements at, 96.
 Lefevre (C. S.), memoir of, 280.
 Leipzig fair, catalogue of books at, 502.
 Letters, Literary and Political, review of, 112.
 ——— sur la Suisse, review of, 273.
 ——— Isabelle, par Du Thon, remarks on, 515.
 ——— sur l'Incendie de Moscou, review of, 418.
 ——— to Marianne, review of, 507.
 Lettre de Louis XVIII. a Ferdinand VII. roi d'Espagne, review of, 511.
 Lewis (W. Esq.), memoir of, 135.
 Library, the late King's, presented to the Nation, 114.
 ——— the report on the late King's, 237.
 Libraries of Constantinople to be sold by weight, 311.
 ———, Haririan and Cottonian, 545.
 Library, Royal, at Stockholm, MS. in, 430.
 Library, new one at Taunton, 47.
 Life-boat, experiments respecting, 430.
 Light-houses at Ormsay, 460.
 Lightning, direction of, 404.
 ———, straw, a conductor of, 543.
 Lima, new journal at, 466.
 Lincoln road, new act for, 236.

Lincoln Library, account of, 286.
Liriodendron tulipifera in flower, 447.
 Literary Report, and Works in the press. See Reports.
 — antiquities at Cairo, 15.
 — Fund, meeting of the, 256.
 — Institution, new, 447.
 Literature, Boutterweh's Spanish and Portuguese, review of, 167.
 — German, new work on, 213.
 — Polish, account of, 268.
 — Royal Society of, proceedings in, 306, 353, 511.
 Lithography, improvement in, 64.
 Liverpool refuge of the destitute, 45.
 — fire at, 574.
 Llorente (Don Juan), memoir of, 377.
 Lombardy, proceedings of the Institute of, 357.
 Longevity, M. Neumark on, 449.
 Loring (Archdeacon), memoir of, 331.
 Loves of the Angels, review of, 74.
 Lou Bouquet Provencaou, remarks on, 78.
 Low (Mrs. M.), death of, 48.
 Lucubrations of Humphrey Ravelin, review of, 267.

M.

M'Adam, his survey in Cumberland, 44.
 Maccabees, a tragedy, appears at Paris, 19.
 M'Nab (Dr.), memoir of, 376.
 Macquarrie Island, account of, 352.
 Macquin (Abbe Ange-Denis), memoir of, 475.
 Madrid entered by the French, 291.
 Magazine, new one at Boston, U. S., 405.
 Magnets, artificial, on the fabrication of, 16.
 Magnetic needle, retrograde movement of, 17.
 — needles, effect of cold on, 64.
 Magnetism by percussion, 64.
 —, Oersted's experiment on, 307.
 Mahomet, new play of, 548.
 Malmesbury Abbey, repair of, 431.
 Malta, curious loan for the Knights of, 531.
 Malva Sylvestris, a test of alkali, 115.
 Mammoth, bones of, found at Stutzgard, 310.
 Manners (Gen. R.), memoir of, 376.
 Mannix (Sir H.), memoir of, 91.
 Manteaux, Lea, review of, 77.
 Manufactories, produce of in France, exhibited, 337.
 Manuscripts brought from Egypt by M. Casati, 21.
 — account of the Lansdown, 444.
 Marbles, account of the Egina, 398.
 Marchioness de Bonchamps, Memoirs of, 411.
 Margate, meeting of inhabitants of, 45.
 Martinique, letter of the governor of, 390.
 Mary Stuart, by Miss Macauley, remarks on, 319.
 Mayor, Lord, election of, for 1823, 517.
 Mechanism of the spine, 64.
 Medal, antique one found, 162.
 Medical work, new one by M. Chateaufauf, 164.
 Medicine, new school of in Paris, 213.
 Meditations sur l'Economie Politique, remarks on, 126.
 Medusa, French picture of shipwreck of, 540.
 Memoires Historiques des Dames Francaises, reviewed, 557.
 Memoirs of the Baillies, by Lady Murray, reviewed, 218.
 — de Preville et Dancinourt, Acteurs Francais, review of, 511.
 Memorable Days in America, by Faux, reviewed, 366.
 Men and Things, review of, 312.
 Mercure du Dix-Neuvieme Siecle, reviewed, 271.
 Mercury, congelation of, 161.
 Meridians of Greenwich and Paris found, 15.
 Meteor seen over London, 468.
 Meteoric appearances at Bourg, 19.
 Meteorological Report. See Report.
 Milan Institute, Transactions of the, 451.
 Millbank Penitentiary, report on, 531.
 Miller (Lieut. M.), memoir of, 520.
 Mineralogy, Mr. Haüy's collection for sale, 118.
 Mirth for Midsummer, &c. critique on, 412.
 Mission to the interior of Africa, 544.
 Missouri, botany of the, 237.
 Mitau (Mr. J.), memoir of, 41.

Models of Swiss scenery, 539.
 Moire Metallique, application to tin foil, 551.
 Monks of Leadenhall, a novel, reviewed, 304.
 Monument to Burns, 159.
 — Scottish, begun, 384.
 — to Lord Malmesbury, 527.
 Morley (the Earl of), his new bridge, 44.
 Morse's Report to the Secretary of the United States, on the State of the Indian Tribes, reviewed, 270.
 Murder in Ireland, 431.
 Museum, British, grants to the, 260.
 — new building at, 565.
 — d'Histoire Naturelle a Paris, Histoire de, remarks on, 463.
 Mushrooms, method of raising, 119.
 Music, Report of at King's Theatre, 55, 103, 151, 200, 247, 297, 343.

N.

Naseby, discoveries at, 266.
 Nassau, statistics of, 310.
 Naturalists, Prussian, in Egypt, 450.
 Navigation, the Portsmouth opened, 336.
 —, the Aire and Calder, 384.
 Nevi (Professor), the Russian traveller, 119.
 Newcastle, accident at, 190.
 Newcastle, memoir of the Duchess of, 43.
 Newport, new chapel at, 44.
 Newspapers, American, number of, 263.
 New Zealand, Cruise's Journal of Residence in, reviewed, 556.
 Nitrogen, the action of, in the process of respiration, 446.
 Noblesse, French, work respecting, 548.
 Nollekins (J. Esq.), memoir of, 330.
 Nomes, medals of the, 164.
 Norba, ruins of discovered, 408.
 Norfolk, population of, 94.
 Northern expedition, account of, 495.
 Northumberland Society of Fine Arts, 335.
 — population of, 526.
 Norwegian theology, 339.
 Norwich, Mr. Telford's plan to make a port at, 94.
 —, meeting at, 190.
 —, Literary Institution at, 574.
 Nottingham, population of, 95.
 Nouveaux Contes, par Madame Guizot, remarks on, 128.
 Nova Zembla, new survey of, 214.

O.

Oakes (Sir H.), memoir of, 41.
 Odes et Poésies Sacres, review of, 125.
 O'Donnell (Bishop), memoir of, 426.
 Œuvres d'Andrien, review of, 156.
 — de Jean de Routrou, remarks on, 170.
 — de Cabanis, notice of, ib.
 Offer (Rev. J.), memoir of, 138.
 Oil of turpentine, experiments on, 159.
 — compost, Hunter's, 312.
 Opinions, Essays on the Formation of, reviewed, 27.
 Oratorios, account of the, 153.
 Organ at York, 432.
 Oricle, o lettere de due Amanti, remarks on, 78.
 Owen (Rev. J.), memoir of, 137.
 — (Mr.), meeting respecting his plans, 421.
 Oxford, proceedings at. See Universities.
 Oyster-catcher, account of the, 65.

P.

Packets, memorial for, 140.
 Paganism, Cruizer on, 548.
 — prizes for, 547.
 Painting, ancient, found at Dantzic, 262.
 Paintings exhibited at Carlisle, 524.
 Paintings, new French ones by M. Ducis, 166.
 Paixhous (M. H. J.), on artillery, 20.
 Palindromes, by a correspondent, 25.
 Panam, Memoirs of Madame, reviewed, 457.
 Panorama of the Coronation, 62.
 Pantheon to be built at Charing Cross, 422.
 Paris, new buildings in, 403.
 Parliament, new members of, 39, 230, 279, 289, 337, 373, 422.
 —, debates in, 93, 145, 193, 241.

Parliament, prorogation of, 337, 331—Summary of business done by, 363.
 Parry (Capt.), his return from the northern expedition, 425.
 Parley, history of, 359.
 Parosipa, wine from, 454.
 Pasture, turning arable land to, *ib.*
 Patents lately granted, 34, 70, 129, 217, 266, 314, 362, 410, 436, 506, 553.
 — New: A. Gordon, and D. Gordon, for lamps, 23—Mr. H. Brown, for boilers, 313—Mr. J. Ferguson, 361—Mr. J. Gladstone, for the construction of steam vessels, 408—Mr. Rosby, for improvements in the quadrant, 454—Mr. J. Perkins, for improvements in steam engines, 505.
 — Mr. W. Jessop's elastic metallic piston, 551.
 Pavements, Roman, at Great Pauntton, 478.
 Pendulum, experiments with, at North Cape, 466.
 Peirac (M.), his discovery, 548.
 Perticari (Count), ceremony in honour of, 266.
 Petersfield, Agricultural Society at, 27.
 Pheasants, beneficial to farms, 359.
 Philosophical Institution, the Bristol, 63.
 Philpot (Rev. C.), memoir of, 427.
 Phosphate of soda and ammonia, 114.
 Phosphorus, action of on water, 444.
 Phrenology, memoir on, 545.
 Pier, Dover, repair of, 237.
 — at Whitehaven, estimate of, 332.
 Pig, singular one, 575.
 Pilgrimage to the Land of Barna, reviewed, 459.
 Pinney's picture gallery, 200.
 Piston, elastic metallic one, 552.
 Pistrucci (M.), the improvisatori, 212.
 Plampin (Rev. J.), memoir of, 427.
 Planaria, the method of propagating this species, 64.
 Platon, *Œuvres de*, par M. Cousin, reviewed, 29.
 Playfair (Mr. W.), memoir of, 621.
 Pleaders of London, election of two, 134.
 Poelitz (Professor), his new works, 310.
 Poems, a Collection of, by J. Baillie, reviewed, 209.
 — by H. Noale, reviewed, *ib.*
 — by S. L. Fairfield, review of, 555.
 Poetical Sketches, review of, 569.
 Polgooth-mine cleared, 462.
 Political Events, 1, 49, 97, 145, 193, 241, 289, 337, 385, 433, 481, 529.
 Polygonum minus, account of the, 505.
 Pomarium Britannicum, Phillips's, review of, 411.
 Pompeii, discoveries at, 308.
 — excavations and discoveries at, 500.
 — Ruins de, par Masoia, account of, 511.
 Population of England, in 1377, 16.
 — of the seven Columbian provinces, 405.
 Portman (E. B. Esq.), memoir of, 375.
 Portugallo, Tre Mes in, remarks on, 31.
 Portpatrick, improvements at, 432.
 Portugal, *Essais sur le*, notice of, 31.
 — schools in, 214.
 Post-office, erection of the new, 511.
 Potator, liquor of, 312.
 Pressure, light evolved by, 352.
 Prevost (Sir G.), Account of his Public Life noticed, 313.
 Prints, new plan of publishing, 444.
 Prison discipline, report on, 63, 327.
 Promotions, Preferences, and Appointments, 39, 85, 134, 182, 230, 279, 327, 372, 422, 469, 518, 565.
 Proverbes Dramatiques, remarks on, 273.
 Provincial Occurrences, 44, 92, 140, 188, 236, 284, 332, 380, 428, 476, 524, 572.
 Prudhon (M.), his death, 163.
 Publicans' licences, act regulating, 406.
 Publications, new, Foreign and British, 25, 72, 122, 167, 218, 266, 315, 362, 410, 457, 506, 554.
 Putnam (Mr.), his recitations, 115.

Q.

Quern's Trial, Hayter's picture of, 206.
 Quatin Durward, account of the French edition of, 416.
 Quill (M. Esq.), memoir of, 563.

R.

Rabriel, *Œuvres de*, account of a new edition of, 415.

Racine et Shakespeare, par M. Stendhal, notice of, 175.
 Radcliffe (Mrs.), memoir of, 232.
 Raeburn (Sir H.), memoir of, 371.
 Railway at Plymouth, new, 551.
 Ramayana, proposal for translating, by M. Schlegel, 549.
 Raphael's frescoes, 303.
 Rask (Mr.), his return from Asia, 405.
 Ravensglass harbour, meeting to improve, 92.
 Refraction of light in Arctic Seas, 304.
 Regency, Spanish, proclamation of the, 293—decree of, *ib.*
 Reid, Life of Alexander, 123.
 Reina's (Signor), exhibition, 303.
 Relhan, (the Rev. R.), memoir of, 331.
 Reply of Spain to the French and Allied communications, 53.
 Report, Literary, 24, 79, 128, 177, 225, 273, 321, 367, 417, 465, 512, 536.
 — Agricultural, 33, 82, 130, 178, 226, 274, 322, 368, 418, 465, 514, 550.
 — Commercial, 34, 82, 131, 179, 227, 275, 323, 369, 419, 465, 517, 550.
 — Meteorological, 33, 80, 130, 178, 226, 274, 322, 368, 418, 464, 514, 550.
 — of the Directors of the African Institution, reviewed, 469.
 — of British and Foreign School Society, reviewed, 554.
 Revenue, not abstract of to January, 49.
 — to April, 196—to July, 340.
 — abstract of to Oct. 10, 1823, 491.
 Revolution, counter one at Lisbon, 296.
 Revue Encyclopedique, letter to, from M. Calaud, 355.
 Ricardo (Mr.), memoir of, 471.
 Rice glue, 24.
 Riddoch (Mr. A.), memoir of, 91.
 Riego, his execution, 333.
 Road at Blackburn, new, 477. Holyhead, 37.
 — Bathwick, 420.
 — new one at Sparrow's Herne, 532—at Windsor, 584.
 — at Newton Abbott, 336—at Wisbech, 525.
 — at Mold, 336—at Tynemouth, 430.
 — at Newtown, 384—at Newcastle, M'Adamised, 590.
 — in Devonshire, new, 320.
 — at Macclesfield, 380—to Durham, 532.
 — new one to Coombe Florey, 575.
 — at Monmouth, 142.
 — to Saffron Walden, 47.
 — at Dartmouth, 578.
 — at Vale of Blackmore, *ib.*
 Rocket, new one, 189.
 Rocky Mountains, American expedition to, 457.
 Romanoff sends travellers over the ice to America, 119.
 Rome, new works published at, 214.
 — clergy of, 214.
 — Crescent completed at, 303.
 — antiquities discovered at, 413.
 Rosemary, account of the, 312.
 Roses, to make them blow late in the season, 263.
 Rosini (M.), his Economical Memoirs, 214.
 Rothwell church, charcoal-house under, 40.
 Rouge, new, from the Ukraine, 505.
 — et Noir, by C. Perrus, account of, 528.
 Roanberghe Club, meeting of the, 226.
 Rubens' Chapeau de Paille, 306.
 Rural Economy, 22, 70, 119, 166, 223, 272, 320, 407, 453, 503, 551.
 Russia, population of, 119.
 — military gallery of, 214.
 — oldest city in, Tchernigof, 404.
 Russian discoveries, 404.

S.

Sabbath among the Mountains, review of, 172.
 Sabine's (Capt.) astronomical expedition, *ib.* respecting, 345.
 Sail-cloth, Messrs. Brewell's, 23.
 St. George's Workhouse, accident at, 525.
 St. Paul, church of at Rome, burned, 403.
 St. Vincent (Earl), memoir of, 333.
 Salsp and Magarsia, new substance from, 60.
 Salisbury (Marquis of), memoir of, 377.

Salmon fishing in Ness, state of, 240.
 Salt-marshes, suit respecting, 236.
 Salt-rock, mines of at Vic, 66.
 Sandgate, new chapel at, 94.
 Schank (Admiral), memoir of, 187.
 Schlegel (Professor), his proposal respecting the Ramayana, 549.
 Schlichtegroll (A. H. F. Von), memoir of, 378.
 Schweigger on Insects in Amber, 544.
 Sea Songs of Charles Dibdin, review of, 555.
 Sea-water, distillation of, 552.
 Seeds in a wet season, on ripening, 263.
 Sepulchres, Roman, discovered, 546.
 ———, Royal Literary, 306, 353, 541.
 Serpents, discovery on dissection of, 501.
 Sessions at the Old Bailey, account of, 39.
 Sherp, to take care of, a new way, 166.
 Sheerness, opening of works at, 552.
 Sheffield, Literary Society at, 96.
 Shepton Mallet trust, meeting respecting, 287.
 Sheriffs for 1823, 134.
 Sheriff of Dublin, 244.
 Shetland, new map of, 304.
 Sicile, Souvenirs de la, remarks on, 272.
 Siege of Jerusalem, a poem, remarks on, 318.
 Signals, the English code of, adopted by France, 76.
 Skeletons found near the Elster, 119.
 Slave-trade, meeting for abolishing, 325.
 Slave, appeal in behalf of the Negro, by Mr. Wilberforce, noticed, 365.
 Society, the Royal, proceedings at, 14, 63, 210, 400.
 ——— Royal Literary, 306, 353, 541.
 ——— Newcastle Literary, 113.
 ——— Yorkshire Philosophical, 113.
 ——— Edinburgh Wernerian, 63, 159, 352.
 ——— London Medical, anniversary of, 159.
 ——— of Music, 162.
 ——— Asiatic of London, members of, 209, 541.
 ——— Horticultural, proceedings of the, 210.
 ——— of Geography, 212.
 ——— new one at Auvergne, 213.
 ——— Asiatic, of Paris, meeting of, 260.
 ——— Bible, &c. anniversary of, 278.
 ——— of Arts, meeting of, 306.
 ——— of Water-colours, exhibition of, 349.
 Solar theory, a new, 68.
 Southampton, improvements at, 141.
 Spain, bulletin of General Molitor in, 246.
 ——— population of, 404—remonstrance of Regency of, 435.
 Sparrows, utility of, 166.
 Speech of the King on opening Parliament, 97—on prorogation of, 338.
 ——— of the King of France, 102.
 Speeches, Selection of, reviewed, 221.
 Spitzbergen, natural history of, 212.
 Spring, mineral, at Stainton, 428.
 ——— at Mundesley, 526.
 Statistics, French, births, deaths, &c. in Paris, 261.
 Steam-vessel company, 230.
 Steam-engines, improvement in, 362—Mr. Rider's, 456.
 Steel, to harden, 121.
 ——— on alloy of metals with cast, 455.
 Stereotype plates, method of casting, 71.
 Stewart's Sketches of the Highlanders, review of, 169.
 Stockport, trade of, 476.
 Stocks, prices of, 35, 83, 131, 179, 227, 275, 323, 363, 419, 465, 515, 561.
 Stone, new instrument for operating on, 163.
 Stonehenge, account of a French one, 118.
 Stories, German Popular, reviewed, 123.
 Storm at Pirnitz and Trebitz, 119.
 Strawberries, on the cultivation of in forcing-houses, 452.
 Straw plait, 431.
 Students, number of in the German universities, 213.
 Succinic acid in turpentine, 258.
 Succory as salad, 263.
 Sugar for preserving fish, 22.
 Sugar-cane juice, new substance from, 160.

Sulphur in vegetables, Planche's account of, 16.
 Surrey Institution, lectures at the, 15.
 Sweden, extraordinary cures in, 118.
 Sweden and Norway, map of, 405.
 Swiss scenery, models of, 539.
 Swilly rocks, meeting to remove, 48.
 Sykes (Sir M. M.), memoir of, 187.
 Sylva Florifera, Phillips's, remarks on, 410.

T.

Talbot (Rev. C.), memoir of, 376.
 Taxes, great produce of the, 433.
 Tea-tree introduced into Brazil, 405.
 Telescope, Ramage's new, 304.
 Theale, new church at, 92.
 Theatre, Drury-Lane, 7, 57, 106, 155, 202, 247, 248, 346, 488, 535.
 ——— Covent-Garden, 8, 59, 108, 156, 204, 251, 299, 348, 490, 538.
 ——— the King's, 65, 103, 151, 200, 247, 297, 343, 391.
 ——— Haymarket, 301, 343, 395, 439, 487.
 ——— of the English Opera, 348, 392, 441, 488.
 ——— Surrey, 395.
 ——— new one at Tewkesbury, 285.
 Theatres Etrangeres, Collection des, remarks on, 127.
 Thermometers, variation in the bulbs of, 306.
 Thibet goats, sale of in France, 66.
 Thruxton, discoveries at, 333.
 Tic Dolooureux, 211.
 Tides, M. de la Place's theory of, 449.
 Tin foil, moire metallique applied to, 551.
 Tongue, Blumenbach on the irritability of, 402.
 Tormansi, statues discovered at, 308.
 Torso at Copenhagen, found near Tunis, 60.
 Tralles (Professor), memoir of, 157.
 Translation of English works into Russian, 215.
 Tread-mill, Letter to Sir C. Hippisley respecting, notice of, 508.—prisoners forced to, before trial, 531.
 Tubingen, number of students at, 358.
 Turin, ordinance respecting education in, 451.

U.

Ungeri in Italia, La Calata degli, reviewed, 223.
 Universities, proceedings at the, 14, 63, 112, 113, 159, 209, 303, 351.
 ——— German, denounced by K. M. E. Fabricius, 67.
 University, Glasgow, election of the Lord Rector, 15.
 ——— of Moscow, proceedings of, 404.
 ——— of Halle, Chinese students, 449.
 Useful Arts. See Arts.

V.

Vaccination, Report of, 278.
 Valencia, Siege of, by Mrs. Hemans, reviewed, 509.
 Valerie, Comedie, account of, 78.
 Vapours, memoir on the density of, 447.
 Varieties, Home, 14, 63, 112, 160, 209, 256, 303, 351, 398, 443, 495, 541.
 ——— Foreign, 17, 66, 116, 162, 212, 260, 307, 355, 402, 447, 500, 547.
 Varnish for wood, 361.
 Vase presented to the Paris Society of Antiquarians, 212.
 ——— account of one, 287.
 Vega, Garcilasso de la, Translation of the Works of, reviewed, 535.
 Vegetation in atmospheres of different densities, 546.
 Vernet (H.), exhibition of his pictures, 448.
 Vie et Miracles du Bienheureux Heleze, &c. critique on, 127.
 Villele (M. de), his success in the French Cabinet, 534.
 Voice of the Vaudois, a poem, reviewed, 268.
 Voltaic apparatus, new, form of the, 257.
 Von Eas (Dr.), his tolerant conduct, 358.
 Voyage a la Trappe, remarks on, 125.